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PÆT PE GARDE

Innætgarðr dægum. heod cynnig
þyrm se fūmon hūda æhe lingsas ell
fri me dom. oft scyld scepin scerfe
þreatum monegū mæfum meo do seel
of teah esode eorl syððan aferf regi
fer scaft funden he hæf miffrife seba
ƿeox undei polenum ƿorð myndum þulu
od þi him aghryle þara ymb sit tendra
ofer hīton rāde hýran scolde ȝomban
syldan þres god cynnig. ðam eafra pas
efter cenned ȝeors in seardum hōne god
sende folce tofroffe fyra deafer on
gerit þis ær drayton aldowise. lange
hpile him hæf lif frea pulnesse peal de
ƿoruld arie for ȝearf. beraswur pas bren
blæd ƿide spianz scyldar æftra seac
landum in. Spa seel
se ƿoruldum ƿoruldum ƿoruldum ƿoruldum

MS. Cott. Vit. A. xv. (reduced) fol. 129^a (132^a)

H WÆT WE GARDE

na ingear dagum. þeod cyninga
þrym ge frunon huða æþelingas elle[n]
fre medon. Oft scyld sceafing sceafhe[na]
5 þreatum moneȝum mæȝþum meodo setla
of teah eȝsode eorl syððan ærest wear[ð]
fea sceafit funden he þas frofre geba[d]
weox under wolcnum weorð myndum þah.
oð þæt him æghwylc þara ymb sittendra
10 ofer hron rade hyran scolde ȝomban
ȝyldan þæt wæs god cyning. ðæm eafera wæs
æfter cenned ȝeong in geardum þone god
sende folce tofrofre fyren ȝearfe on
ȝeat þæt hie ær drugon aldor [le]ase. lange
15 hwile him þas lif frea wuldres wealdend
worold are for ȝeaf. beowulf wæs breme
blæd wide sprang scyldes eafera scede
landum in. Swa sceal [ȝeong ȝ]uma gode
ȝe wyrcean fromum feoh ȝiftum. on fæder

BEOWULF

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BEOWULF
with
THE FINNSBURG FRAGMENT

Edited by

A. J. WYATT

**NEW EDITION REVISED
WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES**

by

R. W. CHAMBERS

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B.

b

ON THE TEXT OF BEOWULF

THE editors of *Beowulf* have, with rare exceptions, concentrated their attention upon the problem of fixing and interpreting the text, and have avoided discussing the literary history of the poem. Theories as to the origin and structure of *Beowulf* have been developed, not in editions, but in monographs such as those of ten Brink, Müllenhoff, and Boer.

This practice is probably sound: and in accordance with it I have made no pretence here to deal with questions of the "higher criticism." I hope to attempt this in an *Introduction to the Study of Beowulf*, which is to be issued separately. But an editor ought to give an account of the principles upon which he has worked, and the relation of his text to the MS. This duty is particularly incumbent upon him, when he is revising a standard text.

THE MANUSCRIPT

The *Beowulf* has been preserved in one manuscript only, written about the year 1000: a feature which it shares with most extant Old English poetry. As to the history of this manuscript we have no information, till we find it in the collection formed by Sir Robert Cotton, which is now in the British Museum. From its position in the book-cases of this collection the MS. containing *Beowulf* received the name and number (*Cotton Vitellius A. 15*) by which it is still known. Our first record of it dates from 1705, when Wanley in his Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts described our poem as telling of the wars which a Dane, Beowulf, waged against the Kings of Sweden.

Twenty-six years later occurred the disastrous fire in which so many of the Cottonian MSS. were either destroyed or, like the *Beowulf* MS., damaged.

It was not till the eighteenth century was drawing to a close that any serious attempt was made to master the poem. Thorkelin, an Icelander by birth, inspired by that revival of historical studies which marked the close of the eighteenth century in Denmark, and doubtless led by Wanley's misdescription of the MS., came to England, made a transcript of the MS., and caused a second transcript to be made. After twenty years of labour his edition was nearing completion, when in 1807 "the Englishman came, the damned thief¹," bombarded Copenhagen, and incidentally destroyed Thorkelin's translation and notes. The much more valuable transcripts of the MS. fortunately escaped. But the work had all to be done again, and it was not till 1815 that the first edition of the *Beowulf* appeared, under the title of *De Danorum rebus gestis...poema Danicum, dialecto Anglo-saxonica.*

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Thorkelin's ignorance has been harshly censured by later students, who have often forgotten that, by his two transcripts, made more than forty years before any Englishman cared to study the poem, the Scandinavian scholar had done a service, the value of which cannot be exaggerated. For after Thorkelin's time the MS. continued to deteriorate steadily, by the dropping away of its charred edges². Thorkelin's mistranslations simply do not matter to us. What does matter is that he recorded what was to be read in the MS. at the time he saw it. He, and, to a greater extent, the transcriber whom he employed, made many mistakes: but the two transcripts correct each other: and the mistakes are of a type easily detected and explained. Indeed Thorkelin's ignorance of Anglo-Saxon, and the ignorance of his scribe, add immensely to the value of their transcripts. Had they

¹ *Aa det var Aaret atten hundrede aa syv
Da Engelsmanden kom, den forbandede Tyv—*

² More than thirty years ago, further destruction was prevented by the MS. being rebound, and the parchment inset: but the paper which now surrounds each parchment leaf necessarily covers letters or portions of letters, especially on the back.

known more, they would have been tempted to fill in from conjecture such gaps as they did find, and this would have deprived their testimony of its value.

Thorkelin's transcripts are generally referred to as A (the copy made by Thorkelin's order) and B (the copy which he made personally). Both belong to the year 1787: they are preserved in the Royal Library at Copenhagen.

In 1830 the MS. was again copied by Thorpe, who however did not publish till a quarter of a century later. In 1833 (and more correctly in a second edition, in 1835) Kemble published the results of his inspection. In 1861 N. F. S. Grundtvig published a text based upon an examination both of the MS. and of Thorkelin's transcripts. In 1876 Kölbing published collations in *Herrigs Archiv* (LVI.), and both Wüller (1881) and Holder (1881: from his notes made in 1876) prefixed to their texts a transcription of the MS., letter by letter.

Finally, in 1882, a facsimile of the MS. was published by the Early English Text Society, with a transcription by Prof. Zupitza (quoted in the notes below as "Zupitza"). This transcription embodies more than Zupitza's personal reading of the MS.; for he endeavoured "to give the text as far as possible in that condition in which it stood in the MS. a century ago." He weighed the evidence of all the scholars, enumerated above, who had examined the MS. before him, and he had the advantage of comparing the MS. itself with Thorkelin's two transcripts, which were sent to the British Museum for the purpose.

The MS. having thus been collated and recollated by eight scholars, each in his day peculiarly competent, it might well seem that nothing further remained to be done. And in fact most recent students have been content to take the facsimile, and Zupitza's transliteration, as final. But in the study of a MS. which has suffered as the *Beowulf* MS. has, finality is indeed hardly to be reached; and Dr Sedgefield has shown in his recent edition what good results may yet be produced by an editor who will look at the MS. for himself. *Cotton Vitellius A. 15* is still a field in which a student,

particularly if armed with much patience and a strong lens, may have, "on the whole, not a bad day's sport."

The facsimile is indeed an excellent one: but when it is remembered that the MS. has often to be turned many ways, and examined under many lights, before the stroke of a letter can be distinguished from some accidental crease, it is clear that no facsimile can be an adequate substitute for examination of the MS. itself. One example of this will suffice. An American scholar observed from the facsimile that the word *heāðo* in an admittedly defective passage (ll. 62-3) was apparently written over an erasure. Since the necessity for an erasure pointed to some kind of confusion in the mind of the scribe, he concluded that consequently it was here, and not, as generally supposed, at an earlier point, that the corruption had crept into the text, and that therefore the generally accepted emendations must be given up, and an attempt made to solve the crux by starting from the point where the "erasure" occurs.

Having made up his mind from the autotype that there *was* an erasure, he subsequently examined the MS. at the British Museum, and whilst thinking that the erasure was not as manifest in the MS. as in some copies of the autotype, he adhered to his position. The appearance of an erasure is indeed so strong in the *facsimile* that no one has disputed it: and I was therefore greatly surprised, when consulting the MS. itself, to find that it showed no trace of that roughening of the surface which was to be expected. On the parchment being held up to the light, all the dim marks, which in the *facsimile* (and at first sight in the MS. also) look like fragments of an erased word, turned out to be nothing more than strokes of the word on the other side of the leaf, which (as so often in the *Beowulf* MS.) shine through the parchment. Yet over the reading of these "erased letters" there has been considerable, and heated, controversy: and the discussion of the "erased word" and of the theories built upon it has been the subject of seven contributions to a philological periodical¹, consisting

¹ See *M.L.N.* xix. 121, 122: xx. 9: xxi. 143, 255: xxii. 96, 160.

altogether of about ten thousand printed words. It is painful to think that the time of skilled compositors should have been thus wasted.

A facsimile is given of two pages of the MS., and of the pages in Thorkelin's transcripts A and B corresponding to the second of these.

The facsimiles of the MS. should be compared with the corresponding passage in the text. Such a comparison will show the student what are the main difficulties which beset the editor, and how he is helped by Thorkelin's transcripts. Several things will at once be obvious:

(1) The lines of the MS. do not correspond to the verse lines of the poem. This does not, however, cause any serious trouble, for so uniform is Old English metre that cases where there can be any real doubt as to the division of the lines very seldom occur. Holthausen would put *geaf* at the end of l. 2430: Schücking at the beginning of l. 2431.

(2) The punctuation of the MS. is meagre and unreliable. The full stop is, indeed, sometimes used as we should use it: e.g. after the word *cyning* in l. 11 of p. 1; but it is often placed in the middle of a sentence, as after *aldorlēase*, three lines below.

(3) Though the first word after a full stop is not infrequently written with a capital, proper names are not written with capital letters. Hence, for instance, the dispute whether *hondsciō* (l. 2076) is, or is not, a personal name.

(4) Vowel length is only rarely marked. Hence difficulties like that of determining whether *gæst* stands for *gæst* 'stranger' or *gæst*, 'spirit'!¹

(5) One word is sometimes written as two or even three words, and two words are often written as one. Hyphens are unknown to the scribes. Hence *eofor lic scionon* (l. 303) has been read both as *eofor-lic scionon* and *eofor lic-scionon*. And in addition to the difficulty of interpreting such gaps as the scribe did undoubtedly leave, we have the further

¹ A list is given below of the vowels marked long in the MS.

difficulty of deciding when he did, and when he did not, intend the vague and indeterminate space which he left between letters to be regarded as a gap separating two words.

(6) Though there are no glaring examples on the pages reproduced, it appears that the scribes worked mechanically, sometimes altering the entire meaning of a sentence by omitting little words, like *ne*, 'not.' The painfully slow care with which the Old English letters were traced would tend to make the scribe lose the general drift of what he was writing.

(7) The spelling is inconsistent: *moncynn* appears as *mancynne* (dat.) in l. 110, as *moncynnes* (gen.) in l. 196, and as *mon cynnes* (gen.) in l. 1955. Yet, compared with that of many a Middle English MS. or Tudor printed book, the spelling might almost be called uniform.

(8) It will be seen that both pages of the MS., but more particularly the second, are badly damaged at the edges and corners. With the facsimile of the second page should be compared the facsimile of the corresponding passage from Thorkelin's transcripts. When these transcripts were made the damage cannot have extended beyond the margins, and the written page must have been, like the transcript, complete¹. At the present day, out of 108 words, 26 are either quite gone or damaged. This will give some measure of the value of Thorkelin's transcripts. Of course even without them we should still be able to get much information from the texts of Kemble and Thorpe as to what the MS. was like in its less damaged state: but, as it is, we depend mainly upon Thorkelin. As explained above, the mechanical nature of these transcripts is their greatest merit. It is quite clear that the transcriber of A had no knowledge whatsoever of Old English. This is proved by spellings like *relite* for *rehte*, *riga* for *wiga*, *criðan* for *cwiðan*. How slight Thorkelin's own knowledge must have been at the time he made his transcript is shown by similar misspellings, e.g. *gloguðe* for *geoguðe*.

The handwriting of the second page reproduced from the *Beowulf* MS. differs from that of the first. The second hand

¹ Thorkelin could not read the first word of l. 8, but the transcriber got it right.

Sildung feta fre genda feorran relike
hvilum hilde deor heaoran synne go
mel urdu grette hvilum gys awrae fod
and farles hvilum fyllig foell. oekke after
rikke rum heort cying. h vilum eft
ongan elis gebunden gomel gudwiga
glogude cvidan hilde strengs breder
me weoll. sonne he wintrum frod wornge
munde fraspar inne and langre
deg mode naman oddat riht becom
oder to yldum fa waf eft hraðe gears
sork full sunn dead forniam wig hete
wedra wif unhyre hyre bearn gewræ
beorn acwealde ekentice þar waf afe
here frodan fyra witan feork ud
genge. roðar hy hine nemofon fjoðan
mergen cuom dead verigne denia
leode. (confus...), bronde for barnan
se on bel bladan. leofne mannan
— gyra wrecc grændes modor. syðde —

Beowulf: Thorkelin's Transcript B. (reduced), ll. 2105—2127.

nde dwyn hampān pynne go
udū grætte hylū gýd apnac. soð
ie hylū syllic spell. nehte æfti
se num hƿort c̄ning. hylū æft
i eldo geburðan gomel gýd pizæ
nde cvidan hilde fñlango hƿedan
e pswll. þon he pincian pñod pojn
nde spærþisi nne ȝlangne
nde naman oddat nilit bærom
to ȝldum hƿær æft hñade gæro
pnaer grædeles mōdoi. Siðode
bfull gnu dæd pojnam piz hæte
a pif unhyne hyne bræn geƿnaer
n acƿalde ellalice þati paf æsc
pñodan pypin pincian pswli ud
ge. nodði hƿilme nemoston fæddan
h ȝei cƿom dæd, pñig ne dñia
de. hƿilme pojn bærunar
en hel hlaðan. hƿilme mannum

MS. Cott. Vit. A. xv. (reduced) fol. 176^b (179^b) (=ll. 2105—2127)

[scilding] f]ela fricȝ[ende feorran] r[ehte] Fol. 176v.
[hwilum h]ilde deor hearpan wynne ȝo
[mel]wudu ȝrette hwilum ȝyd awræc. soð
[ond sar]líc hwilum syllic spell. rehte æfter
[ri]hte rum heort cyning. hwilum eft
[onga]n eldo gebunden ȝomel ȝuð wiȝa
[gioȝ]uðe cwiðan hilde strengō hreðer
[inn]e weoll þonne he wintrum frod worn
[ȝem]unde swa we þær inne andlangne
[daȝ] niode naman oððæt niht becwom.
[oðer] to yldum þa wæs eft hraðe gearo
[gyrn] wræce. ȝrendeles modor. Siðode
[sor]h full sunu deað fornam wiȝ hete
[wed]ra wif unhyre hyre bearn gewræc
[beo]rn acwealde ellenlice þær wæs aesc
[her]e frodan fyrn-witan feorh uð
[gen]ge. noðer hy hine nemoston syððan
[m]erȝen cwom deað weriȝ ne denia
[leo]de. bronde for bærnan
[n]e on bel hladan. leofne mannan

Letters now entirely lost, or so far lost as to be very difficult to read, are placed within square brackets.

pear. dade. hand on hiopre. The hean tonan mōdes gēomor mepe grūnd —
gēfēoll mēfōne pal pāy pine scildunza. fērran zolde fela leano. de...
mānegū mādīnū gēðan. mēfēn cōni. The zōgimblō zēfēn hēfdon.
hēp pēr grōd. The gōmela scilding fela fēicende feoppa nēlize....
hpilū hilde deop. haappan pynne zo mel pudu zōette hpilū gēð appat. sōt
fēaplic hpilū fyllic spēll. pehre aefter pihre sum heorit cyning. hpilū ...
ept onzan eldo. gebunden gōmel zuð pīza zōzūðe cōrðan lōlde ...
sēpēgo hēdēp mōrēcoll. hōn he pīnþū fīrod pōpī zēmunde fēapehēf
pine. Tlanzne dey. nōde namān dōðēt nīht bēpōm. dēp to gēdum
bāpēf eft hēdē zeapo. Zūpīn pīacc. zōpendles modōp. Sīdēde ...
sōp full punu dēdō fōpnām pīghēte pedpa pīp unhyre hyspē bearn...
zēppēt beopin acpēalde ellenlīce hēp pēr aefc hēpē pīrodān pīpīn pītan
fōsth uð zēnge. nobēt hyspē nēmoson gēðan mēfēn cōm dēdō....
hēpīzne denia leode bēponde fōp bēpīnan neōn bel hēdan. leopne
mannan hio fēlic aēbēpī feondes fēd

dēp fīpēn sciean. fī pēs hēpōt

hēopa zōpīnōt hēpa

hēleod fīpū

man lānge bezeato. hāsebēden mēt hīne lifē hēalfod

hīpēh mōd fīc on holma. zēpīn zōpīl scipe efnēdē ealōpē zēzēdē.

mēpēdō zēpēmedē heine mēde zēher icdāðēp pēlmes hēis pīde cuð

begins with *mōste* in l. 1939. *Judith*, which follows *Beowulf* in the composite MS. *Cotton Vitellius A. 15*, is asserted on good authority to be also in this second hand. This is important, for with the second hand many variations in spelling are introduced into *Beowulf*. Our first instinct would be to attribute these altered spellings to the new copyist: but since they do not occur in the *Judith*, this can hardly be the correct explanation, if he also transcribed that poem. In that case it would seem rather that the second scribe copied his original more exactly, and therefore retained features which the first scribe was prone to obliterate. The peculiarities of spelling which meet us in the later portion of *Beowulf* seem, then, to be derived from the MS. from which our existing copy was transcribed¹.

The abbreviations used by the scribes are neither numerous nor difficult. Instead of *ond*, which occurs only three times (ll. 600, 1148, 2040), the symbol ȝ is almost invariably used. For *bæt*, þ is similarly found. It has been disputed whether þ can also stand for *bā* (see note to l. 15): if it cannot there are certainly instances in *Beowulf* where þ and *bā* have been confused by a natural scribal blunder. Sense is much improved by reading þ as *bā* in ll. 15, 1833, 3134 (cf. 2701) and *bā* as þ in l. 2629.

To signify *m*, especially final *m*, the scribe drew a heavy hooked line over the preceding vowel.

From the times of the earliest O.E. glosses this symbol is also used occasionally to signify *n*. The *Beowulf* scribe, like the scribe of the almost contemporary *Exeter Book*, does not normally use the mark for *n*². But the older MS. which he was copying perhaps did so, and this would account for such a blunder as *hrūsam* for *hrūsan* (2279) and for the frequent omission of an *n* in our manuscript³.

¹ See Davidson, and MacClumpha, *Differences between the scribes of Beowulf*, in *M.L.N.*, v. 87—89, 245, 378.

² In ll. 2645, 2741, read *forðam* rather than *fordan*. In *þon* (=bonne) the mark is used for *ne*, and for *en* on the abnormally contracted last page of the MS.

³ Ll. 60, 70, 255, 418, 591, 673, 1176, 1510, 1697, 1883, 2259, 2307, 2545, 2996, 3121, 3155. When final, this may be due to the original having been in a Northern dialect [Sievers, § 188. 2].

TEXTUAL EMENDATION

It is most important that the student should study the two facsimile pages of the *Beowulf* MS. sufficiently to familiarize himself with the forms of the Anglo-Saxon script, for it is only by this means that he will be able to weigh the value of the different conjectural emendations. A conjecture which seems a very violent one when expressed in modern type may yet appear very reasonable when we picture the form of the Old English letters. From this point of view it is a pity that we have abandoned the custom, so generally followed at the beginning of Old English studies, of printing Old English texts in type which was a conventionalized facsimile of the Old English hand. The letters are picturesque, and can be learnt in five minutes.

Much work was done in the emendation and elucidation of the text by Grundtvig, Kemble, Thorpe and Ettmüller. The constant occurrence of the name of Grundtvig in the textual notes bears witness to the frequency with which he cleared up some desperate place in the MS. But these emendations only represent a portion of Grundtvig's achievement. Working from Thorkelin's inaccurate text, he made many conjectures which, on a more careful examination, were found to be actually the readings of the MS. Such success naturally aroused confidence in his conjectural restorations.

The great bulk of Grundtvig's emendations were appended to the *translation* which he published in 1820. Other emendations were made in his *edition*, published in 1861. These two books have not been sufficiently distinguished by editors of *Beowulf*. Yet in discussing the priority of an emendation it is obviously important to know in which of two books, separated by more than forty years, a scholar may have made his conjectures. In this edition, therefore, the word 'Grundtvig,' followed by the number of a page, refers invariably to the translation of 1820; references to the edition of 1861 are specified as such.

Grundtvig had contributed a large number of these

emendations to a Copenhagen paper during the year 1815¹. The perfect editor would no doubt go through these articles, and note exactly where each emendation first appeared. But life is short and there is much to do: I have therefore only referred to these periodical articles of Grundtvig where it appeared that there was some useful purpose to be gained by so doing. Generally speaking I have taken Grundtvig's publication of 1820 as summing up the results of his early work, and have not striven to go behind it.

The student must not be surprised if he finds the same emendation attributed by different scholars sometimes to Kemble and sometimes to Thorpe, since frequently Kemble's emendations were only suggested in the notes of his second volume, but were first given *in the text* by Thorpe; and there was so much intercommunication between the two scholars that it is not easy to say to whom belongs the credit of some particular emendations.

Much confusion has also resulted from the differences between the first edition of Kemble's *Beowulf* (1833: limited to 100 copies) and the second revised edition of 1835. For instance, Zupitza—than whom no one knew more of the history of *Beowulf* criticism, and whose premature death was a loss to *Beowulf* scholarship from which we are still suffering—charged other editors with inaccuracy in their quotations of Kemble²: the explanation is that they were using the one edition, and he was using the other, and that the two editions differ very widely. I have therefore thought it better to differentiate. 'Kemble ₍₁₎' refers to the edition of 1833; 'Kemble ₍₂₎' to that of 1835; 'Kemble ₍₃₎' to the list of emendations which Kemble appended to his translation in 1837. 'Thorpe' refers, of course, to Thorpe's edition of 1855.

The labours of Ettmüller covered a period little shorter than those of Grundtvig. In my notes, 'Ettmüller ₍₁₎' refers to the translation of 1840; 'Ettmüller ₍₂₎' to the abbreviated *Beowulf* which appeared in the book of extracts entitled

¹ Some eight articles in the *Nyeste Skilderie af Kjöbenhavn*.

² *Archiv*, xciv. 828.

Engla and Seaxna Scopas and Bōceras, 1850: 'Ettmüller' to the edition (still abbreviated) of 1875.

A new era begins with the publication of Grein's complete corpus of Anglo-Saxon poetry, between 1857 and 1864 (4 vols.). Grein's actual text of *Beowulf*, both in the first volume of this *Bibliothek*, and in his subsequent separate edition, is not without its faults: but the great lexicon given in the last two volumes of the *Bibliothek* brought to bear upon the interpretation of *Beowulf* the whole store of knowledge of Old English poetic speech. The student who has made some progress, and hopes to make more, will still find his best course to be the looking up in Grein's *Sprachschatz* of parallels for the usage of any words puzzling him. In quoting I differentiate 'Grein' (1857); 'Grein' (1867); 'Grein' (Grein's hand-copy, corrected, as used by Wülker).

Since Grein's day the edition of Heyne (1863, etc.), constantly revised, has continued to hold its own (English translation, Harrison and Sharp, 1882, etc.), rivalled for two decades by that of Holder (1881, etc.: last edit., 1899). Kluge added valuable conjectures to Holder's edition: to these 'Kluge' if quoted in my notes, without details, refers¹. Wülker's revision of Grein's *Bibliothek* (1883, etc.) by giving scrupulously accurate texts, with full collations, remedied the one fault of Grein's great work. In recent years four editions have been published: (1) Trautmann's (1904), distinguished by bold alterations of the text; (2) Holthausen's (third edit. 1912–13), invaluable for its closely packed references and bibliographies: Holthausen's treatment of the text represents a middle course between the violent alterations of Trautmann and the conservative text of (3) Schücking, whose revision of Heyne (nominally the eighth edit., 1908: tenth, 1913: but amounting in fact almost to a new work) has restored its place of honour to that classic text; whilst (4) Dr Sedgefield's text (second edit., 1913) has gone far to remove from English scholarship the reproach of neglect of the earliest monuments of our literature.

¹ But 'Kluge' followed by a figure refers to P.B.B. ix. See p. xxxii.

AIM OF THE PRESENT EDITION

Text. In revising the text I have made it my aim to retain that conservatism which characterised Mr Wyatt's edition. In fifty places I have, however, felt compelled, mainly on metrical grounds, to desert the MS., where Mr Wyatt adhered to it. But this is balanced by the fact that in fifty-one places I undertake the defence of the MS., even where Mr Wyatt had abandoned it.

When Mr Wyatt's edition was first issued in 1894 it was necessary for him to protest against wanton alterations of the MS. such as *fāmigheals* for *fāmiheals*. Such alterations are now no longer tolerated: and even to argue against them would be an anachronism: Mr Wyatt has the greatest reward that can befall a controversialist, that of finding his protest so generally accepted as to be out of date.

But with the increased knowledge of Old English metre which we owe to the genius of Sievers, a new reason for deserting the MS. has been approved, to some extent at least, by most recent editors. In places where the metre shows that the original poet must have used a form different from that in our extant MS., it is now usual to put that form back: to write e.g. *frēga* for *frēa*, *gān* for *gān*, *dōið* for *dōð*.

To the present editor there seems to be no middle course between, on the one hand, leaving the language of the poem in the form given to it by its last transcribers, and, on the other hand, attempting to rewrite the whole poem in the language of the eighth century. The rule "to emend the text where the metre shows the form given in the MS. to be wrong" sounds simple, but is, in practice, not possible. For the suspected form may occur in a line which is absolutely unmetrical, in one which is merely hard to parallel, or in one which is of a type usually avoided, but undoubtedly to be found. Are we to alter in all three cases, or only in the first? And having altered a form in a place where it is unmetrical, what are we to do when we meet the identical form in a place where it is possible?

Unless we make changes right through, we merely produce a text which is an inconsistent mixture of eighth and tenth century forms.

But, it may be said, the MS. itself is not consistent, for the last transcribers here and there retained earlier forms. They did, and these forms may be of the greatest value in enabling us to trace the history of the poem. For that very reason the issues should not be confused by inserting into the text a number of ancient forms which are *not* in the MS. If we scatter these over the page, the student is led to believe that he has come across forms like *frēga*, *gāan*, *dōið* in his reading of *Beowulf*. All the typographical devices of italics and brackets cannot prevent this: in a poem of over three thousand lines no student can be expected to remember for very long exactly what letters are printed in italic, and exactly what in roman type.

Besides, though we may be certain, on metrical grounds, that the word *gān* in *hāt in gān* (l. 386) represents an earlier word of two syllables, we cannot be certain whether that word was *gāan* or *gangan*.

The difficulty that monosyllables in the text have to do duty as disyllables can be met quite simply. Where the metre shows that a long vowel or diphthong, such as *gān*, *frēa* was originally disyllabic, I write it with the circumflex: *gān*, *frēa*; in other cases the makron is used: *hū*, *ðū*. This method suffices to draw the student's attention to the metrical fact: at the same time he is not misled by seeing in the text a form for which there is no MS. authority, and which the original author may, after all, not have used.

To attempt to reinsert these earlier forms is indeed to carry into text editing the mistake of the architects of half a century ago, who, finding a fourteenth century church which showed traces of having been remodelled out of a twelfth century one, proceeded to knock out the Decorated tracery in order to insert their conjectural restoration of the original Norman lights. By so doing they merely falsified the history of the building, and left us with windows which are neither 'Decorated' nor 'Norman' but architectural lies.

Experience has now taught our church restorers that, however much we may regret the work of the fourteenth century remodeller, we cannot escape from it. And the same is true of the text-restoration of *Beowulf*. To put back into the text a few sporadic ancient forms is merely to increase confusion. To put back the whole poem into the language of about the year 700 is impossible¹. How impossible can best be shown by means of a comparison. In the case of *Piers Plowman* (A text) we have fifteen MSS., some belonging to a period but little later than the author's lifetime. Most of these MSS. are excellent ones, and by a comparison of them it is possible to reconstruct a text immensely better than even the best of these MSS. Yet, whilst the *wording* of this text can be fixed with considerable certainty, it is impossible to reconstruct the exact dialectical colouring in a form which would command any measure of general consent. How can we hope to do so, then, in the case of a text extant in one MS., transcribed nearly three centuries after the poem was first composed?

It does not follow that we need print the text exactly as it stands, relegating all attempts at emendation to the notes. It seems possible to distinguish between those changes in spelling and grammatical form which the scribes deliberately made with fair consistency, and those rarer cases where they have, generally owing to carelessness or misunderstanding, altered the *wording* of a passage. If the critic thinks he can emend such passages, he has every right to do so. To correct blunders which the scribes made inadvertently, and which they themselves corrected when they noticed them, is quite a different thing from putting back the language which the scribes deliberately adopted into that which they deliberately rejected.

The degree of faithfulness at which the scribe aimed of course varied greatly with individual cases. It may be admitted that some ancient scribes had almost as little respect for the MS. before them as some modern editors. But an

¹ Holthausen's specimen of a restored text should be compared by all students. In 25 lines over 100 alterations are needed.

accurate scribe did not as a rule depart from the *wording* of his original except as a result of oversight. On the other hand, even an accurate scribe did not hesitate to alter the spelling and form of words.

Accordingly, whilst it is often possible from MS. evidence to aim at reconstructing the exact *words* of a text, it is an immeasurably more difficult task, unless we have some external help, to aim at reconstructing the original *dialect*.

The rule which I have followed is therefore this. Where there is reason to think that the spelling or the dialectal form has been tampered with, I do not try to restore the original, such a task being at once too uncertain and too far-reaching. But where there is reason to think that the scribe has departed from the wording and grammatical construction of his original, and that this can be restored with tolerable certainty, I do so.

And here again the study of metre is of the greatest help. There can be no possible doubt that a half-line like *secg betsta* (l. 947) is unmetsrical: that the half-line originally ran *secga betsta*. No device of circumflex accents can help us here, and it appears to me that the editor has no choice but to write the words as they originally stood. Yet caution is advisable: where there is even a sporting chance of the MS. reading being correct I retain it: in some instances I retain the MS. reading, though firmly believing that it is wrong; because none of the emendations suggested is satisfactory.

"I have indulged but sparingly," Mr Wyatt wrote, "in the luxury of personal emendations, because they are obviously the greatest disqualification for discharging duly the functions of an editor." This view was strongly disputed at the time, notably by Zupitza, who urged, quite truly, that it is the duty of an editor to bring all his powers to bear upon the construction of a correct text; that, for instance, one of the greatest merits of Lachmann as an editor lay precisely in his personal emendations. Yet here discrimination is desirable. We do not all possess the genius of Lachmann, and if we did, we have not the advantage he

had in being early in the field. On the contrary, we find the study of *Beowulf* littered with hundreds of conjectural emendations. All these the unfortunate editor must judge, admitting some few to a place in his text, according more a cursory reference in his notes, but of necessity dismissing the majority without mention. It will be easier for the magistrate, if he has to sit in judgment upon none of his own offspring. True, there are editors, inflexible as Lucius Junius Brutus, who have filled many pages of periodicals with conjectural emendations, but who yet, when they accept the responsibility of editorship, admit that few or none of their own conjectures are worthy of serious consideration. But such integrity is rare ; and where an editor has to judge between the emendations of so many capable scholars, he may do well for his own part to adopt a self-denying ordinance. Especially is this desirable when he is editing a text on strictly conservative lines : it would be impertinent for me, whilst excluding from the text a number of the really brilliant conjectures of recent students, to allow a place to my own very inferior efforts. I have therefore followed, and indeed bettered, Mr Wyatt's example: he made few personal emendations : I have made none.

For, indeed, conjectural emendation has been allowed to run riot. Advocates of a conservative text are often taunted with credulous belief in the letter of the manuscript—"Buchstabenglauben." But, in fact, the charge of superstitious credulity might more justly be brought against those who believe that, with the miserably inadequate means at our disposal, we *can* exactly restore the original text. Prof. Trautmann assures us that the extant manuscript is grossly faulty, and on the strength of this belief puts forth an edition full of the most drastic and daring alterations. But, if we grant (for the sake of argument) that the manuscript is as grossly erroneous as Prof. Trautmann's emendations postulate, then it follows that it is too bad to afford a sound basis for conjectural emendation at all. If Prof. Trautmann's premises were correct, the only course open to the editor would be to remove merely those obvious and surface

blemishes of the manuscript as to which there can be little or no doubt, and then to say: "This is the best that can be done with a text so peculiarly corrupt. I therefore leave it at that, and if I must work at text-criticism, I will choose some other text, where there is better material at my disposal, and where I can consequently proceed by critical methods rather than by guess-work."

And, without going as far as this, we may reasonably regret that much of the scholarship and acumen squandered on the conjectural emendation of *Beowulf* has not been devoted to certain Middle English texts. There the evidence is often abundant, and of a kind which, if properly investigated and utilized, would enable us to make indisputable corrections of important texts in hundreds of places.

Type. The chief innovation, and one which will, I expect, be generally disapproved, is the introduction into the text of the Old Eng. symbol ζ . Against this ζ most teachers seem to cherish an unreasoning antipathy. Now, in itself, it surely matters little whether we reproduce an Old Eng. consonant by the Mod. Eng. form, or by a facsimile of the Old Eng. form. By general consent b and δ are used: yet it would not matter if we were to write *th* instead. But it does matter if the symbol misleads the student. Now, whilst most consonants have much the same value in Old as in Mod. Eng., Mod. Eng. *g* fulfils one only of the three functions of Old Eng. ζ . To the elementary student it is really helpful to have a constant reminder of this fact. He should not be misled by the spellings *hi ζ* or *wi ζ ge*, as he is only too likely to be by the spellings *hig* or *wigge*.

Besides, as has been pointed out by Sievers, with the end of the Anglo-Saxon period both ζ and *g* came into use: ζ to signify the spirant, *g* the stop. To write *g* in Anglo-Saxon texts conveys the idea that the symbol ζ was added in Middle English to signify the spirant; when in reality it was the ζ which was used all along and the *g* which was added later to denote the stopped sound.

In the text I have therefore followed the Old English usage, and have written the ζ wherever it occurs in the MS.

But where the scribe actually used *G*, as a capital, I have retained it. In the *Introduction*, *Notes* and *Glossary* I write *g*, as a matter of convenience.

Hyphens and Punctuation. As to the use of hyphens and the general principles of punctuation there is no change from the practice advocated by Mr Wyatt in the first edition :

It will have been seen that the MS. gives no help in one of the most difficult problems that beset the editor of O. E. poems, the question of the use of hyphens. Grein and Sweet discard them altogether. I cannot but question whether this is not to shirk one's duty. At least it is a method that I have not been able at present to bring myself to adopt, tempting as it is. The difficulty of course is as to "where to draw the line"—where to use a hyphen or to write as one word, where to use a hyphen or write as two words. The former is the chief difficulty, and here as elsewhere I have endeavoured to find the path "of least resistance." Prepositional prefixes in my text are not marked off by a hyphen from the following word ; on the other hand, adverbial prefixes, such as *up* in *up-lang*, *ut* in *ut-weard*, are so marked off. This then is where I have, not without misgivings, "drawn the line." Where the two parts of a compound seem to preserve their full notional force I have used a hyphen ; where the force of one part seems to be quite subordinate to that of the other, I have written them as one word. It is the familiar distinction of compounds and derivatives over again, but at a stage of the language when some compounds were in course of becoming derivatives. Doubtless there are mistakes and inconsistencies. I need hardly say I shall be glad to have them pointed out.

The punctuation of *Beowulf* has hitherto been largely traditional, as it were, and largely German, and German punctuation of course differs in some respects from English. Some editors have shown daring originality in the substitution of colons for the semi-colons, and marks of exclamation for the full-stops, of previous editors. Periods have usually been held too sacred to question. I may say at once that, although I have been extremely conservative in my handling of the text, I have felt and have shown scant courtesy for much of the traditional punctuation. Let me state here the principles, right or wrong, upon which I have acted. First, I have made the punctuation as *simple* as possible. I have therefore done away with the somewhat fine distinction between the colon and the semicolon, and have restricted the use of the former to marking the opening of an *oratio recta*, and to a very few similar loci, such as ll. 801, 1392, 1476. In the same way, I have, wherever possible, done away with parentheses, and with our modern meretricious marks of exclamation. If the reader's sense or emotions do not tell him

where he ought to feel exclamatory, he must suffer the consequences. Secondly, I have attempted to make the punctuation *logical*, especially by the use of *pairs of commas* wherever the sequence of a sentence is interrupted by parallelisms. This may be made clearer by a reference to ll. 1235-7, 1283-4, 3051-2. But, on the other hand, I have as far as possible avoided breaking up the metrical unit of the half line with a comma.

Notes. The chief difference between this edition and its predecessor will be found in the greater diffuseness of the notes, which have been almost entirely rewritten. "The infelicity of our times" has compelled me, as revising editor, to depart from Mr Wyatt's practice of quoting but sparsely the emendations which he did not accept. In the last eighteen years the number of emendations and interpretations has multiplied enormously, and many of these it is impossible to neglect.

To discuss at length the pros and cons of these disputed points is impossible in a text-book: such task must be left to the lecturer: but if no information on the subject is given in the text-book, the task both of lecturer and student is made unnecessarily heavy. Authorities are therefore quoted rather freely: and in the manner of quoting them a difficulty arose. To quote arguments at any length would have been to swell this book unduly; but to quote the name of the scholar who has originated any conjecture without further particulars, is to encourage the student in the pestilent superstition that he is expected to know which scholar holds which particular view: whereas in reality all that concerns him is the *ground* upon which a particular view is held.

The student who reads the seventeen pages in which Sievers defends the reading *egsode eorlas* (l. 6) will have had a lesson which should be of permanent value to him: a lesson in Old English metre, in Old English syntax, in critical methods, and above all in the truth that a man should do with his might that which his hand findeth to do, even though it be nothing better than the emending of a doubtful line. The student who understands, if only in broadest outline, the grounds upon which Kock defends the MS. reading *eorl*, and Sievers declares *eorl* impossible, has acquired a

piece of grammatical and metrical knowledge which should be of constant use to him, as he works through his *Beowulf*. The student who, hoping to get marks in an examination, commits to memory the fact that Kock supports *eorl*, Sievers *eorlas*, has done nothing save degrade his intelligence to the level of that of a dog, learning tricks for a lump of sugar.

For this reason, in quoting the names of the proposers or defenders of emendations or interpretations, I have indicated (as briefly as possible) the place where further particulars can be found. Not that I wish to add to the already heavy yoke of the student by expecting him to look up all, or indeed any great proportion, of such references. Even if he looks up none, a constant reminder that these are references, not formulae to be learnt by heart, is worth giving. For even the most exacting teacher will hardly demand that the student should commit to memory the year, periodical and page in which each emendation appeared. All such references are placed between square brackets, and elementary students should skip these portions of the notes.

To the advanced student it is hoped that the references may be useful: and in small classes where the lecturer uses the "Seminar" method, and expects each member of the class in turn to study specially some section or aspect of the poem, they may be worked profitably. If a student is led by these references to turn only to Klaeber's articles in *Modern Philology*, or Sievers' monographs in the *Beiträge*, they will not have been given in vain.

In references to editions and translations, where the comment will be found under the appropriate line, no further details are given. The modern editions quoted in the notes are

Grein-Wülker=Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Poesie, begründet von C. W. M. Grein, neu bearbeitet von R. P. Wülker. Bd. 1. *Beowulf*, etc., 1883 (1 Hälfte, 1881).

Holthausen= *Beowulf*, herausgegeben von F. Holthausen. Dritte Auflage, 1912-13.

Trautmann=Das *Beowulf*ied. Bearbeiteter Text u. deutsche Uebersetzung von M. Trautmann. Bonn, 1904.

Heyne-Schücking = *Beowulf*, herausgegeben von M. Heyne. Zehnte Auflage bearbeitet von L. L. Schücking, 1913.

Sedgefield = *Beowulf*, edited by W. J. Sedgefield. Second edit., 1913.

The following translations into English, with commentaries, need special mention:

Earle = The Deeds of Beowulf...done into modern prose...by John Earle, 1892.

Morris and Wyatt = The tale of Beowulf translated by William Morris and A. J. Wyatt, 1895.

Gummere = The Oldest English Epic. *Beowulf*, etc., translated in the original metres...by Francis B. Gummere, 1909.

Clark Hall = *Beowulf*...a translation into Modern English prose by J. R. Clark Hall. New edition, 1911.

But the most important contributions to the study of the text of *Beowulf* have appeared of recent years not so much in editions, as in monographs, and chiefly in periodicals.

Eleven of these, which have to be referred to with special frequency, are quoted by the author's name and the page alone. Such abbreviations are to be interpreted thus¹:

Bugge¹, etc. = Studien über das Beowulfepos, in *P.B.B.* xii. 1—112, 360—375.

Cosijn¹, etc. = Aanteekeningen op den Beowulf, 1892.

Holthausen¹¹³, etc. = Beiträge zur Erklärung des alteng. Epos, in *Z.f.d.Ph.*, xxxvii. 113—125².

Klaeber²³⁶, etc. = Studies in the Textual Interpretation of *Beowulf*, in *Mod. Phil.*, iii. 235—265, 445—465.

Kluge¹⁸⁷, etc. = Zum Beowulf, in *P.B.B.*, ix. 187—192.

Möller, *VE*¹, etc. = Das altenglische Volksepos. 1883.

Müllenhoff¹, etc. = Beovulf. Untersuchungen. 1889.

Rieger³⁸¹, etc. = Zum Beowulf, in *Z.f.d.Ph.*, iii. 381—416.

Sedgefield²⁸⁶, etc. = Notes on Beowulf, in *M.L.R.*, v. 286—288.

ten Brink¹, etc. = Beowulf. Untersuchungen. 1888. (*Q.F.* 62.)

Trautmann¹²¹, etc. = Berichtigungen, Vermutungen und Erklärungen zum Beowulf, in the *Bonner Beiträge*, II. 121—192.

'Sievers,' when quoted without further details than the section, refers to the *Grammatik* (third edition, German, 1898;

¹ No attempt is made here to give a bibliography of *Beowulf* criticism, which I hope to essay in the separately published *Introduction to Beowulf*.

² Note that 'Holthausen' without fuller particulars refers to the edition: 'Holthausen¹¹³', to the article in the *Z.f.d.Ph.*

English, 1903): 'Bülbring' to Bülbring's *Elementarbuch*, 1902: 'Brandl' to the monograph on *Englische Literatur* in the second edition of Paul's *Grundriss* (1908).

Any further articles are quoted according to the periodical in which they are to be found. The title of the periodical or series is, however, given in an abbreviated form.

A.f.d.A. = Anzeiger für deutsches Altertum, 1876, etc.

Anglia = Anglia, Zeitschrift für Englische Philologie, 1878, etc.

Archiv = (Herrigs) Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Litteraturen, 1846, etc.

Engl. Stud. = Englische Studien, 1877, etc.

Germania = Germania, Vierteljahrsschrift für deutsche Altertumskunde, 1856-92.

I.F. = Indogermanische Forschungen, 1891, etc.

{*J.G.Ph.* = Journal of Germanic Philology, 1897-1902: subsequently,

{*J.E.G.Ph.* = Journal of English and Germanic Philology, 1903, etc.

M.L.N. = Modern Language Notes, 1886, etc.

M.L.R. = The Modern Language Review, 1906, etc.

Mod. Phil. = Modern Philology, 1903, etc.

P.B.B. = Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Litteratur herausgeg. v. H. Paul u. W. Braune, 1874, etc.

Pub. Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer. = Publications of the Modern Language Association of America, 1889, etc.

Q.F. = Quellen und Forschungen...1874, etc.

Tidskr. = Tidsskrift for Philologi og Pædagogik, 1860, etc.

Z.f.d.A. = Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum, 1841, etc.

Z.f.d.Ph. = (Zachers) Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie, 1869, etc.

Z.f.ö.G. = Zeitschrift für die österreichischen Gymnasien, 1850, etc.

Z.f.v.S. = Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung, 1852, etc.

Glossary. Here I have tried to depart as little as possible from the plan laid down by Mr Wyatt. The glossary makes no attempt at being a complete verbal and grammatical index to the poem. It is desirable that such an index should exist: that there should be a place where a scholar who wishes to know exactly in what places even the commonest word is used in *Beowulf*, should be able to find the information he seeks. Such an index is supplied in Holder's edition, where all the instances in which even *ond* occurs will be found recorded: it is also supplied, on a slightly different plan, in the editions of Holthausen,

Heyne-Schücking, and Sedgefield. Finally Mr A. S. Cook has produced a *Concordance to Beowulf* (Halle, 1911). The work having been done so often and so well, it would have been useless to attempt to convert the glossary to this edition into yet another complete index to the poem; and the space saved can be utilized in explaining matters more necessary perhaps to the elementary student. Indeed, as Mr Wyatt remarked, a too elaborate glossary may "rob the work of much of its educative value": it is better to "furnish the requisite amount of help and no more."

One of the chief difficulties which beset English students of Anglo-Saxon is that of preventing their knowledge of modern English from leading them astray. When we meet with the word *æfter*, we must remember that 'after' only gives one specialized meaning of the O.E. word: *fær* would seldom be correctly translated by 'fear.' Another difficulty is the wide range of meanings possessed by the O.E. poetic vocabulary, and the ease with which a highly abstract passes into a very concrete idea. Thus *dugub* signifies doughtiness, excellence: again, it signifies that body of tried veterans from whom the quality of *dugub* is particularly to be expected. But we can hardly translate *dugub* simply as 'warriors': for the abstract meaning reacts upon the concrete: they must be *doughty* warriors. A very close parallel is supplied by the English word 'chivalry,' though here the original sense is concrete. Starting with the signification of a body of horsemen, the word comes to signify the quality which should distinguish a knight. Then the abstract meaning reflects upon the concrete. When Milton speaks of 'paynim chivalry,' or Byron of the 'chivalry' gathered in Brussels before the field of Waterloo, the word means more than merely 'warriors.' So with *dugub*. I have elsewhere suggested translating it by 'chivalry,' to which, in both its meanings, it closely approximates: *cūbe hē dugude bēaw* "he knew the rule of chivalry".¹

¹ I cannot agree with M. Huchon (on *Widsith*, l. 98) "rendre *dugube* par 'chivalry' au lieu de 'grown up men' ou de 'warriors' paraît peu exact." *Dugub* is much more than 'grown up men.' Thralls and churls half trained

To avoid dogmatism, and steadily to compare one passage with another, is the only way of safety. It is by the comparative method that Klaeber has been able to throw so much light upon many dark places in the text. Many alterations have been made in the glossary in view of the arguments produced by Klaeber: but in the main the glossary remains Mr Wyatt's work, though of course I take full responsibility for it in its present form.

The MS. has been carefully examined for the purposes of this edition. Whenever Zupitza's opinion as to the reading of the MS. is quoted, it may be taken, unless the contrary is indicated, that I read the MS. in the same way, though Zupitza is quoted for authority. With regard to Thorkelin's transcripts, however, although I have examined these at Copenhagen, I have trusted mainly to Zupitza, since they are too clear to leave much room for dispute.

I have to thank many scholars for their generous co-operation.

The proofs of the Introduction, Text and Notes have been read by my former teacher Prof. W. P. Ker, and by my colleague, Mr J. H. G. Grattan. To both of them, for performing this friendly office amid great pressure of work, my most grateful thanks are due. I am indebted to them for a large number of corrections and suggestions.

Mr Wyatt most kindly placed in my hands all the material he had collected for a new edition, including a copy of Heyne's edition of 1879, with copious MS. notes by Dr T. Miller, the editor of the O.E. *Bede*. These MS. notes would well repay a careful investigation, and to publish gleanings from them would be an act of piety to the memory of a good scholar. I regret that through lack of time I have not been able to make as much use of them for this edition as I had hoped. Mr Wyatt has further read the proofs throughout, with scrupulous care, and I am deeply indebted to him in many ways.

in war may be grown up, and may on occasion even be warriors, but they are not *dugub*.

If the text should be found to be typographically accurate, thanks are largely due to two old pupils of mine, Miss E. V. Hitchcock and Mr E. Emson, and also to the Cambridge Press reader. Prof. Sedgefield kindly placed at my disposal a set of the proofs of his second edition, which has enabled me to bring up to date my references to his most valuable work.

Like every student of *Beowulf*, I have been particularly indebted to the bibliographical notes of Holthausen, the Heyne-Schücking glossary, the metrical researches of Sievers, and the syntactical studies of Klaeber. The footnotes give the names of the originators of emendations adopted in the text: and I have tried to give fairly exhaustive information of all readings adopted in any recent standard edition: for a student ought so to study *Beowulf* as to be able to translate not one particular text, but any.

Lastly, I regret that I have not been in a position to take the excellent advice recently given by one editor of *Beowulf* to another: that he should let his edition mature for the nine years recommended by Horace. Had I been permitted to spend so long in revising my proofs, the result would, I hope, have been a better edition: the printer's bill for corrections would certainly have been enormous. But it is well to stop weighing pros and cons, as Mosca de' Lamberti said, since "a thing done hath an end."

For giving which evil counsel, Dante saw the mutilated form of Mosca in the ninth pit of the eighth circle of Hell. If I have closured any discussion by a too hasty application of the principle 'cosa fatta capo ha' I hope my punishment may be more lenient. And so, in the pious words of an editor of four centuries ago, "If any faute be, I remyt the correctyon thereof to them that discretly shall fynde any reasonable defaute; and in their so doyng I shall pray god to sende them the blysse of heven."

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NOTE

The following vowels are the only ones *certainly* marked long in the MS.:

út-, 33; án, 100; -wát, 123; wóp, 128; -wát, 210; bát, 211; bád, 264; hál, 300; bád, 301; ár, 336; -hár, 357; hát, gán, 386; mó̄t, 442; án-, 449; sé̄, 507; gár-, 537; sé̄(-), 544, 564, 579; mó̄t, 603; gád, 660; nát, 681; sé̄, 690; -stód, 759; ábeag, 775; bán-, 780; wíc, 821; sé̄, 895; -fón, 911; sár, 975; fáh, 1038; dóñ, 1116; sé̄, 1149; mó̄d, 1167; brúc, 1177; sér, 1187; riéð, 1201; sé̄, 1223; wín, 1233; -wát, 1274; -wíc, 1275; hád, 1297; hár, 1307; bád, 1313; rún-, 1325; wát, 1331; sér, 1371, 1388; áris, 1390; gá, 1394; hám, 1407; bán-, 1445; dó̄m, 1491, 1528; brún-, 1546; góð, 1562; sér, 1587; -bád, 1720; lác, 1863; góð, 1870; sé̄, 1882; rád, 1883; scír, 1895; sé̄, 1896, 1924; gár-, 1962; scán, 1965; fús, 1966; -hwfl, 2002; lfc, 2080; róf, 2084; síd, 2086; -dón, 2090; cóm, 2103; sarlíc, 2109; dó̄m, 2147; Hroðgár, 2155; -stól, 2196; án, 2210 (see note); fér, 2230 (see note); -pád, -bád, 2258; án, 2280; -wóc, 2287; -bád, 2302; fór, 2308; -góð, 2342; wíð-, 2346; -dó̄m, 2376; sár, 2468; mán-, 2514; hárne stán, 2553; -swát, 2558; -swáf, 2559; bád, 2568; -wác, 2577; -swác, 2584; -góð, 2586; wíc-, 2607; Wigláf, 2631; gár-, 2641; fáne, 2655; -réc, 2661; stód, 2679; fýr-, 2689, 2701; wís-, 2716; bád, 2736; lff, 2743, 2751; stód, 2769; dó̄m, 2820, 2858; -rád, 2898; (-)cóm, 2944, 2992; ád-, 3010; fús, 3025; -róf, 3063; Wigláf, 3076; -bád, 3116; fús, 3119; ád, 3138; -réc, 3144; bán-, 3147.

The following are *probably* to be included, but there is some doubt:

bát, 742; bán-, 1116; blód, 1121; gán, 1163; ár-, 1168; sé̄-, 1652; sé̄, 1850 (now either gone or covered by the paper); wát, 1863; gár-, 2043; hrán, 2270; gár-, 2674; -swác, 2681; -hróf, 3123; -hús, 3147.

On the other hand, the supposed mark over the following is *possibly* quite accidental: the scribes scattered little dots of ink not infrequently over the page:

brim-, 222; fus-, 232; me, 472; win, 1162; woc, 1960; dom, 2666, 2964.

With even more certainty the following supposed cases of marking may be dismissed :

we, 270 ; ancre, 303 ; hat, 897 ; al-walda, 955 ; ænig, 1099 ; þa, 1151 ; feonda, 1152 (the supposed mark is that of *ár-*, 1168, shining through the page) ; ac, 2477 ; he, 2704.

Schücking adds to the list of vowels marked long *till*, 2721 and *un(riht)*, 2739. But the mark over these vowels is quite unlike the mark of length : it occurs again over *up*, 2893.

The latest and most careful scrutiny of the MS. is that of Dr Sedgefield, and I have collated my results with his.

Of the vowels which I have classed as *undoubtedly* marked long, Sedgefield regards many as doubtful, and others as too uncertain to be mentioned at all.

(a) *Marked doubtful by Sedgefield* : fáh, 1038 ; dóñ, 1116 ; hár, 1307 ; sér, 1371 ; án, 2280 ; -bád, 2302 ; dóñ, 2376 ; wís-, 2716.

(b) *Entirely omitted by Sedgefield* : án, 100 ; móñ, 442 ; sáé-, 544 ; -fón, 911 ; dóñ, 1528 ; gár-, 1962 ; síd, 2086 ; dóñ, 2147 ; -stól, 2196 ; -pád, 2258 ; -wóc, 2287 ; -réç, 2661.

After careful and repeated scrutiny under a strong lens, I have no doubt as to the vowels in both these classes (a) and (b) being in every case marked long. Many of them appear to me even more clearly so marked than do some of those which Sedgefield agrees to be certainly marked long, such as sár, 975 ; stód, 2679 ; bán, 3147.

Of the vowels which I have classed as *probable*, bát, 742 ; bán-, 1116 ; blód, 1121 ; ár-, 1168 ; -swác, 2681 are classed as doubtful by Sedgefield : but gán, 1163 ; sáé-, 1652, 1850 ; wát, 1863 ; gár-, 2043 ; hrán, 2270 ; gár-, 2674 ; -hróf, 3123 ; -hús, 3147, are regarded by him as too doubtful to be recorded at all.

The mark of length consists of a heavy dot, with a stroke sloping from it over the vowel. This stroke is very faint, and has often faded : in which case the mark of length can only be distinguished from an accidental blot by noting the position and shape of the dot, or by a microscopic search for traces of the stroke.

Complete certainty cannot be arrived at, since a stroke is sometimes perceptible only in certain lights. For example, after repeated scrutiny I had classed *gár-* (l. 2674) as one of the supposed cases of marking which might be dismissed. On a final examination I had to alter this, as I could make out the stroke fairly clearly.

BEOWULF

H WÆT, WĒ GĀR-DENA in gēar-dagum Fol.
þēod-cyninga þrym gefrunon, 129^a.
hū tā æbelingas ellen fremedon.
Oft Scyld Scēfingz sceafena þrēatum, *fors*
5 monegum mægþum meodo-setla oftēah,
egsode eorl[as], syððan ærest wearð

Letters supplied in the text, but found neither in the MS. nor in Thor-
kelin's transcripts, are printed within square brackets. When it is clear
that the absence of these letters from the manuscript is *not* due to the
damage which the MS. has sustained, and that the letters can never have
stood there, both square brackets and italics are used. Other deviations
from the MS. are indicated in the text by italics alone, and the reading of
the MS. is given in a footnote. The term 'MS. reading' must not however
be taken to imply that the letters can all be read in the MS. in its present
condition; but only that there is satisfactory evidence that they once stood
there.

Certain letters and words which, though found in the MS., were pre-
sumably not in the original, but were added by the scribes, have been placed
between brackets thus: (pāra).

Long syllables which can be proved on metrical grounds to represent an
earlier disyllable are marked by the circumflex: *gān* representing an older
gāan or perhaps having been substituted for the cognate *gangan*.

2. The original text presumably had *gefrugnon*, the combination of
consonants making the syllable long, as, in conformity with metrical law,
it should be.

5. Two distinct verbs seem to be confused in *oftēon*: (1) **oftihān*, 'to
deny' (cf. Goth. *teihān*) construed with gen. of thing and dat. of person, as
here; (2) **oftēohan*, 'to tug, draw away' (cf. Goth. *tiuhān*) taking an acc. of
the thing, as in l. 2489. [Cf. Sievers in P.B.B. xxix. 306.]

Whether *oftēah* mean 'denied' or 'drew away' the mead-benches, it
equally indicates a reduction to servitude. Cf. l. 11 below, and the state-
ment of Saxo Grammaticus concerning Scioldus that 'he subdued the whole
race of the Allemanni and compelled them to pay tribute.' [Ed. Holder,
p. 12.]

6. *eorl[as]*, Kemble; 1. MS. *eorl*. This correction seems desirable (1)
metrically, because the type $\text{æ} \text{ x } \text{x}$, though found in the second half-line
(cf. ll. 463, 623, etc.), is not elsewhere found in the first; and (2) syntacti-
cally, because *egsian* is elsewhere transitive, and to take *eorl* here as = 'many
an earl' seems rather forced: l. 795 is not quite parallel [cf. Sievers in
P.B.B. xxix. 560-576]. Yet *eorl* may be defensible [cf. Kock in *Anglia*
xxvii. 219, etc.; xxviii. 140, etc.; Klaeber²⁴⁹].

fēa-sceaft funden; hē þas frōfre gebād,
 wēox under wolcnum, weorð-myndum þāh,
 oð þæt him ǣghwylc (þāra) ymb-sittendra
 ofer hron-rāde hýran scolde,
 10 gomban gyldan; þæt wæs god cyning.
 Ȑām eafera wæs æfter cenned
 geong in geardum, þone god sende
 folce tō frōfre; fyren-ðearfe ongeat,
 15 þæt hie ær drugon aldon-[lē]ase
 lange hwile. Him þas Lif-frēa,
 wuldres Wealdend, worold-āre forgeaf; *hōrse*
 20 Bēowulf wæs brēme —blæd wide sprang—
 Scyldes eafera Scede-landum in.
Scyldes eafera
 25 Swā sceal [geong g]uma gōde gewyrcean,
 fromum feoh-ȝiftum, on fæder [*[bea]rme*], Fol. 129b.

7. *fēa-sceaft*, 'as a helpless child.' See *Index of Persons*: Scyld; and cf. *umbor-wesende* below.

þas frōfre, 'consolation for that,' i.e. for his helplessness.

9. *þāra* is presumably the addition of a scribe, being opposed to the usage of *Beowulf* both (1), metrically, since *ȝymbeſſitnārā* makes a complete half-line, and the preceding *þāra* is not only otiose, but irregular [see Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 256]; and (2), syntactically, since *sē*, *sēo*, *þæt* is in *Beowulf* a demonstrative, and is very seldom used as a mere article. [See *Introduction to Beowulf*.]

15. *þæt*: MS. *þ*, which is normally used as an abbreviation for *þæt*. Since the antecedent *fyren-ðearf* is fem., some would take *þ* here as an abbreviation for *þā*: 'the dire need which they had suffered.' Zupitza supports this interpretation of *þ*, although dubiously.

aldor-[lē]ase. MS. defective; but there is no reason to doubt that the missing letters were *lē*. Holthausen, to avoid the syntactical difficulty of *þæt* (see above), reads *aldor-[lē]as[t]e*, and takes *þæt* as a conjunction: 'He [God] knew their cruel need: how that, before, they long had suffered want of a lord.' But we can take *þæt* as a conj. without this change: 'that, being without a lord, they had before experienced a long time of sorrow': for *drugon lange hwile* cf. l. 87, *þrāge geþolode*.

For the explanation of *aldor-lē-ase* see *Index of Persons*: Heremod.

16. *Him*, pl.; *þas*, 'in compensation for that,' i.e. the evil days. *frēa*. The metre demands a dissyllabic form, such as *frēga* [Sievers]; and most recent editors insert this form in the text.

18. *Bēowulf*. Not the hero of the poem.

18, 19. *eafera* is in apposition with *Bēowulf*. Trautmann, Heyne-Schücking and Holthausen follow the emendation of Kemble,

Bēowulf wæs brēme, blæd wide sprang
Scyldes eafera[n] Scede-landum in.

= 'the glory of the son of Scyld spread far and wide.' The alteration is not necessary [cf. Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 428].

20. MS. defective. Grein's reading adopted in text.

21. MS. defective at corner. The respective merits of the restorations attempted by the earlier editors have been zealously canvassed ever since. These restorations are:

feorme, 'while yet in his father's support' [Kemble];

"nīpēn aȝi"

þæt hine on ylde eft gewunigen

wil-ȝesibas, þonne wīg cume,

lēode gelæsten; lof-dædum sceal

25 in mægþa gehwære man ȝebēon.

Him ȝā Scyld gewat tō gescæp-hwile

fela-hrōr fēran on Frēan wāre;

hi hyne þā atbāeron tō brimes faroðe, ^{fl. 100}

swāsse gesibas, swā hē selfa bæd,

30 þenden wordum wēold wine Scyldinga; ^{fl. 100} + 9. 2d
lēof land-fruma lange āhte.*bearme*, 'bosom' [Bouterwek, Thorpe: so Holthausen²⁴];*wine*, 'to his father's friends' [Grundtvig, 1861, p. 1];*ærne*, 'in his father's house' [Grein¹: so Sedgefield, Schücking];*leofne*, 'sustenance' [Trautmann].

We are dealing here, not with conjectural emendation, but with attempts to decipher a MS. reading which has been partially lost. The data which can still be ascertained are:

First a space ($\frac{1}{4}$ in.) for two or three letters;

Then a fragment of a letter involving a long down stroke (i.e. either *f*, *r*, *s*, *b*, or *w*; this letter was seen fully only by the five earliest transcribers or collators, who unanimously describe it as *r*; the fact that Thorkelin in his edition chose to read *þina*, and altered the *r* of his transcript to *b* in conformity with his theory, in no way invalidates this evidence);

Then something which can now be read either as *m*, *in*, or blank space followed by *n* (the earliest transcribers support only the readings *m* or *in*);

Then *e*.

Wine and *ærne* are, then, opposed to the evidence of the earliest transcribers, and cannot be read into the MS. even in its present condition, for they fail to make the line come up to the margin, which the scribe (with only the rarest exceptions, e.g. l. 1753) keeps precisely.

leofne fills the space, but is syntactically faulty [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix. 306] and the *f* is inconsistent with the early transcriptions.

feorme gives unsatisfactory sense and is metrically impossible as involving double alliteration in the second half-line;

bearme fits exactly (the *bea*, for instance, of l. 40 just fills the necessary $\frac{1}{4}$ in.), and gives satisfactory sense, especially if, with Klauber [*J.E.G.Ph.* vi. 190], we render 'in his father's possession': the young prince gives treasures from his father's store—which, as Klauber (following Sievers) remarks, would agree excellently with Saxo's description of Scioldus: '*procēres...domesticis stipendiis colebat....*'

25. Here and elsewhere, as Sievers points out [*P.B.B.* x. 485], metre demands, instead of the fem. *gehwāre*, the form *gehwām*, which in the older language is used with feminines as well as with masculines and neuters. Cf. Sievers, § 341, N. 4.

31. *āhte* needs an object, expressed or understood. We may either supply mentally *swāsse gesibas* or *hi* [Klauber⁴⁶] or we may insert *hi* in the text: *lange hi āhte*, 'long he ruled them' [Holthausen]. Many emendations have been suggested in order to supply an object to *āhte*: *lif* in place of *lēo*, 'the chief long possessed his life' [Rieger³⁹]; *lāndagas āhte*, 'possessed these transitory days' [Kluge¹⁸⁸]; *lan* [or *lān*] *geāhte* 'possessed the grant, the land lent by God' [Kock in *Anglia*, xxvii. 223]. For many other emendations and interpretations see Cosijn¹; Bright in *M.L.N.* x. 43 (*geweald* for *weold*); Child in *M.L.N.* xxi. 175; Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix. 308].

haven þær æt hýðe stöd hringed-stefna stem (mow) 35
 isig ond út-füs, æþelinges fær; vessel
 lee-gan alédon þā leofne þéoden,
 35 bēaga bryttan on bearm scipes,
 mærne be mæste. þær wæs mādma fela
 of feor-wegum frætwa gelæded.
 Ne hýrde ic cýmlicor cēol gegyrwan. ^{c. hi}
 hilde-wæpnum ond heaðo-wædum, battle-weeds (arm.)
 40 billum ond byrnūm; him on bearme læz
 mādma mænigo, þā him mid scoldon
 on flōdes æht feor gewitan.
 Nalæs hi hine læssan lācum tēdan, (tēan = provide)
 national treasures þeod-gestrēonum, þon[ne] þā dydon,
 45 þe hine æt frum-sceafta forð onsendon
 ænne ofer yðe umbor-wesende. ^{beris a} Fol. 130^a. ^{chi}
 þā gýt hie him åsetton segen z[y]l]denne
 hēah ofer hēafod, lēton holm beran,
 zēafon on zār-secz; him wæs geōmor sefa,
 50 murnende mōd. Men ne cunnon,
 secgan tō sōðe, sele-rædende, ^{hāll-ruler}
 hæleð under heofenum, hwā þām hlæste onfeng.
 I. ÐĀ wæs on burgum Bēowulf Scyldinga,
 lēof lēod-cyning longe þrāge hine
 55 folcum zefrāze —fæder ellor hwearf,

38. *isig*, 'covered with ice' [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 422].

38. *gegyrwan*. In modern English the passive inf. would be used.

44. *þon[ne]*. Thorkelin's emendation: MS. *þon*.

46. *umbor-wesende*. Uninflected. Cf. Sievers, § 305, N. 1. Cf. I. 872.

47. MS. defective at corner; missing letters supplied by Kemble.

48-9. Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxviii. 271.

51. *sele-rædende*, Kemble, following l. 1846: MS. *sele rædennē*.

52. The nearest parallel to the burial of Scyld is that of Baldr in the *Prose Edda* (chap. 48): 'But the gods took the body of Baldr, and carried it to the seashore. Baldr's ship was named Hringhorni: it was the greatest of all ships, and the gods sought to launch it, and to build the pyre of Baldr on it...Then was the body of Baldr borne out onto the ship...Odin laid on the pyre the gold ring named Draupnir...and Baldr's horse with all his trappings was placed on the pyre.'

In historic times the chiefs were still burnt or buried in ships.

For the voyage of the dead, cf. the stories of Sinfjötli (O.E. *Fitela*), whose body is wafted away by a mysterious ferryman (see *Index of Persons*); of Elaine (the lady of Shalott); and of Arthur himself, who, like Scyld, goes "from the great deep to the great deep."

58. *Bēowulf*. Still the prince of l. 18: to be distinguished from the hero of the poem.

aldor of earde— *oþ þæt him eft onwōc
hēah Healfdene; hēold þenden lifde,
gamol ond gūð-rēouw, glæde Scyldingas.*

Dæm fēower bearne forð gerimed

60 in worold wōcun, weoroda rāeswa[n],
Heorogār ond Hrōðgār ond Hālga til;

hýrde ic, þæt [..... wæs On]elan cwēn

Heaðo-Scilfingas heals-gebedda. *but d fell our*

þā wæs Hrōðgāre here-spēd zyfen,

65 wiges weorð-mynd, þæt him his wine-māgas

georne hýrdon, oðð þæt sēo geogoð gewēox,

mago-driht micel. Him on mōd be-arn, *be-iernan (men)*

57-8. *hēah* and *gamol* are both conventional epithets for Healfdene, found also in O.N. (*Halfdan gamle—Skáldskaparmál*, 73: *Halfdan hæstr Skjolldunga—Hyndluljóð*, 14).

gūð-rēouw shows the *w* on the way to becoming a vowel and causing the triphthong *ēou* [cf. Zupitza in *Z.f.d.A.* xxi. 10].

glæde may be an adverb 'gladly,' but is more probably an adjective agreeing with *Scyldingas*, 'the gracious, lordly Scyldings' [cf. Klaeber in *Anglia*, xxix. 378-9].

60. *rāeswa[n]*, Kemble; MS. *rāeswa*. Kemble's emendation has been widely accepted. The change is exceedingly slight, cf. note to l. 1176. Indeed in the Anglian original of *Beowulf* the final *n* of the oblique cases of weak nouns may already have been lost, and the scribe who put the poem into W.S. would not in that case recognize the form as a plural [*Cosijn*²]. Cf. note to l. 1543.

62. ...[On]elan, Grundtvig [*Brage*, iv. 500]; Bugge [*Tidsskr.* viii. 43] supported this and supplied *wæs*: the name of the lady and part of that of her consort were omitted by the scribe, who wrote *hyrde ic þ̄ elan cwen*, without anything to indicate at what point in the sentence the omission may have occurred.

As the husband is a Swede (*Heaðoscilfing*, cf. l. 2205) the coincidence between *elan* and the name of the Swedish king *Onela* is too remarkable to be overlooked, especially as it relieves us from having to postulate a Germanic princess with the extraordinary name of *Elan*. The reading of the text, which leaves the lady's name unknown, is therefore preferable to the theory [of Grein, Ettmüller, Sedgefield, etc.] which makes *Elan* the name of the queen, and supplies *Ongentheow*, father of *Onela*, as the husband:

*hyrde ic þæt Elan cwen [Ongenþēowes wæs]
Heaðo-Scilfingas heals-gebedda.*

There is no external evidence for either alliance: chronologically either is possible.

Kluge [*Engl. Stud.* xxii. 144], following the *Saga of Rolf Kraki*, where Halfdan has a daughter Signy, who weds earl Saevil, suggested:

hyrde ic þæt [Sigenēow wæs] Sæwiljan cwen.

So Sedgefield, and Schücking. But Saevil was not a king of Sweden. [For a full discussion of the passage see Trautmann in *Anglia, Beiblatt*, x. 259.]

63. For gen. sg. in *as*, cf. ll. 2453, 2921; Sievers, § 237, N. 1. For *gebedda*, masc. in form, but here fem. in meaning (as *foregenga*, applied to Judith's female attendant, *Judith*, 127), cf. Sievers, § 278, N. 4.

67. *be-arn* from *be-iernan*, q.v.

þæt heal-reced hātan wolde,
 medo-ærn micel, men gewyrcean,
 70 þon[n]e yldo bearne æfre gefrunon,
 ond þær on innan eall gedælan
 geongum ond ealdum, swylc him god sealde,
 būton folc-scare ond feorum gumena.
 Ðā ic wide gefrægn weorc gebannan *indri*)
 75 manigre mægþe geond þisne middan-geard,
 folc-stede frætwan. Him on fyreste gelomp
swiðly ædre mid yldum, þæt hit wearð eal gearo,
 heal-ærna mæst; scōp him Heort naman,
 sē þe his wordes geweald wide hæfde.
 80 Hē bēot ne ālēh, bēagas dælde,
feast sinc æt symle. Sele hlifade - 'an (tower),
 hēah ond horn-geap; heaðo-wylma bād
 lāðan līges. Ne wæs hit lenge þā gēn,

68. Rask [*Angelsaksisk Sproglære*, 1817] and Kemble, followed by most of the older editors, read *þæt [hē] heal-reced*. But *hē* need not be expressed: it is understood from *him* in the preceding line.

70. *þon[n]e* is an emendation of Grein, and Grundtvig (1861, p. 3). If in other respects we retain the MS. reading, 'greater' must be understood from *micel* in the preceding line. Parallels have often been adduced for this usage of the positive where we should expect the comparative. But Bright has shown [M.L.N. xxvii. 181-3] that the clearest of these parallels [*Psalms*, 117, 8-9: *Ps.* 118 in our reckoning] is due simply to a literal translation of a biblical idiom, and that in other cases [e.g. *Elene*, 647] the text is very probably corrupt. Bright would alter the text here to *medo-ærn micle gewyrcan þonne*... 'a hall much greater than'.... See also Cosijn¹.

yldo bearne, 'the children of men.' Such gen. pls. in *o* are rare, but undoubtedly. See Sievers, § 237, N. 4. [For a collection of instances, cf. Klauber in M.L.N. xvi. 17-18.]

73. Cf. Tacitus [*Germ.* vii.]: 'The kings have not despotic or unlimited power.'

77. *Ædre mid yldum*, 'presently amid men.' Earle's rendering 'with a quickness surprising to men' is forced.

78. Heorot is probably so named from the horns on the gable, cf. *horn-geap*, l. 82. But possibly *horn* simply means 'corner,' 'gable,' and *horn-geap* 'wide-gabled' [cf. Miller in *Anglia*, xii. 396].

83. Two interpretations of *lenge* are offered:

(1) 'the time was not yet at hand that...', *lenge* being an adj. meaning 'pertaining to'; *gelenge* in this sense is not uncommon, but there is no certain instance of *lenge*, and to take 'pertaining to' in the sense of 'at hand' is forced. However this interpretation [Rieger²³³] has been followed widely, and recently by Schücking, Sedgefield and Holthausen³.

Or (2) *lenge* may be another form of the comparative adv. *leng* (Grein). The comparative here (where Mod. Eng. would use a positive) would be paralleled by ll. 134, 2555. The meaning would then be 'the time was not very distant.' [So Klauber²⁴⁶.]

Holthausen, reads *longe*.

þæt se ecȝ-hete ȝābum-swerian
 85 æfter wæl-niðe wæcnan scolde.
 Dā se ellen-ȝæst earfoðlice
 þrāge geþolode, sē þe in þystrum bād,
 day þæt hē dōgora gehwām drēam gehyrde
 hlūdne in healle; þær wæs hearpan swēȝ,
 90 swutol sang scopes. Sægde sē þe cūþe
 frumsceaft fira feorran reccan,
 |cwað þæt se Ælmihtiga eorðan worh[te], Fol. 132^a.
 - a d o w wlite-beorhtne wang, swā wæter bebūȝeð;
 gesette siȝe-hrēþig sunnan ond mōnan *witn* - exultant
 95 lēoman tō lēohte land-būendum,
 ond geþrætwade foldan scēatas
lēo leomum ond lēafum; lif ēac gesceðp
 cynna gehwylcum, þāra ȝe cwice hwyrfaþ.
 Swā ȝā driht-ȝuman drēamum lifdon
 100 ēadiglice, oð ðæt ān ongan
 fyrene fre[m]man, fēond on helle;

84. *ecȝ-hete*, Grein₁: MS. *secghete*. Cf. I. 1738, and *Seafarer*, 70.

ȝābum-swerian: *ȝābum* = 'son-in-law,' *swēor* = 'father-in-law.' It is clear that we have to do with a compound, meaning 'son- and father-in-law,' comparable to *suhtergefæderan* (I. 1164), *suhtorfædran* (*Widsith*, 46), 'nephew and uncle.' All recent editors follow Trautmann in altering *ȝābum-swerian* to *ȝābum-swēorum*; and it may well be that this was the original reading, and that the scribe misunderstood *ȝābum* as 'oaths' and so came to miswrite *swēorum* as *swerian* 'to swear.' Yet *swerian* may perhaps be defended as = *swērigum* from **swēriga* 'father-in-law,' a form not elsewhere recorded, but standing to *swēor* much as *suhtriga* to *suhtor*, both meaning 'nephew' (cf. *Genesis*, 1775, *his suhtrian wif*). [Bugge, *Tidsskr.* viii. 45-6 defended *swerian*, comparing Goth. *brōþrahans* and Icel. *feðgar*.]

The reference is to the contest between Hrothgar and his son-in-law

Ingeld (cf. II. 2020-69). Possibly the hall was burnt in this contest, which took place, as we know from *Widsith*, 'at Heorot.' But more probably I. 82 refers to the later struggle among the kin of Hrothgar, when the hall was burnt over Hrothulf's head. See *Index of Persons*: Hrothulf.

86. *ellen-ȝæst*, Grein₁, and Rieger³⁸⁸ emend to the more usual *ellor-ȝæst*, which is also adopted by Earle and Sedgefield; cf. II. 807, 1617, etc. See note to I. 102.

87. *þrāge*, 'a hard time' (Klaeber²⁵⁴, comparing *Juliana*, 464, *is þeos þrāg ful strong*). See also *Beowulf*, I. 2883 [cf. Cosijn⁶].

92. *worh[te]*, Kemble₁: MS. defective at corner.

93. *swā*, relative: see *Glossary*.

101. *frem[m]an*, Kemble₁: MS. defective at edge.

Earle adopts the emendation [of Bugge³⁰], *healle* for *helle*, because it is 'so simple, and gives so much relief.' On the other hand, in I. 142 he adopts *hel-ȝegnes* for *heal-ȝegnes* [as suggested tentatively by Ettmüller, but not adopted by him]. Both changes are needless.

fēond on helle is simply 'hell-fiend' [Cosijn³]. Cf. *helle hæftan*, I. 788.

wæs se grimma gæst grendel hāten,
 māere mearc-stapa, sē þe mōras hēold,
 fen ond fæsten; fifel-cynnes eard ~~monster-kin~~
 won-sæli wer weardode hwile,
 siþan him Scyppend forscrifен hæfde.
 In Caines cynne þone cwealm gewræc
 ēce Drihten, þas þe hē Abel slōg.

lend Ne gefeah hē þāre fæhðe, ac hē hine feor forwræc,
 110 Metod for þy māne, man-cynne fram.
Hine þanon untydras ealle onwōcon, ~~evil~~ progeny
 eotenas ond ylfe ond orcnēas,
 swylce gīgantas, þā wið gode wunnon

Fol. 132^b.

102. *gæst*. This ambiguous word may stand for *gæst* ‘spirit,’ or *giest*, *gist*, *gyst*, ‘stranger’; *giest* is, of course, akin to the Latin *hostis*, and sometimes acquires the sense of ‘hostile stranger,’ ‘foe’ (e.g. ll. 1441, 1522, 1545 *sele-gyst*, 2560 *gryre-giest*).

In ll. 1800, 1893 there can be no doubt that *gæst* stands for *giest*, ‘stranger.’ In l. 1073 and in *invit-gæst* (2670) the word is connected with *nēos[t]an* ‘to visit,’ which makes it highly probable that it means *giest* and is used with grim irony. In the last instance we have confirmation from the fact that *gryre-giest* is applied to the dragon in l. 2560; and I should be inclined also to take *gæst* (2312), *nid-gæst* (2699) as = *giest*, *nid-giest*. The dragon is not regarded as a spirit of hell, but as a strange phenomenon. Grendel and his mother, on the contrary, are regarded as diabolical spirits (cf. 1268); and when applied to them I take *gæst=gæst* ‘spirit’ (102: *wæl-gæst*, 1381, 1995: *ellor-gæst*, 1849, 1617). This is confirmed by the fact that ll. 807, 1621 give (*ellor*).*gæst*, which can only mean ‘spirit.’

In l. 1123 *gæsta=gästa*.

104. Moor and fen were the appropriate dwelling-places of misbegotten beings. Jordanes, recording Gothic traditions, mentions the offspring of witches and evil spirits: a race ‘which was of old amid the fens.’ Cf. note to l. 426.

106-8. Sievers [P.B.B. ix. 137]:

...forscrifen hæfde
 in Caines cynne (þone cwealm gewræc
 ēce Drihten)...

‘Had proscribed him amid the race of Cain (the eternal Lord avenged that death) for that he slew Abel.’

109. hē...hē hine = Cain...God, Cain.

112. *orcnēas*. The meaning ‘sea-monster’ is often attributed to this word (e.g. by Heyne and Schücking), on the theory that it is a compound, the first element connected with Icel. *ørkn* ‘a kind of seal’ [cf. Lat. *orca* ‘a kind of whale’], and the second with O.E. *eoh*, ‘horse.’ [Kluge in P.B.B. ix. 188, in part following Heyne.]

But the context seems to demand ‘evil spirit,’ rather than ‘sea-horse.’ From the Lat. *Orcus* ‘Hell, Death’ was derived the O.E. *orc* ‘giant’ or ‘devil,’ as is proved by the gloss ‘orcus: orc, þyrs oððe hel-deofol.’ *Orc-nēas* may be a compound of *orc* with *nē* ‘corpse’ (cf. *nē-fugol*, ‘carriion-bird,’ Gen. 2158; *dryht-nēum*, ‘host of corpses,’ Exod. 163; and Goth. *ndus*, ‘a corpse’). [See Bugge⁵⁰⁻⁵² and in Z.f.d.Ph., iv. 193; and cf. ten Brink¹⁰; Sievers in P.B.B. xxxvi. 428.]

lange þrāge; hē him ȣes lēan forgeald.

115 *visit* Gewāt ðā nēosian, syþan niht becōm,
hēan hūses, hū hit Hring-Dene
æfter bēor-þege gebūn hæfdon.

Fand þā ȣær inne æþelinga gedriht
swefan æfter symble; sorge ne cūðon,

120 *m'sey* wonsceaft wera. Wiht unhēlo,
grim ond grādig, gearo sōna wæs,
rēoc ond rēþe, ond on ræste ȝenam
þritig þegna; þanon eft gewāt
hūðe hrēmīg tō hām faran,
mid þāre wæl-fylle wīca nēosan.

125 *dawn* Ðā wæs on ühtan mid ȣer-dæze
ȝrendles ȝūð-cræft ȝumum undyrne;
þā wæs æfter wiste wōp ūp āhafen,
micel morgen-swēg. Māre þeoden,

130 *in night* æþeling ȣer-ȝod, unblīðe sæt,
þolode ȝryð-swýð, þegn-sorge drēah,
syðþan hie þæs lāðan lāst scēawedon,

115. *nēosian*. Sievers reads *nēosan*, for metrical reasons. Cf. l. 125. See *Introduction to Beowulf*.

116. *hēan*. The weak adj. without definite art. is a feature of early O.E. poetry. See *Introduction to Beowulf*.

120. Sievers [P.B.B. ix. 187] reads *wera[s]*, 'the men knew not sorrow.' Some edd. put the stop after *unhēlo*, 'they knew not sorrow, aught of evil.' But with this punctuation *Grim ond grādig* makes a very abrupt beginning of the next sentence; and I see no reason to doubt that *wiht unhēlo* can mean 'the creature of evil, Grendel'; cf. *hēlo-bearn*, 'Saviour-child' in *Crist*, 586, 754. [See also Klaeber, *Christ. Elementen*, in *Anglia*, xxxv. 252.]

128. *æfter wiste*, 'after their weal,' or 'after their feasting,' followed lamentation. This seems a more likely interpretation than that there was lamentation concerning Grendel's feasting upon the thirty thanes. [Cf. Kock in *Anglia*, xxvii. 223.]

131. *ȝryð-swýð*. Earle takes this as a noun, 'mighty pain,' 'majestic rage,' comparing *swiði*, 'a smart from burning.' Surely this is seeking trouble, for there is no evidence for any O.E. noun *swýð*, 'pain, smart,' whilst the adj. *swýð*, 'strong,' is common. It seems, then, natural to take *ȝryð-swýð* as an adj., 'strong in might,' parallel to *earm-swýð*, *mōd-swýð*, which are indisputably adjs., meaning 'strong in arm,' 'strong in mind,' not nouns meaning 'arm-pain,' 'mind-pain.' Context too supports the adjectival rendering 'strong in might'; for it is at least as satisfactory here as 'mighty pain,' and more so in l. 736, the only other passage where *þryð-swýð* occurs. If we thus make *þryð-swýð* an adj., we have to take *þolian* as intransitive. But there is no difficulty about this: cf. l. 2499, and *Maldon*, 307. [Earle quotes Grein in support of his interpretation: *yet Grein renders 'stark an Kraft.'*]

wergan gästes; wæs þæt gewin tō strang,
lād ond longsum. Næs hit lengra |fyrst,

Fol. 133^a.

- 135 ac ymb āne niht eft gefremede
morð-beala märe ond nō mearn fore, *muman* = neck,
fæhðe ond fyrene; wæs tō fæst on þām. care
þā wæs ēað-fynde, þe him elles hwær
gerūmllicor ræste [sōhte],
- 140 bed æfter bürum, ðā him gebēacnod wæs,
gesægd sōðlice, sweotolan tācne dear
heal-þegnes hete; hēold hyne syðþan
fyr ond fæstor, sē þām fēonde ætwand.
- nīssian*
(domineen) 145 Swā rixode ond wið rihte wan
āna wið eallum, oð þæt idel stōd
hūsa sēlest. Wæs seo hwil micel;
twelf wintra tīd torn geþolode *insult, distress*
wine Scyldinga, wēana gehwelcne,
sīdra sorza; forðam [syðþan] wearð
- 150 ylda bearnum undyrne cūð,
song 5 zyddum geōmore, þætte grēndel wan
hwile wið Hrōþgār, hete-nīðas wæg, *wegan* (*wage*)
fyrene ond fæhðe fela missēra, *half-years*

133. It is not easy to be certain whether *wergan*, here and in l. 1747, is the weak form of *wērig*, 'weary,' or is to be read short, *werga*, 'accursed.' The latter seems to be the more probable. Cf. *wergan*, *wyrgan*, 'to curse' [and see Hart in *M.L.N.* xxii. 220, etc.; and Earle, 168].

136. *märe* 'further,' 'additional' murder—does not of course imply that the second attack was more murderous than the first. [Cf. Klaeber¹⁴⁹.]
mord-beala for *mord-bealu*. Some edd. alter, but see note to l. 1914.

[Cf. Bugge in *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 194 and Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix. 312.]

138. The typical understatement of O.E. verse: 'It was easy to find one who sought rest outside the hall,' amounts to saying that all deserted it.

139. [sōhte] Grein; no gap in MS.

140. *æfter bürum*. The bowers lie outside the hall, as in the 'Cynewulf and Cyneheard' episode in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. The retainers, who would normally sleep in the hall, prefer a bed by the bowers, which are free from Grendel's attack.

142-3. The survivors held themselves 'the safer the further away.'

146-7. Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 187]:

hūsa sēlest (wæs seo hwil micel)
twelf wintra tīd...

147. *twelf*: MS. *xii*.

148. *Scyldinga*, Grundtvig²⁰⁰, Kemble₂: MS. *scyldenda*.

149. No gap in MS.: [syðþan] supplied by Kemble₂, following private communication from Thorpe. Cf. ll. 1453, 2175. Some stop-gap is required for the alliteration. Klaeber [J.E.G.Ph. vi. 191] supplies *sec gum*, so too Schücking; Holthausen_{2,3} *sōna*; Bugge²⁰¹, *sārcwidum*; Sievers [*P.B.B.*

intervens singāle sāce; sibbe ne wolde

155 wið manna hwone mægenes Deniga, *Dane*
feorh-bealo feorran, fēa þingian; compound a fēe
nē þær nānīg witena wēnan þorste
beorhtre bōte tō banan folmum.

[Atol] æglēca ēhtende wās, *pursuing* Fol. 133^b.

160 deorc dēaþ-scūa, duȝuþe ond geogōþe, *The doughty*
seomade ond syrede, sin-nihte hēold *(wēne-reine-æc)*
mīstige mōras; men ne cunnon,
hwyder hel-rūnan hwyrtum scriþað.
Swā fela fyrena fēond man-cynnes,
atol an-zengea, oft gefremede,
heardra hýnða; Heorot eardode, -ien (*inhabit*)
sinc-fāge sel sweatum nihtum;
nō hē þone gif-stōl grētan mōste,
māþdūm for Metode, ne his myne wisse.

xxix. 313], for þām sōcnum: cf. l. 1777. Klauber, following Sievers' suggestion, substitutes *fordan*, the form usual in *Beowulf*.

154-5. *sibbe* and *feorh-bealo feorran* are possibly parallel, 'he wished not for peace, or to remove the life-bale,' the verbal phrase explaining the noun more fully, as in ll. 185-6, *frōfre...wihte gewandan* [cf. Bugge²²; Klauber²³]. We can, however, construe *sibbe* as an instrumental, in which case there should be no comma after *Deniga*: 'he would not out of compassion to any man remove the life-bale.' [Cf. Grein; Sievers, P.B.B. xxix. 317.]

156. *fēa*. Kemble, normalized to *fēo*, and has been followed by all the editors. Yet ēa for ēo is a common Anglian (especially Northumbrian) peculiarity. See Sievers, § 150. 8.

157-8. *wēnan tō*, 'to expect from.' See *Glossary*: *wēnan*, and cf. l. 1396.

158. *beorhtre* is, of course, not comparative, as taken by many editors and translators, but gen. fem., agreeing with *bōte*, after *wēnan*.

banan, Kemble: miswritten in MS. *banā*. The error possibly arose through the influence of *folmū* (cf. l. 2961); or possibly *banā* (= *banan*) in an older MS. was written with an open a and this, as so often, was wrongly transcribed as u (cf. ll. 581, 2821, 2961).

159. MS. defective. [Atol] Thorpe; [ac sē], without a period, Rieger²⁴.

163. *hel-rūnan*. The fem. *hel-rūne*, 'witch,' occurs in several glosses: the Gothic equivalent is recorded by Jordanes: Filimer, King of the Goths, found among his people certain witches, 'quas patrio sermone Haliurunnas is ipse cognominat' [Getica, cap. xxiv.]. It is not clear whether in this passage in *Beowulf* we have the fem., or a corresponding masc., *hel-rūna*, not elsewhere recorded.

187-9. *for Metode* is generally taken 'on account of the Lord': cf. l. 706, þā Metod nolde. Holtzmann [*Germania*, viii. 489] makes hē refer to Hrothgar: 'he could not touch his throne, his treasure, by reason of God's prohibition, nor have joy in it.' But this seems very difficult, since Grendel has been the subject for the last fifteen lines. Most probably, then, hē refers to Grendel, who 'was not suffered to outrage Hrothgar's throne by reason of God's prohibition: he knew not His mind' (i.e. the fate in store for him). But the phrase may mean simply that Grendel is a fiend rejected by God,

- 170 þæt wæs wræc micel wine Scyldinga,
 mōdes brēcða. Monig oft geset
 rice tō rūne, ræd eahtedon,
 hwæt swið-ferhðum sēlest wære
 wið fær-gryrum tō gefremmanne.
- 175 Hwilum hie geheton at hærȝ-trafum i dōl-kunȝ
 wig-weorþunga, wordum bādon,
 þæt him gāst-bona gēoce gefremede
 wið þeod-þrēaum. Swylc wæs þāw hyra, custom (there)
 hāþenra hyht; helle gemundon
- 180 in mōd-sefan, Metod hie ne cūþon,
 dāda Dēmend, ne wiston hie Drihten god,
- 185 |ne hie hūru heofena Helm herian ne cūþon, Fol.
 wuldres Waldend. Wā bið þām ðe sceal 134a.
- þurh sliȝne nið sawle bescūfan
- 185 in fȳres fæþm, frōfre ne wēnan,
 wihte gewendan; wel bið þām þe mōt
 æfter dēað-dæge Drihten sécean,
 ond tō Fæder fæþmum freoðo wilnian. *prædictum desine*
- III Swā ȳā mæl-ceare maga Healfdlenes

and hence cannot approach God's throne or receive a gift in the presence of his Creator. In this case, it is suggested by Klaeber [J.E.G.Ph. viii. 254] that *ne his myne wisse* means 'nor did He (God) take thought of him (Grendel).' [Parallels for this are given by Klaeber, *Christ. Elementen*, in *Anglia*, xxxv. 254, e.g. *Exeter Gnostic Verses*, 162, *wārlēas mon ond wonhýdig þess ne gýmed God.*] Anyway the contrast is between the loyal thane who approaches the throne to do homage and receive gifts, and such a 'hall-thane' (cf. l. 142) as Grendel.

[Cf. also Cosijn⁵; Kock in *Anglia*, xxvii. 225; Pogatscher in *P.B.B.* xix. 544, who suggests *formetode* as a verb from **formetian*: 'he despised the giving of treasure'; Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix. 819. Kölbing in *Engl. Stud.* iii. 92.]

175. *hærȝ*: MS. *hrærȝ*: Kemble, corrected to *hearg*: Grundtvig (1861, p. 6) kept nearer to the MS. by retaining the spelling *hærȝ*. This heathen term had perhaps become less intelligible when our MS. was transcribed, whence the scribe's error.

It has often been objected that these lines are not consistent with the Christian sentiments uttered by leading characters elsewhere in the poem: that Hrothgar, for instance, does not talk like a pagan (cf. e.g. ll. 1724, seq.). Attempts have been made to harmonize the discrepancy by supposing that the Danes are regarded as Christians, but as having in time of stress relapsed, like the East Angles in the seventh century. [Klaeber, *Christ. Elementen*, in *Anglia*, xxxv. 134: Bright in Routh's *Ballad Theory*, 1905, 54, footnote.] But this supposition is unnecessary, for such Christian sentiments as Hrothgar or Beowulf do utter are vague and undogmatic, not unlike the godly expressions that Chaucer puts into the mouth of his pious heathen. [See *Introduction to Beowulf*.]

189. *mæl-ceare*, 'the sorrow of this time' (i.e. the time spoken of above):

190 singāla sēað; ne mihte snotor hæleð
wēan onwendan; wæs þæt gewin tō swýð,
lāþ ond longsum, þe on ðā lēode becōm,
nýd-wracu nīþ-grim, niht-bealwa mæst.

195 þæt fram hām gefrægn Higelāces þegn,
gōd mid gēatum, grendles dæda;
sē wæs mon-cynnes mægenes strengest
on þām dæge þysses lifes,
sþeles ond ēacen. Hēt him yð-lidan ~~wave-kariller~~
gōdne gegrwan; cwæð, hē gūð-cyning
200 ofer swan-rāde sēcean wolde,
mærne þeoden, þā him wæs manna þearf.
Done sið-fæt him snotere ceorlas
lyt-hwōn lōȝon, |þeah hē him lēof wære; Fol. 134^b.
hwetton hige-[r]ōfne, hæl scēawedon.

205 Hæfde se gōda gēata lēoda
cēpan gecorone, þāra þe hē cēnoste
findan mihte; fiftēna sum
sund-wudu sōhte; secȝ wisade,
lagu-cræftig mon, land-gemycru.

mōd-ceare, the emendation of Trautmann¹⁸⁷, is unnecessary [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix. 321]: mōl-ceare is probably acc. after sēað, 'brooded over the care'; but might be instrumental, 'seethed with care' [Earle].

194. *fram hām*: 'from' indicates that Beowulf's home is different from the scene of Grendel's deeds: Earle rightly renders 'in his distant home.' Cf. I. 410.

197. *þām* can bear the alliteration because emphatic.

203. This, by the customary understatement (cf. ll. 2738, 8029), means that they heartily approved of his enterprise, as is shown by I. 415. [Cf. Klauber in *M.L.N.* xvii. 828, and Cosijn⁵.]

204. [r]ōfne is the conjecture of Rask [Grundtvig²⁷⁰] and is certain. The MS. is defective: only the lower part of the first letter is left, and this may have been *r*, *þ*, *f*, *s*, or *w*. The letter must have been only half legible even in Thorkelin's time; transcript A has *þofne*, B *forne*.

hæl gēawedon, 'watched the omens.' Tacitus notes the attention paid to auspices and the methods of divination by the ancient Germans. [Germ. x. : *Auspicia sortesque, ut qui maxime, observant.*]

The conjecture of Sedgefield²⁸⁶ *hæl gēawedon*, 'gave him a farewell greeting,' seems unnecessary. [Cf. Klauber, *Engl. Stud.* xliv. 123.]

207. *fiftēna*: MS. xv. 'With fourteen companions.' Cf. I. 8123.

209. *lagu-cræftig mon*. This is often taken to refer to a pilot, but more probably it relates to Beowulf himself. Seamanship is a characteristic of the perfect hero, as of Siefrid in the *Nibelungen Lied*.

wisade...land-gemycru has been rendered 'pointed out the land-marks' [Earle, Clark-Hall]; but the travellers do not appear to be as yet afloat.

- time 210 Fyrst forð gewāt; flota wæs on yðum,
 bāt under beorge. Beornas gearwe
 on stefn stigon; strēamas wundon,
^{sea (et. sound)} sund wið sande; secgas bāeron
^{Wark} on bearm nacan beorhte frætwe,
 215 gūð-searo geatolic; ȝuman ðt scufon,
 weras on wil-sið, wudu bundenne.
 ȝewāt þā ofer wæg-holm winde gesyed
 flota fāmī-heals fugle gelicost,
 220 ðs þæt ymb an-tid ðþres dōgores day
 wunden-stefna gewaden hæfde,
 þæt tā liðende land gesawon,
 brim-clifu blican, beorgas stæpe,
 side sā-næssas; þā wæs sund liden ^{from lipan (harbor)}
 eoletes æt ende. þanon ðp hraðe
 225 Wedera lēode on wang stigon, ^{wang (plain)}
 sā-wudu sāldon; syrcan hrysedon,
 gūð-gewādo; ȝode þancedon,

(*Sund-wudu sōhte*, l. 208, means 'he proceeded to the ship,' not necessarily 'went on board.') We must therefore either translate 'led them to the land-boundary' (the shore) [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix. 322; Klauber⁴⁵¹], or we must [as has been suggested to me by Mr Grattan] take the phrase *wisade land-gemyrcu* quite generally: Beowulf 'was their pilot on this expedition.'

Cf. l. 2409.

210. *Fyrst forð gewāt*, 'the time' between the arrival at the shore, and the embarkation 'had passed': or, quite generally, 'time passed on.'

216. *bundenne*, 'well-braced.'

218. *fāmī-heals*. See Sievers, § 214, 5.

219. *an-tid*: MS. *an tid*. Grein, *ān-tid f. = hora prima*, 'erste Stunde,' comparing 'nōn-tid' *hora nona*. Cosijn [*P.B.B.* viii. 568, following Ettmüller] contends for *an-tid=and-tid* or *ond-tid*, 'corresponding time,' 'the same time,' so that the phrase would mean 'about the same hour of the second day.'

Sievers [*P.B.B.* xxix. 322, etc.] regards *āntid* as 'due time,' comparing O.N. *eindagi*, 'agreed time, term,' and points out that *ymb*, when used to mark time, means rather 'after' than 'about'; hence: 'after the lapse of due time, on the next day.' Earle arrives at the same rendering, though on different grounds, which to me are not clear.

224. *eoletes*. The word occurs here only. The sense seems to demand 'sea'; 'then was the sound traversed at the far side of the sea.' Yet this passive use of *liden* is difficult—a difficulty which Thorpe sought to avoid by reading *sund-lida ēa-lāde æt ende*, 'the sea-sailer (i.e. boat) at the end of its watery way.' Bugge [*Tidsskr.* viii. 47] interpreted 'stormy sea' (O.N. *ā*, 'storm'). But the first element, *eo*, in *eolet* may, by the Anglian confusion of *ē* and *ā*, be the same as *ā*, 'river' (Lat. *aqua*, Goth. *ahwa*). Others suppose the word to mean 'labour' (cognate with Greek *ἐλαύω*), or else to be a mere 'ghost-word,' the result of a scribe's blunder. [Sedgefield⁴⁵².]

þas þe him yþ-lāde ēaðe wurdon.
 190 |þā of wealle zeseah weard Scildinga, Fol. 135a.

230 sē þe holm-clifu healdan scolde,
 beran ofer bolcan beorhte randas,
 fyrd-searu fūslicu; hine fyrwyt bræc anidhy
 mōd-gehygdum, hwæt þā men wāron.
 gewāt him þā tō waroðe wicze rīdan st̄. 235
 þegn Hrōdgāres, þrymmum cwehte pōnkhly
 mægen-wudu mundum, — meþel-wordum frægn:
 "Hwæt syndon gē searo-hæbbendra
 byrnum werede, þe þus brontne cēol
 ofer lagu-stræte lādan cwōmon,
 240 hider ofer holmas? [Hwæt, ic hwi]le wæs
 ende-sēta, æg-wearde hēold, sea-wand
 þe on land Dena lādra nānig
 mid scip-herze sceðjan ne meahte.
 Nō hēr cūðlicor cuman ongunnōn
 245 lind-hæbbende; ne gē lēafnes-word recet
 gūð-fremmendra gearwe ne wisson,
 māga gemēdu. Nāfre ic māran zeseah
 eorla ofer eorþan, ȝonne is ēower sum,
 secȝ on searwum; nis þæt seld-guma
 250 wāpnum geweorðad, næfne him his wlite lēoȝe,

230. scolde, 'whose office it was'; cf. l. 251. visage
 232. See note to l. 1426.
 240. [Hwæt, ic hwi]le wæs, the reading of Sievers [*Anglia*, xiv. 146],
 following in part that of Bugge;
 hider ofer holmas? [Hwile ic on weal]le
 wæs ende-sēta.

MS. hider ofer holmas le wæs, etc., without any gap. Thorkelin read the le as *Ic*, Kemble as *Ie*, but there can be no doubt that it is *le*, and this makes Würker's conjecture unlikely:

hider ofer holmas [hringed-stefnan];
 Ic wæs ende-sēta....

The same applies to that of Ettmüller:

hider ofer holmas [helmas bēron];

hwile, 'a long time.'

244. cuman is possibly a noun (cf. l. 1806). 'Never have strangers, warriors, made themselves more at home.' [Bugge in *Tidsskr.* viii. 290.] For this use of *onginnan*, = 'behave,' Klaeber [*Anglia*, xxviii. 439] compares ȝāðmōdlice *onginnad*, *Cura Pastoralis*, 421, 26; and advocates the old reading *geleafnes-word* for *gē lēafnes-word*, taking *wisson* (l. 246) as 3rd pers.

245-6. ne...ne. Note that in O.E. syntax two negatives do not make an affirmative.

249-50. 'Yon weapon-decked man is no mere retainer.' *Seld-guma*, 'hall-man,' i.e. house-carl, retainer. Other suggestions are that it means

- ānlic an-syn. Nū ic ēower sceal
 frum-cyn witan, ēr gē fyr |heanon,
 lēas-scēaweras, on land Dena
 furþur fēran. Nū gē feor-būend,
 255 mere-liðende, min[n]e gehýrað
 ān-fealdne gehþolt; ofost is sēlest ^{- haste}
 tō gecyðanne, hwanan ēowre cyme syndon."
- IV Him se yldesta ondswarode,
 werodes wisa, word-hord onlēac:
- 260 "Wē synt gum-cynnes gēata lēode
 ond Higelāces heorð-genēatas.
 Wæs min fæder folcum gecyþed,
 æþele ord-fruma Ecgbēow hāten; ^{worn = multitu}
- ^{chief : prince}
^{every} gebād wintra worn, ēr hē on weg hwurfe
 265 gamol of geardum; hine gearwe geman
 witenā wel-hwylc wide geond eorþan.
 Wē þurh holdne hige hlāford þinne,
 sunu Healfdenes, sēcean cwōmon,
 lēod-gebyrgean; wes þū ūs lärena gōd. ^{Imp. sing.}
- 270 Habbað wē tō þām māeran micel ērende
 Deniga frēan; ne sceal þær dyrne sum
 wesan, þæs ic wēne. ^ü wāst gif hit is,

'one who remains within the *seld*', 'stay-at-home,' 'carpet-knight,' or that it indicates a peasant, one who possesses only a *seld*. But the *seld* was a hall or palace, occupied by warriors and owned by kings, so that these explanations are less satisfactory. [Cf. Bugge in *Tidsskr.* viii. 290-1.]

250. *næfne*, Kemble; MS. *næfre*.

253. *lēas-scēaweras*, the MS. reading, meaning 'evil spies,' has been emended to *lēase scēaweras* [Ettmüller, Thorpe, followed by all the older editors]. But this gives a type of line (Expanded D*) which, unless with double alliteration, is unparalleled. It seems therefore better to keep the MS. reading.

So abusive a word is surprising in the middle of an otherwise courteous conversation. But, perhaps, the drift is, as Sievers suggests: 'It is my duty to (*ic sceal*) enquire: tell me, rather than (*þer*), by going further, bring yourselves under suspicion of being false spies.' [P.B.B. xxix. 829: cf. also Klauber in *Anglia*, xxix. 379-80.]

255. *min[n]e*, Kemble; MS. *mine*.

258. *yldesta*, 'chief'; cf. 1. 363.

262. Holthausen, reads *Wæs min [frōd] fæder*: Holthausen, *Wæs min fæder folcum [feor] gecyþed*. This improves the alliteration. From the point of view of scansion alteration is not essential, since a personal pronoun can take the stress: cf. ll. 345, 346, 853, 1934, 1984, 2160. This is not a mere licence, but usually corresponds to a fine shade of meaning.

269. *lärena gōd*, 'good to us in guidance.'

Fol. 185^b.

swā wē sōþlice |secȝan hȳrdon, Fol. 136^a.
 þæt mid Scyldingum sceāðona ic nāt hwylc, Scather : foë
 dēgoł dād-hata, deorcum nihtum
 275
 jwān, = shaw
 al + corpses
 280
 i s i n i v e s s
 285
 l e v a n d : o f f i c i a r
 290

þāweð þurh egsan uncūðne nīð,
 hȳgðu ond hrā-fyl. Ic þæs Hrōðgār mæg
 þurh rūmne sefan rād gelæran,
 hū hē frōd ond gōd fēond oferswýðeþ, frōd (9th. br.)
 gyf him ed-wendan æfre scolde
 bealuwa bisigu, bōt eft cuman,
 ond þā ceare-wylmas colran wurðaþ; pur = col
 oððe ā syþðan earfoð-þrāge, (time)
 þrēa-nýd þolað, þenden þær wunað
 on hēah-stede hūsa sēlest."

Weard maþelode, ðær on wicge sät,
 omþeht unforht: "Æghwæþres sceal
 scearp scyld-wiga gescād witan, difference
 worda ond worca, sē þe wel þenceð.

274. *sceaðona*, in Thorkelin's transcript A only: now only *scea* left.
 275. *dād-hata*. Grein hesitated whether to regard this word as *dād-hāta*, 'one who hates or persecutes by deeds' [so Grein^a] or *dād-hāta*, 'one who promises deeds.' Earle adopts the latter reading, and translates 'author of deeds.' The former is, however, the more probable: *hatian* means not merely 'to hate' but 'to pursue with hatred, persecute'; cf. l. 2466 [see Klaeber²⁰⁰].

276. *þurh egsan*, 'in dread wise': for *þurh* marking attendant circumstances, cf. l. 1835, and perhaps l. 184. [Cf. Klaeber²⁰¹ and in *Archiv*, cxv, 178.] Above, l. 267, and below, l. 278, *þurh* retains more clearly its meaning of cause or instrument. And *þurh egsan* may mean 'by reason of the awe he inspires.' Cf. *Seafarer*, 103 [and see Cosijn⁶].

280. *edwenda* MS. Bugge [*Tidsskr.* viii. 291] suggested the noun *edwenden*, in which case we must take *bisigu* as gen. dependent upon it: 'a change of his trouble.' [So Holthausen and Sedgefield: already in 1861 Grundtvig (p. 117) took the passage in this way, though retaining the spelling *edwenda*, which he interpreted as a noun = *edwenden*.] The emendation *edwenden* is exceedingly probable, since the verb *edwenda* occurs nowhere else: for in l. 1774, where the MS. gives *edwenda*, it is necessary to read this as *edwenden*; *him edwenden...bealuwa bisigum* has been suggested: cf. l. 318, *sīða gesunde*, and l. 2170, *nīða heardum*.

286. Sievers [P.B.B. ix. 187], followed by Holthausen and Sedgefield, would supply [*hē*] after *þær*. But this seems unnecessary: cf. l. 1923. [See Pogatscher, in *Anglia*, xxiii. 265.]

bank

- 295 niw-tyrwydne nacan on sande,
 ārum healdan, þæt eft byreð
 ofer lagu-strāmas lēofne mannan
wudu wunden-hals tō Weder-mearce!
gōd-fremmendra swylcum gifeþe bið
- 300 þæt þone hilde-ræs hāl gedigeð." endine
gewiton him þā fēran; flota stille bād,
seomode on sāle sīd-fæþmed scip,
 on ancre fæst. Eofor-líc scionon sāl = ~ ope
 ofer hlēor-ber[*g*]an, gehroden golde;
- 305 fāh ond fyr-heard fērh-wearde hēold
gūbmōdgum men. guman önetton, ōne Han = haste

Fol. 136^b.

297-9. *lēofne mannan* and *swylcum* may refer to the whole band, 'to whomsoever it shall be granted' [Kemble, Thorpe]. For a full defence of this rendering see Klauber²⁸⁰: *lēofne mannan* would be a singular used collectively: cf. *earl* (l. 795), *sweling* (l. 1244). Most recent translators make of ll. 299, 300, an assertion relating to Beowulf: 'to such a valiant man it will be granted....' It has been objected that this is to attribute to the coast-guard a statement which is absurd—a view refuted 'by all the brave men who have ever fallen in battle' [Rieger²⁸¹]. Yet he may reasonably say 'Valiant men like your captain are destined to win.'

299. *gōd-fremmendra*. Grundtvig's emendation *gād-fremmendra* [1861, p. 10] is needless.

300. Here, too, Sievers, followed by Sedgefield, would supply [*hē*] after *þ**æt*.

302. *sāle*, Ettmüller,; cf. ll. 226, 1906, and 1917, and modern 'riding on a hawser.' It has been suggested that the MS. reading *sole* is not impossible, and that it might be interpreted as from *sol*, mod. Kent. *sole*, 'a muddy pool.' But surely this is a libel upon the Cattegat.

303. etc. *scionon*=*scinon*, 'they shone,' by u-umlaut, just as *riordan* (l. 3169)=*ridon*, 'they rode' (Sievers, § 376): there seems no sufficient reason to reject this explanation, and, with Grein, to invent a verb *scānan*, *scēon*, or with Sedgefield to take *scionon* as an adj. (= *scienan*, 'bright'), agreeing with *eofor-líc*.

*hlēor-ber[*g*]an*, 'cheek-guards,' Ettmüller, Gering [Z.f.d.P. xii. 128]: he compares *cinberg*, *Exod.* 175: MS. *hleor beran*. If we retain the MS. reading we must either take *beran*=*bēron*, 'they bore over their faces,' or else, with Grein, assume a noun *hlēor-bera*, 'visor'; Sedgefield, reads *ofer hleobu bēran*, 'they bore, over the hill-sides....'

The latter part of l. 305 has been widely read *ferh wearde hēold*, 'the pig' (*ferh* for *feorh*, parallel to *eofor-líc*) 'held guard': but the expression *ferh*, 'pig' for *eofor*, 'boar' is strange [Cosijn?]. The reading of the text *ferhwearde hēold* (*ferh* for *feorh*) involves a rapid change from pl. to sg.: but in O.E. poetry this is no insuperable difficulty. Translate 'the gleaming and tempered [helm] held guard of life over the valiant man (*gūbmōdgum* men).'

The MS. reading, *gūbmōd grummon*, hardly admits of interpretation. If a verb, *grummon* must be from *grimman*, 'to rage, roar,' which gives no satisfactory sense; the meaning 'hasten' is generally applied to it here, but this is forced; why should 'to roar' mean 'to hasten'? And *gūbmōd* as subject (= *gūbmōd(i)e* 'the valiant ones') is almost equally unsatisfactory, even if we follow Kemble₂ and alter to *gūb-mōd[e]*.

Sedgefield suggests *grimmon* (Dat. pl.), 'over the fierce ones': Bright

stately

sigan sætsomne, of þæt hý [s]æl timbred,
 geatolic ond gold-fah, ongyton mihton;
 þæt wæs fore-mærrost fold-büendum
 310 receda under roderum, on þæm se rīca bād;
 lixte se lēoma ofer landa fela. lix an
 Him þā hilde-dēor [h]of mödigra
 torht getæhte, þæt hie him tō mihton
 geznum gangan; gūð-beorna sum the coast-guard
 315 wicg gewende, word æfter cwæð:
 "Mæl is mē tō fēran; Fæder al-walda
 mid ār-stafum ēowic gehealde stoff (of avarice)
 siða gesunde! Ic tō sā wille
 wið wrāð werod wearde healdan." Fol. 187a.

v 320 Stræt wæs stān-fah, stig wisode
 gumum ætzædere. gūð-byrne scān
 heard hond-locen, hring-iren scir (sheen) = bright
 song in searwum, þā hie tō sele furðum
 in hyra gryre-geatwum gangan cwōmon.
 325 Setton sā-mēpe side scyldas,
 rondas regn-hearde, wið þæs recedes weal, ^{negligent}
 bugon þā tō bence; byrnan hringdon,

fah = decked with; adorned with

[M.L.N. x. 48] had made the same emendation, but with adverbial meaning, 'grimly.'

Tacitus notes these boar-helmets: but as a characteristic, not of the Germans proper, but of the *Æstii* [Germ. xlvi. : *Insigne superstitionis formas aporum gestant*].

The straightening out of this passage, so far as it admits of explanation, is mainly due to Bugge⁸³ [and in Z.f.d.Ph. iv. 195, etc.], who proposed:

eofor lic-scionon
 ofer hλorberan gehroden golde
 fah ond fyrheard ferh-wearde hæold
 gūð-mödgum men.

'The boar, over the visor, adorned with gold, gleaming and tempered, held guard of life over the valiant man, fair of body (*lic-scionon*).'
 Bugge's interpretation, at least of ll. 305, 306, seems likely, and has been adopted by Schücking and Holthausen; cf. Klauber⁸⁴.

807. [s]æl timbred, Kemble; MS. æltimbred.

808. For infinitives in *on* cf. ll. 2167, 2842, and Sievers, § 363, N. 1.

812. [h]of, Kemble; MS. of. Both sense and alliteration demand the change.

815. æfter, 'thereupon.'

826. regn-hearde. *Regn* (Goth. *ragin*, 'counsel,' *raginōn*, 'to rule') comes in O.N. (*regin*) to be a synonym for the gods. Here it is used simply to intensify. Of. the proper name Reginhart (Reynard), appropriately applied to that 'thoroughly hardened sinner,' the fox.

330 *gray* gūð-searo gumena; gāras stōdon,
 sē-manna searo, samod ætȝædere,
 aesc-holt ufan græs; wæs se iren-þræat
 wæpnum gewurþad. þā ðær wlone hæleð proud warrior
 335 *gray* Ȥret-mecgas æfter þbelum frægn: lineage
 "Hwanon ferigeað zē fætte scyldas,
 græze syrcan ond grim-helmas, plated
 here-sceafta hēap? Ic eom Hrōðgāres
 340 *gray* Ȥar ond ombiht. Ne seah ic el-þeodige al, ^{elbow} elles
 þus manige men mōdiglicran.
 Wēn ic þæt zē for wlenco, nalles for wræc-siðum
 ac for hige-þrymmum, Hrōðgār sōhton." Fol. 137^b.
 345 *gray* 340 Him þā ellen-rōf andswarode, pride
 wlanc Wedera lēod word æfter spræc,
 heard under helme: "Wē synt Higelāces
 bēod-zenēatas; Bēowulf is min nama.
 Wille ic āsecgan sunu Healfdenes,
 mārum þēodne, min Ȥrende,
 aldre þinum, gif hē ūs geƿunnan wile,
 350 *gray* 345 þæt wē hine swā zōdne grētan mōton."
 Wulfgār māfelode —þæt wæs Wendla lēod,
 wæs his mōd-sefa manegum zecyðed,
 355 *gray* 350 wig ond wis-dōm — "Ic þæs wine Deniga, ^{þið!} — lura
 frēan Scildinga, frīnan wille,
 bēaga bryttan, swā þū bēna eart, ^{suppliant}
 þēoden mārne, ymb þinne sið,
 ond hē þā ondsware ādre zecyðan, quickly
 355 *gray* 355 Ȥe mē se zōda āȝifan þenceð."
 Hwearf þā hrædlice, þær Hrōðgār sæt
 eald ond anhār mid his eorla gedriht;

hār = hār(ȝ)

382. þbelum, Grein, (cf. l. 392, and for the sense ll. 251-2): MS. hæle-kum—evidently a scribal blunder due to the hæleð of the previous line. For Ȥret-, see Sievers, § 48, N. 4.

383. Wēn. Some editors write this wēn' (= wēne). Cf. ll. 442 and 525.

384. sunu. The editors from Kemble, downwards have adopted the more usual form of the dat., suna; but see Sievers, §§ 270 and 271, N. 2.

385. anhār: MS. unhar. Bugge [Z.f.d.Ph. iv. 197] suggests that the un intensifies: 'very hoary'; so Cosijn¹⁸ and Schücking: but the parallels quoted in support are not satisfactory. Sedgefield, retains unhār, but translates 'with hair not yet white.' But the emendation anhār [Bugge in Tidsskr.

360 ēode ellen-rōf, þæt hē for eaxlum gestōd (axle) shoulder
 Deniga frēan; cūþe hē duȝude þēaw.

360 Wulfzār māzelode tō his wine-drihtne: Fol. 138^a.

"Hēr syndon geferede, feorran cumene

365 ofer zeofenes begang, ȝēata lēode;

þone yldestan öret-mecgas warriors (manciff t.
 Bēowulf nemnað. Hý bēnan synt, 352 athletis)

þæt hie, þeoden min, wið þē mōton

wordum wrixlan; nō ðū him wearne getēoh refusal
 dinra ȝezn-cwida, glædman Hrōðzār. courteous

Hý on wiȝ-getāwum wyrðe pinceað
 eorla geahetlan; hūru se aldon dēah, pt. v. duȝan
 sē þām heado-rincum hider wisade." be drought"

370 vi Hrōðzār māzelode, helm Scyldinga:

"Ic hine cūðe cniht-wesende;

wæs his eald fæder Ecȝþeo hāten,

ðām tō hām forzeaf Hrēbel ȝēata

375 ȝāngan dohtor; is his eafora nū

viii. 71; Trautmann: adopted by Holthausen is simple and final. A similar bad spelling occurs in the *Dream of the Rood*, 117: the MS. has *unforht*, which is nonsense, and has been emended to *anforht* 'timid.' Such scribal mistakes were easily made at a period when, the top of the *a* being left open, it was hardly distinguishable from *u*: another example is *wudu* for *wadu*, below (l. 581). For *anhar*, cf. *ansund* (l. 1000).

387. *glædman*, indisputably the MS. reading: Thorkelin's transcript B reads *glædnian* [cf. Rieger³⁸⁸].

Bugge³⁸⁴ defends *glædman*, quoting the gloss '*Hilaris: glædman*.' The best interpretation of the word seems, then, to be 'cheerful.' Other suggestions have been that it is the oblique case of a noun *glædma*, 'gladness,' or that it should be read as two words, *glæd man*. *Glæd*, 'gracious,' is a stock epithet of princes. Grundtvig's emendation [1861, p. 13] *glæd-mēd* is followed by Holthausen,¹ and Sedgfield.

388. *wig-getāwum*. Note the spelling here, and in ll. 395, 2636: the editors generally alter into the more usual form *wig-geatwum*, etc., and this emendation is supported here by metrical considerations. *Geatwe* is generally supposed to be a corruption (Sievers § 43, N. 4) of *getāwe*. It would seem, then, that the more primitive form, *getāwum*, has been, by a scribal error, inserted here, although the metre shows that the form actually used was the corrupt *geatwe*. Yet it has been maintained that the two words, *geatwe* and *getāwe*, are from distinct roots (*geatwe* cognate with *frātwe*; *getāwe* with *tāwan*, 'to prepare'). If so, they were certainly confused and interchanged by the scribes. [Cf. von Grienberger in *Z.f.ö.G.* 1905, 753.]

387. *cniht-wesende*, uninflected; see note to l. 46, above.

389. *eald fæder*: MS. *ealdfæder*. This compound, meaning 'grandfather, ancestor,' occurs in the forms *ealdfæder*, *ealdefæder*; but its use here is a strain to the meaning of the passage, and we may safely assume that the scribe has run two words into one, as in numerous other instances. *Eald fæder* makes excellent sense.

385. *eafora*, Grundtvig³⁸², Kemble₁; MS. *eaforan*.

heard hēr cumen, sōhte holdne wine.

Donne sægdon þæt sē-lījende,

þā ðe zif-sceattas gēata fyredon ferian (ferry) ^{Exodus}
þyder tō þance, þæt hē þritiges

380 manna mægen-cræft on his mund-gripe
heapo-rōf hæbbe. Hine hālig zod

for ār-stafum ūs onsende,

tō West-Denum, þæs ic wēn hæbbe,

wið grendles gryre; ic þām gōdan sceal

385 for his mōd-præce mādmas bēdan.

Bēo ū on ofeste, hāt in gān

sēon sibbe-gedriht samod ætȝædere;

gesaga him ēac wordum, þæt hie sint wil-cuman
Deniga lēodum." [þā wið duru healle dōr

390 Wulfzār ēode,] word inne ābēad;

"Ēow hēt secgan sige-drihten min,

aldor Ēast-Dena, þæt hē ēower æbelu can,

ond zē him syndon ofer sē-wylmas,

heard-hicgende, hider wil-cuman.

395 Nū zē mōton gāngan in ēowrum gūð-geatawum,

378-9. Thorpe, *Gēatum*, adopted by Bugge⁶⁵ and Earle. The change is not necessary, because the genitive can be objective: 'presents for the Geatas.' [So Klaeber⁶⁶.]

hyder. Cosijn⁷ would alter to *hyder*, and make the Danes the recipients of the treasure: but this weakens the alliteration. We need not assume that either nation was tributary to the other. Tacitus records similar interchange of gifts between neighbouring tribes: *Gaudent praecipue finitimarum gentium donis, quae non modo a singulis sed publice mittuntur, electi equi, magna arma, phalerae torquesque.* [Germ. xv.] Cf. too l. 472, below.

379. *þritiges*: MS. 'XX' tiges.

386-7. The demands of the metre show that *gān* stands for some disyllabic form, *gāan* or *gangan*.

sibbe-gedriht may refer to Beowulf's men, 'bid this company come into my presence' (cf. l. 729), but this compels us to give a forced rendering to *sēon*: more probably therefore *sibbe-gedriht* refers to the Danes, and is the object of *sēon*, 'bid them come in and see our company.' We must supply *hi* mentally after *in gān*.

Bright [M.L.N. x. 44] suggests *hāt* [þæt] in *gā sēo sibbegedriht* 'bid that company (Beowulf's) to go in.' This emendation is supported by *Exodus*, 214, but is not necessary.

389-90. [þā...ēode], Grein₁: no gap in MS., though the lack of alliteration seems conclusive as to a defect in the text.

inne, 'speaking from inside.'

395. *gūð-geatawum*. See note to l. 368 and Sievers, § 260, Notes 1, 2. The emendation of Ettmüller, *gūð-getawum* has the advantage of avoiding the abnormal double alliteration in the second half line: for *ge-* of course does not alliterate.

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- 415 þā mē þæt gelærdon lēode mine,
 þā sēlestān, snotere ceorlas,
 þeoden Hrōðgār, þæt ic þē sōhte,
 forþan hie mægenes cræft min[n]e cūþon;
over meān
 420 fāh from feondum, þār ic fife geband,
destroy
affliction
 yðde eotena cyn, ond on yðum slōȝ
 niceras nihtes, nearo-þearfe drēah,
 wræc | Wedera nīð —wēan āhsodon— Fol. 139^b.
 425 wið þām āglēcan, āna zehēȝan carry w. a meeting
 ðing wið þyrse. Ic þē nū ðā,
 brezo Beorht-Dena, biddan wille,
 eodor Scyldinga, ānre bēne,
 þæt ðū mē ne forwyrne, wīȝendra hlēo,
 430 frēo-wine folca, nū ic þus feorran cōm,
 þæt ic mote āna [ond] minra eorla gedryht,
 þes hearda hēap, Heorot fālsian. de aue
 Hæbbe ic ēac zéahsod, þæt se āglēca
 for his won-hýdum wēpna ne recceð;
 435 ic þæt þonne forhicȝe, swā mē Higelāc sie,
but
dīȝuȝi; fr̄yðo

lating 'after the bright evening light is hidden under the sky.' [But cf. Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xlii. 124.] Sedgefield, *under heofene hādor.*

418. min[n]e, Grein₁: MS. *mine*. Cf. l. 255.

420. þār ic fife geband. The emendation *þāra* for *þār* [Rieger³⁹] is unnecessary: *þār* can mean 'when'; Klaeber⁴⁵² compares ll. 513, 550.

Unless 'eotens' and 'nicers' are different beasts, there is a discrepancy, since later Beowulf claims to have slain nine nickers (l. 575). It seems possible that *fife* is either a form (as Grein thought), or, more probably, a corruption, of *fifel*, 'sea-monster.' There are several conjectures based upon this, the oldest of which is Bugge's *þār ic on fifel-gebān*. Bugge³⁶⁷ supposes this to have been the reading of a very early MS., which was later misunderstood and corrupted: *gebān* would be the older form of *gefon*, and the phrase would be parallel to *ofer fifel-wēg* (*Elene*, 237), etc.

422. *niceras*. The word seems to have been used by the different Germanic peoples for any strange water-being they might meet, from a mermaid to a hippopotamus.

423. Cf. note to l. 1206.

426. *þyrse*. Cf. the Cottonian *Gnomic Verses*, l. 42:

"þyrs sceal on senne gewunian
 āna innan lande."

481-2. āna [ond]... þes: MS. *ana minra eorla gedryht* & *þes*, etc. Kemble, transposed the 7 (=ond).

484. Cf. ll. 881, etc., 801, etc.

435. *sie*. In O.E. poetry the metre sometimes demands that *sie*, *sū*

min mon-drihten, mōdes bliðe,
yellow þæt ic sweord bere oþðe sīdne scyld,
geolo-rand tō gūþe; ac ic mid grāpe sceal 9 nīp
 fōn wið fēonde, ond ymb feorh sacan strive
 440 lāð wið lāþum; ðær gelyfan sceal
 Dryhtnes dōme sē þe hine dēað nimeð.

Wēn ic þæt hē wille, gif hē wealdan mōt, wiſlī (quavai!)
 in þām gūð-sele gēotena lēode
 etan unforhte, swā hē loſt dyde

Fol. 140^a.

*afold
he ad
lost
dear 41*
 445 mægen Hrēð-manna. Nā þū mīnne þearft
haſalan hýdan, ac hē mē habban wile
 d[r]ēore fähne, gif mec dēað nimeð;
 byreð blödig wæl, byrȝean þenceð, taslc
 eteð ān-zenza, unmurnlice,

450 mearcað mōr-hopu; nō þū ymb mines ne þearft
 lices feorme lenz sorzian. mon-hollow

skins
 should be monosyllabic, sometimes disyllabic: the spelling is no guide. Here it is monosyllabic; the verse is of the B type, with resolution of first accented syllable ($x \overset{\circ}{x} | x \overset{\circ}{x}$). For cases where *sie* is disyllabic, see ll. 1831, 2649 [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 477].

Hygelac is brought in because, as Beowulf's chief, he shares the credit of his achievements. [Cf. Tacitus, *Germ.* xv., and note to l. 1968, below.]

440-1. *gelyfan...Dryhtnes dōme*. Earle renders 'resign himself to': for similar sentiment, cf. ll. 685, etc.

be hine, 'whom'

443. *Gēotena*. Many editors alter to the normal form *Gēata*. But (1) the dialectal confusion of *éo* and *ea* [Sievers, § 150. 3] is peculiarly apt to survive in proper names, and (2) weak and strong forms of proper names alternate; *Bēaw* compared with *Bēowa* exemplifies both changes. *Gēotena* is, then, a conceivable form, and the MS. reading should be retained.

Those who hold that the Geatas are Jutes have seen in this form a confirmation of their theory; and (though I do not share that view) this is an additional reason for not tampering with the MS. reading.

445. To avoid the difficulty of the alliteration falling on the second element in the compound, Schücking reads *mægen-hrēð manna*, 'the pride of men.'

Hrēdas is an ancient epic title of the Goths: it became *Hrēðas* by false analogy with *hrēð*, 'glory'; but the term *Hrēð-menn* here cannot signify 'Goths.' It may possibly refer to the Geatas, whose king is *Hrēðel*, in which case a comma must be inserted after *dyde*. But I rather take it to mean the Danes, part of whose kingdom is in Icelandic called *Reið-Gotaland*; this gives a more satisfactory sense: 'he thinks to treat the Geatas as he did the Danes.' Cf. l. 601.

446. *haſalan hýdan*, referring to the rites of burial. It does not necessarily follow, as has been argued, that there is any reference to the custom, once prevalent, at any rate in Scandinavian countries, of covering with a cloth the face of the dead [Konrath in *Archiv*, xcix. 417].

That Beowulf is declining a guard of honour (*hēafod-weard*), as Schücking supposes, seems very improbable.

447. *d[r]ēore*, Grundtvig²⁷³: MS. *deore*.

450-1. 'Thou needst care no more about my body's sustenance.'

- with
- Onsend Higelace, gif mec hild nime,
beadu-scrūda betst, þæt mine brēost wereð,
hrægla sēlest; þæt is Hrædlan lāf,
- 455 Wēlandes geweorc. þās ā wyrd swā hio scel."
- VII Hrōðgār mājelode, helm Scyldinga:
For [ȝ]ewy[r]htum þū, wine min Bēowulf,
ond for ār-stafum ūsic sōhtest.
- ȝeslōh þin fæder fæhōe māeste,
460 wearþ hē Heaþolāfe tō hand-bonan ^{hand-brane} (Sƿa) aȝen
mid Wilfingum; ȝā hine Wedera cyn
for here-brōgan habban ne mihte.
- þanon hē gesōhte Sūð-Dena folc
ofer yða gewealc, Ār-[Scyldinga];
- first 465 ȝā ic furþum wēold folce Deniga,
ond on geogoðe hēold zimme-rice
hord-burh hæleþa. Ðā wæs Heregār dēad,
- Fol. 140^b.
- (wealth. city)

454. *Hrædlan*. There is no need to alter *Hrædlan* into *Hrædles*. For *ȝd* alternating with *ð*, cf. note to l. 445 above. The alternation of weak and strong forms (*Hors* and *Horsa*) is common, especially in the names of ancestral heroes. See note to l. 443 above.

457. *F[or] gewyr]htum*: MS. *fere fyhtum*. Grundtvig (1861) suggested *F[or] w[ere]fyhtum*, 'for defensive fighting.' More than a dozen emendations have been proposed: that in the text is by Trautmann [in his edition: otherwise Trautmann¹⁶²], and we must render, with Klauber [J.E.G.P. vi. 191], 'because of deeds done,' i.e. owing to the ancestral ties mentioned below. [Cf. also Sievers in P.B.B. xxxvi. 401; Klauber¹⁶³.] Thorpe, followed by Schücking, reads *fore fyhtum*, and emended *wine* to *frēond*, so as to alliterate. But the error obviously lies in *fere fyhtum*, which should be, and is not, parallel to *ond for ār-stafum* [Sievers, P.B.B. ix. 138].

459. Holthausen, followed by recent editors, reads for metrical reasons, *þin fæder geslōh*.

Klauber¹⁶⁴ translates 'thy father brought about by fight the greatest of feuds.' Schücking, following Klauber, similarly renders *geslēan*, 'durch Schlagen verursachen.' But (1) *geslēan* conveys an idea of finality, and means 'to achieve' rather than 'to cause' by blows; and (2) since Ecgtheow escapes safely, and the Wylfingas have to be content with a money payment from a third party, such ineffective vengeance could not be described as 'the greatest of feuds'; for the honours go to the side which last slays its man. I take the *fæhð* to be a blood-feud *preceding* and culminating in the slaying of Heatholaf, by which slaying Ecgtheow 'achieves' the feud: cf. *Widsith*, 38, *Offa geslōg cynerica māst*, 'won, achieved by blows, the greatest of kingdoms.' [For *geslēan* cf. Kock in *Anglia*, xxvii. 226-7.]

461. *Wedera*, Grundtvig (1861, p. 16): MS. *gara*: see ll. 225, 423, etc.

462. *for here-brōgan*, 'because of the terror of war.'

465. *Deniga*, Kemble: MS. *deninga*: see ll. 155, 271, etc.

466. *ginne rice*, 'my ample kingdom,' and *gumena rice* have been proposed.

467. *Heregār*. *Heorogār* is of course meant. Many editors alter the name accordingly. When names are confused, it is frequently found, as

- min yldra mæg unlifigende,
bearn Healfdenes; sē wæs betera ȝonne ic.
- 470 Siððan þā fæhðe fēo þingode; compound of
sende ic Wyflingum ofer wæteres hrycȝ ^{wig}
ealde mādmas; hē mē ȝpas swōr.
Sorh is mē tō secȝanne on sefan mīnum
gumena ȝengum, hwæt mē ȝrendel hafað
475 hȳnðo on Heorote mid his hete-ȝancum,
fēr-niþa gefremed; is min flet-werod, ^{fear-hast}
wig-hēap, gewanod; hie wyrd forswēop
on ȝrendles gryre. God ēaþe mæg
þone dol-sceaðan dæda getwæfan. ^{hind to his death}
- 480 Ful oft gebēotedon bēore druncne
ofer ealo-wæze öret-mecgas,
þæt hie in bēor-sele bidan woldon
ȝrendles gūþe mid gryrum ecȝa. ^{q. p. (edges ; shards)}
Donne wæs þeos medo-heal on morgen-tid,
485 driht-sele drēor-fah, þonne dæg lixte,
eal benc-þelu blōde bestȳmed, ^{Fol. 141^a.}
heall heoru-drēore; ȝhte ic holdra þy lēs,
dēorre duguðe, þē þā dēað fornām. ✓.
Site nū tō symle ond onsaél meoto, ^{used by the}
- 490 siȝe-hrēð secȝum, swā þin sefa hwette."

here, that the first (alliterating) letter, and the second element, are kept intact. Cf. *Sigeferð* and *Sæferð*, *Ordlāf* and *Öslāf*, etc.

470. *fēo* instrumental. The *ic* of l. 471 is to be understood also with *þingode* [cf. Kock in *Anglia*, xxvii. 227].

473. The metre demands *tō secȝan* [so Holthausen, Schücking, and Sedgefield]: similarly in ll. 1724, 1941, 2098, 2562. The uninflected form is preserved in ll. 316, 2556.

479. -sceaðan: MS. *scēaðan*, the *e* in a different hand.

488. þē...fornām, 'since death had taken them away.' [Klaeber⁴⁵, comparing *Riddles*, ix. [x.] 11.]

489-90. *onsaél...secȝum*: MS. *on saél meoto siȝe hrēð secȝū*. The MS. reading has in the past been very generally defended [e.g. by Leo, Heyne, Bugge in *Tidsskr.* viii. 292, Grein², Dietrich, Wülker, Kluge¹⁵], and is retained by Trautmann¹⁵⁴: *onsaél* has been taken as the imperative of the verb, and *meoto* as fem. sg. (Grein, *Sprachchats*) or neut. pl. (Grein, Bugge) of some word not elsewhere recorded, meaning either 'measure,' 'thought,' or 'speech': so *onsaél meoto*= 'relax the ties of etiquette' or 'unknit thy thoughts.' The difficulty is that a verb, unless emphatic, should not take the alliteration. Those who retain the MS. reading generally take *siȝe-hrēð* as an adj. = *siȝe-hrēðig*, 'victory famed' (so Heyne, Trautmann: but it is surely a noun), or make *siȝe-hrēðsecȝum* one word.

Holthausen suggested [*Z.f.d.Ph.* xxxvii. 114] on *sālum weota siȝe-hrēðym*

þā wæs ȝeāt-mæc gum geador ætsomne
on bēor-sele benc ȝerȳmed; made ~~now~~ (i.e. pres.)
þær swiſ-ferhþe sittan ēodon,
þrȳdum dealle. þegn nyte behēold,
sē þe on handa bær hroden ealo-wæze, covered, adorne
scencte scir wered. Scop hwilum sang
hādor on Heorote; þær wæs haleða drēam,
duzuð unlýtel Dena ond Wedera.

VIII (H)VNferð maþelode, Ecglæfes bearn,
500 þe æt fótum sæt frēan Scyldinga,
onband beadu-rüne —wæs him Bēowulfes sīð,
mōdges mere-faran, micel æf-þunca, verahim
forþon þe hē ne üþe, þæt ænig ðær man
æfre |mārða þon mā midden-geardes Fol. 1
505 gehēdde under heofenum þonne hē sylfa—
“Eart þū se Bēowulf, sē þe wið Brekan wunne
on sidne sā ymb sund flite, flitan l stri
ðær git for wlence wada cunnedon,
ond for dol-gilpe on dēop wæter how cunnia
510 aldrum nēþdon? Nē inc ænig mon,
ne lēof ne lāð, belēan mihte
sorh-fullne sīð, þā git on sund rēon; noran

secum..., weota being from *witian*: ‘in happiness ordain to these victorious men as thy soul bids thee.’

The reading on *sæl meota sige-hrēð secga* [Klaeber in *J.E.G.P.* vi. 192] is an improvement upon Holthausen's, being much nearer to the MS., and giving better sense: 'in joyful time think upon victory of men.' This has since been adopted by Holthausen. The verb **metian* is not elsewhere recorded, but may be inferred from the Goth. *mitōn*, 'consider.'

Sedgefield₁ suggests on s̄sl̄ mota sigehrēd[ig] secgum: 'when time suits speak, victorious one, to the men': Sedgefield₂ on s̄l̄m̄ tēo (award) sigehrēd secgum.

¹⁰ Cosijn would read *Sige hrēðsecgum = Hrēðmonnum* = 'unto the Danes.'

499. *Unferð*: always written with an *h* in the MS., although alliterating with vowels.

505. *gehēde*. This is usually interpreted 'obtain' or 'achieve,' and is explained either as a compound of *hýðan*, 'to hide' (Bosworth-Toller; cf. ll. 2235, 3059), or of *hēdan*, 'to heed' (so Sedgefield). But it may be, as Holthausen (who reads *gehēgde*) and Schücking suppose [cf. Sievers, *P.B.B.* ix. 293], from *gehēgan* (l. 425), 'to carry out,' in which case *mērða* = 'deeds of glory.' Grein adopted all three interpretations in turn.

507. *sund flite*. The older editors took this as one word, 'swimming contest.' It is better, however, to render 'didst strive in swimming.' [Cf. Bugge in *Tidsskr.* viii. 48.]

512. *réon*. The metre demands a disyllable, here and in l. 539.

- 28 dan
in auctio[n]n
- þær git ēagor-strēam earmum þehton, þecean (that)
mæton mere-stræta, mundum brugdon, — — — — —
515 glidon ofer þār-secz; geofon ýþum wēol, ocean
wintrys wylm[e]. git on wæteres æht ~~pōnta~~
! seofon niht swuncon; hē þē æt sunde oferflāt,
hæfde māre mægen. þā hine on morgen-tid
on Heaþo-Rēmas holm üp ætbær;
- 520 ðanon hē gesōhte swāsne ȳðel,
lēof his lēodum, lond Brondinga,
freoðo-burh fægere, þær hē folc ȳhte,
burh ond bēagas. |Bēot eal wið þē
sunu Bēanstānes sōðe gelæste.
- 525 Donne wēne ic tō þē wyrsan geþingea,
ðeah þū heaðo-rēsa gehwār dohte, ~~worn dūsan, be~~
grimre gūðe, gif þū grendles dearst
niht-longne fyrst nēan bidan."
- Hwæt! ~~Hea~~ worn fela, wine min (H)unferð,
530 bēore druncen ymb Brecean spræce,
sægdest from his siðe. Sōð ic talige, ~~reckon; claim~~
þæt ic mere-strengo māran ȳhte,
earfeþo on ýþum, donne ȳðig ðær man.

516. *wylm[e]*, Thorpe: MS. *wylm*. The alteration is demanded by the metre, and betters the sense; *wylm[um]* or [*þurh*] *wintry*s *wylm* have also been suggested.

For the gen. sg. *wintry*s see Sievers, § 44, N. 2: *winter* properly belongs to the *u*-declension, Sievers, § 273.

517. Tacitus [*Germ.* xi.] notes this reckoning by nights instead of days: *Nec dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant.* Cf. ‘a sennight, fortnight.’

519. *Heaþo-Rēmas*, Grein₁: MS. *heaforæmas*. The most correct form of the name, *Heaþo-Rēmas*, occurs in *Widsith* (l. 63) and some editors would substitute it here.

520. *ȳðel*: MS. ȳ. The O.E. name of this runic character ȳ was *ȳðel*; hence the character is used here and in l. 918 for the word *ȳðel*.

525. Either we must take *wyrsan* as gen. pl. for *wyrsena*, a form which would be extraordinary, but not quite unprecedented (cf. *flotan* and *sceotta*, *Brunanburh*, 32), or we must alter *geþingea* into *geþinges* [Riegersv].

The meaning is ‘I expect from thee a worse issue.’ Cf. l. 1396 [and see Kock in *Anglia*, xxvii. 224].

528. *nēan*: a disyllable. Note the characteristic syntax, ‘to await from near at hand.’ So Beowulf hears of Grendel’s deeds, not *æt hām*, but *from hām*; see l. 194.

530. *Unferð*: see note to l. 499.

534. *earfeþo*, ‘stress,’ is not a good parallel to *mere-strengo*, so that many editors have altered to *eaſeþo*, ‘strength.’

Fol. 142a.

- 535 Wit þæt gecwædon cniht-wesende
ond gebætedon —wæron bēgen þā git
on geogoð-fære — þæt wit on gār-secg ūt
aldrum nēðdon; ond þæt geæfndon swā. *Wit formed*
Lee F. 2.8 Hæfdon swurd nacod, þā wit on sund rēon, *(how now)*
- 540 heard on handa; wit unc wið hron-fixas *hron - fixa*
werian þohton. Nō hē wiht fram mē *(whale)*
flōd-ýþum feor flēotan meahte,
hraþor on holme; nō ic fram him wolde.
- 545 Ðā wit ætsomne on sē wæron *Fol. 142^b.*
fif nihta fyrst, of þæt unc flōd tōdrāf, *drote asunder*
wado weallende; wedera cealdost, *drift far*
nipende niht ond norþan wind,
heaðo-grim ondhwearf; hrēo wæron ýþa. *rough fierce*
- 550 þær mē wið lāðum lic-syrce min,
heard hond-locen, helpe gefremede;
beado-hrægl brōden on brēostum læg,
golde gezgyrwed. Mē tō grunde tēah
fah fēond-scaða, fæste hæfde
- 555 grim on grāpe; hwæþre mē gyfeþe wearð, *however*
þæt ic āglæcan orde geræhte, *naeran = REACH*
hilde-bille; heaþo-ræs fornām
mihtig mere-dēor þurh mine hand.
- VIII Swā mec zelome lāð-geþeonan
- 560 þrēatedon þearle. Ic him þēnode
dēoran sweorde, swā hit gedēfe wæs; *þeget*
næs hie ȣare fylle gefēan hæfdon, *þeget = ȝeget*
mān-fordædlan, þæt hie mē þēgon,
symbol ymb-sæton sē-grunde nēah;
- 565 ac on merzenne mēcum wunde *sittan* *wunde* *þicgan = scry* *gat.*
Fol. 143^a.

543. *him can take the alliteration because emphatic. Cf. I. 197.*

548. *ondhwearf:* MS. *ȝhwearf*; for the use of this symbol with compound verbs, cf. *ȝswarode*, I. 258. Grein takes *hwearf* to be an adj., which he glosses '*versatilis, volubilis*,' and compares Icel. *hverfr*, 'shifty.'

565. Some grammarians have seen in *mēcum* (I. 565), *sweordum* (I. 567), *māgum* (I. 2353), perhaps *māgum* (I. 2614), *hæfdum* (Rood, 68), etc., a survival of an old instrumental singular. This, however, is exceedingly doubtful [cf. Osthoff, *I.F. xx.* 163-218].

The use of pl. for sg. is to be found in Latin, Greek and O.E.: cf.

war - LEAVIN G
(Past tense)
be þ-læfe uppe lægon,
sweo[r]dum āswefede, þæt syðan nā

ymb brontne ford brim-liðende

læde ne letton. Lēoht ēastan cōm,

570 beorht bēacen ȝodes; brimu swaþredon, *Swafre*. = *swat*

þæt ic sā-næssas gesēón mihte,

windige weallas. Wyrd oft nereð

unfægne eorl, þonne his ellen dēah.

*Hwæþere*mē gesældē, þæt ic mid sweorde ofslōh

575 nicas nigenē. Nō ic on niht ȝefrægn

under hefones hwealf heardran feohtan,

ne on ēg-strēamum earmran mannōn;

hwæþere ic fāra feng fēore ȝedigde,

sipes wēriz. Dā mec sā opbær,

580 flōd æfter faroðe, on Finna land,

wadu weallendu. Nō ic wiht fram þē

swylcra searo-niða secgan hýrde,

billa brōgan; Breca nāfre git

set heaðo-lāce, ne gehwæþer incer,

1. 1074, *bearnum ond brōðrum*. Similarly here the plural has become almost an epic formula, which is used, although logically inaccurate, since Breca's sword had no share in this slaughter. [Cf. Cosijn¹¹. This seems better than to suppose with Heinzel that Breca and Beowulf together slaughter the monsters, and that the apparent inconsistency with the preceding lines, 544, etc., where the separation of Beowulf and Breca is told, is due to that O.E. 'harking back,' which he justly emphasizes. See *A.f.d.A.* I. 220.]

567. *sweo[r]dum*, Kemble: MS. defective at corner, having only *swe* and part of *o*. Thorkelin's transcript A has *sweodum*.

568. *brontne*. Similarly Icel. *brattr* is used of 'lofty' waves. No alteration of the text is necessary.

572-3. 'Fate often saves a man if he is not doomed, *and if his courage holds*.' The paradox is a favourite one in Germanic literature. Cf. ll. 670, 1056, 1552, where Beowulf is saved by God and his mail; *Laxdæla saga*, xv., where two fugitives, crossing a swollen river in winter, are saved 'because they were brave *and because* longer life was granted to them.' [Cf. Klaeber in *Archiv*, cxv. 179.] Cook [*M.L.N.* viii. 118] quotes many parallels for the dogma that 'hap helpeth hardy man,' including *Andreas*, 459, etc. (which may be imitated from this passage).

574. *hwæþere*. Some critics [e.g. Bugge in *Tidsskr.* viii. 48] have objected that there is no need for any contrast here. Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 198] justifies the text, comparing the Mod. Eng. use of 'however,' resuming after a digression, without, necessarily, any idea of contrast.

577. *mannon* for *mannan*, cf. ll. 788, 849.

578. *hwæþere*, Thorpe; MS. *hwæþere*.

580. *Finna land* may be Lapland; but at this date there were still 'Finns' in the South, and localities in Southern Sweden have been suggested which harmonize better with *Heaðo-Rēmas* than Lapland does.

581. *wadu*, Grundtvig¹² and Kemble: MS. *wudu*. See I. 546.

- 585 swā dēorlice dæd gefremede
 fāgum sweordum —nō ic þas [gesflites] gylpe—
 þeah ðū þinum brōðrum tō banan wurde,
 hēafod-mægum; þas þū in helle scealt Fol. 143b.
 werhō drēogan, þeah þin wit duȝe.
- 590 Secge ic þe tō sōðe, sunu Ecglāfes,
 þet næfre grē[n]del swā fela gryra gefremede,
 atol æglāca, ealdre þinum, ~~wif~~
 hynðo on Heorote, gif þin hige wære,
 sefa swā searo-grim, swā þū self talast;
- 595 ac hē hafað onfunden, þet hē þā fēhōe ne þearf,
 atole ecȝ-þræce, ēower lēode
 swiðe onssitan, Sige-Scyldinga;
 nymeð nýd-bāde, nænegum ārað ārian = spare
 lēode Deniga, ac hē lust wigeð,
- 600 swefeoð ond sendeþ, secce ne wēneþ (soare)
Gothic
Sax
 tō ȝār-Denum. Ac ic him ȝēata sceal

586. [gesflites] Kluge: Grein, suggested [fela]. Heyne assumed the loss of two half lines after *sweordum*, with the unpleasant consequence that the numbers of his lines were one too many throughout the rest of the poem. This has been corrected in the latest revision of Heyne: but students must be prepared to find most references to *Beowulf* in monographs following Heyne's old numbering.

587. The same taunt is hurled by Gothmund against Sinfjötli (*Fitela*): *Helga kviða Hundingsbana*, i. 38. There it is an instance of "flyting," mere irresponsible abuse. That it is not to be so taken here appears from ll. 1167, etc. It is quoted by Beowulf with serious and bitter irony as Unferth's greatest achievement. [Cf. Cosijn¹².]

591. *Gre[n]del*, Thorkelin's emendation: MS. *gre del*.

596. If we retain *ēower*, we must take it as gen. of *gē* 'ye' dependent upon *lēode*. Trautmann, Holthausen_{1,2}, and Sedgefield alter to *ēoure*.

599. Kemble, suggested *hē [on] lust wigeð*, 'he warreth as it pleaseth him,' which is supported by l. 618, *hē on lust gebeah*. Bugge [*Tidsskr. VIII*, 49] would read *pigeð* here likewise, 'he helps himself at will.'

But the MS. can be defended: 'Grendel feels pleasure': *wigeð* is then from *wegan*, 'to bear'; cf. ll. 1777, 1931, 2464.

600. *sendeþ* is the MS. reading, but the meaning is not clear. Leo translated 'feasteth': but though *sand* often means 'a course,' 'mess,' or 'dish,' there is no authority for *sendan*= 'to feast.' Schücking [in his edition: also in *Engl. Stud. xxxix*. 103: so Holthausens] renders *sendeþ* 'sends to destruction'= *forsendeþ* (cf. l. 904), but this is not satisfactory.

Yet the emendations proposed are equally inconclusive: Bosworth-Toller, *scendeþ*, 'puts to shame,' which fails to alliterate; Trautmann¹³, *swelgeþ*, 'swallows'; Holthausen_{1,2}, *swenceþ*, 'torments'; Sedgefield, *serweþ*, 'lies in wait' (*sierwan*), cf. l. 161.

seccē, a dialectal form; see Sievers, § 151: Thorkelin and Thorpe normalized to *sæcce*, followed by older editors.

601. Thorpe and Heyne₂ etc. suppress *ic*. Thorpe (followed by Earle) then makes *Gēata* (weak form) the subject, and *eafod ond ellen* the object. Heyne

eafoð ond ellen unȝēara nū

gūþe gebēodan. ȝæþ eft sē þe mōt
tō medo mōdig, siþban morȝen-lēoh

605 ofer ylda bearn ȿþres dōgores,

sunne sweȝl-wered, sūþan scīneð."

þā wæs on sālum since brytta, aal. = (1) hīre, weȝt heȝt
gamol-feax ond gūð-rōf; ȝeoce ȝelýfde ȝeoce = help
lbreȝo Beorht-Dena; gehýrde on Bēowulfe Fol. 144^a.

610 folces hyrde fæst-rædne ȝebōht.

Dær wæs hæleþa hleahtor, hlyn swynsode, din neconund word wāeron wynsume.

615 Ēode Wealhþēow forð, cwēn Hrōðgāres, cynna ȝemyndig, auctio, condicō, (A. K. 11)

grētte ȝold-hroden ȝuman on healle;

ond þā fr̄olic wif ful ȝesealde cup, beaker.

ārest Ēast-Dena ȝel-wearde,

bæd hine bliðne ȝet þære bēor-þege,

lēodum lēofne; hē on lust ȝeþeah

symbol ond sele-ful, sige-rōf kyning.

620 Ymb-ȝode þā ides Helminga

duȝuþe ond zeȝoþe dæl ȝaghwylcne,

sinc-fato sealde, oþ þæt sāl ȝlamp, 617

þæt hio Bēowulfe, bēaz-hroden cwēn,

mōde ȝeþungen, medo-ful ætbær;

625 grētte ȝēata lēod, ȝode þancode

wis-fæst wordum, þæs ȝe hire se willa ȝelamp,

þæt hēo on ȝenigne eorl ȝelýfde

fyrena frōfre. Hē ȝæt ful ȝeþeah,

wæl-rēow wiȝa, ȝæt Wealhþēon,

630 ond þā ȝyddode, ȝūþe ȝefýsed;

Bēowulf maȝelode, bearn Ecȝþēowes:

Fol. 144^b.

takes eafoð ond ellen Gēata as subject, gūðe as object, and gives as his reason for suppressing ic, that we can hardly construe ic Gēata as 'I of the Geatas,' or 'I among the Geatas.' This is true, but, as a previous editor has remarked, it 'is what Coleridge calls the "wilful ingenuity of blundering." What is to prevent ic being taken as the subject, and eafoð ond ellen Gēata as the object?'

608. gūðe may be parallel to eafoð ond ellen, or may mean 'in battle.'

605. ȿþres dōgores, adverbial, 'on the next day,' as in l. 219.

612. Compare the picture of the gracious lady in the Exeter Book Gnomic Verses, 85, etc.

617. The verb 'to be' is understood after bliðne, as frequently.

629. The metre demands the uncontracted Wealhþēowan.

- "*IC þæt hōzode, þā ic on holm gestāh,
sē-bāt gesset mid minra secga zedriht,
þæt ic ānunza ēowra lēoda*
- willan geworhte, oþðe on wæl crunge or
fēond-grāpum fæst. IC gefremman sceal
eorlic ellen, oþðe ende-dæg
on þisse meodu-healle minne zebidan.*"
- Ðām wife þā word wel licodon,*
- 640 gilp-cwide zēates; ēode gold-hroden
frēolicu folc-cwēn tō hire frēan sittan.*
- þā wæs eft swā ðēr inne on healle
þrýð-word sprecen, ðēod on sēlum,
size-folca swēg, oþ þæt semninga*
- 645 sunu Healfdenes sēcean wolde
æfen-ræste; wiste þām ahlēcan
tō þām hēah-sele hilde zebinged,
sīðan hie sunnan lēoht gesēon [ne] meahton,
oþðe nipende niht ofer ealle,*
- 650 scadu-helma gesceapu scriðan cwōman,
wan under wolcnum. Werod eall ārās;
[ge]zréttē þā guma ðērne,
Hrōðgār Bēowulf, ond him hæl ābēad
win-aernes zeweald, ond þæt word ācwæð: Fol. 145a.*
- 655 "Næfre ic ænegum men ðēr alýfde,*

644. *Semninga* must not be taken, as it is by several translators, to imply a hurried retreat. Precisely as in Mod. Eng. 'presently' (which indeed well renders *semninga*), the strict force of 'immediately' must not be pressed, either here or in ll. 1640 and 1767.

648. [ne], Thorpe's simple emendation, now generally adopted. Bugge [*Tidsskr.* viii. 57] proposed, in addition, to regard *oþðe* (l. 649) as equivalent to *ond*, as in l. 2475, and the suggestion was adopted by Heyne: 'and the darkness of night ["was" understood, Bugge⁶⁹] over all.' This is more satisfactory than Earle's defence of the usual meaning 'or': 'There is something of alternative between twilight and the dead of night.' Trautmann¹⁶⁰ and Holthausen regard *gesēon [ne] meahton* as metrically incorrect. It is unusual, but not quite without precedent. [Cf. Sievers, *P.B.B.* I. 234, and l. 1504.] Holthausen₂ emends *sēon [ne] meahton*; Holthausen₃, *gesēon [ne] magon*.

651. *wan* has changed its meaning from 'dark' to 'pale.' The modern meaning is inappropriate here. In other phrases, such as 'waters wan,' the appropriateness of the adjective has been rather increased by the change in meaning.

652. [ge]zréttē. The half line is metrically defective, and the addition of *ge* [Grundtvig²⁷⁶] is the simplest and now the generally accepted remedy (cf. l. 2518). Grein₂ supplied [*glædmōd*], Heyne₂, etc. [*giddum*].

655, etc. The alleged inconsistency between these lines and ll. 480-8 was

- siþan ic hond ond rond hebban mihte,
 ðryþ-aern Dena bûton þe nû ðâ.
Hafa nû ond geheald hûsa sëlest, (*To have and hold* ^{of})
gemyne mærþo, mægen-ellen cýð,
- 660 waca wið wrâþum. Ne biþ þe wilna gâd, lack
 gif þu þat ellen-weorc aldre gedigest." *dýfan = scud*
- x **Dâ** him Hrôþgâr gewât mid his hæleþa gedryht,
 eodur Scyldinga, ût of healle;
 wolde, wiz-fruma, Wealhþeo sëcan,
- 665 cwén tō gebeddan. Hæfde Kyning-wuldor
 grendle tō-ȝanes, swâ guman gefrunzon,
 sele-weard âseted; sundor-nytte behêold *special service*
 ymb aldon Dena, eoton-weard âbêad.
- 670 Hûru ȝëata lêod georne trûwode
 môdgân mægnes, Metodes hyldo.
Dâ hê him of dyde isern-byrnan,
 helm of hafelan, sealde his hyrstæd swoerd, *hilted*
 irena cyst, ombiht-þegne,
 ond gehealdan hêt hilde-ȝeatwe.
- 675 gespræc þâ se ȝôda gylp-worda sum,
 Beowulf | ȝëata, ær hê on bed stige: Fol. 145^b.
 "Nô ic mē an here-wäsmun hnâzgran talige *vileance*

one of the arguments of Müllenhoff¹¹⁶ against unity of authorship. The discrepancy is only apparent. The Danish hall had never before been entrusted by its king to a *stranger*. [For the explanation of this, and similar 'inconsistencies,' cf. Jellinek and Kraus in *Z.f.d.A.* xl. 265, etc.]

665. MS. *kyning*, at end of line: there is room for an *a*, but no trace of one. Most editors, however, follow Kemble, and read *kyning[a] wuldor*. Bugge¹¹⁶, Klaeber¹¹⁴, and Schücking argue for the MS. reading. In any case we must follow Müllenhoff¹¹⁷ in interpreting *Kyning-wuldor*, etc., as 'God': see *Elene*, 5; *Judith*, 155. [Cf. Holthausen, *Anglia*, Beiblatt, xiii. 204.]

668. Thorpe *etton* (acc.) *weard* (nom.) *âbêad*; Heyne *etton* (dat.) *weard* (acc.) *âbêad*. The difficulty of the uninflected acc., *etton-weard*, seems less than the difficulties presented by these readings. The *e* of *weard[e]* is elided before the vowel: cf. l. 1932. [See Klaeber¹¹⁴.]

Beowulf is the subject of *behêold*, *âbêad*. Sedgefield reads *âbâd* and takes *etton-weard* as referring to Beowulf: 'the watcher against the monster stayed behind.'

669. *trûwode*. The metre demands *trêwode* instead of the Southern form *trûwode*, here and in ll. 1533, 1993, 2322, 2370, 2540, 2953. In l. 1166 *trêwode* has been retained by the scribe. [Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 233.]

670. *môdgân* may refer to God, or to Beowulf, or may agree with *mægnes*.

673. *irena*. Metre demands that the second syllable should be long [cf. note to l. 6]; hence here and in l. 1697 Sievers corrects to *irenna* (cf. ll. 802, 2259) [*P.B.B.* x. 308; xxix. 568].

677. *wäsmun*; Grundtvig²⁷⁷, Kemble, etc. normalize to *wästmum*.

gūþ-geweorca þonne grendel hine;
forþan ic hine sweorde swebban nelle,
680 aldre benéotan, þeah ic eal mæge.
Nāt hē þāra gōda, þæt hē mē ongēan slēa,
rand gehēawe, þeah ȿe hē rōf sīe
nīþ-geweorca; ac wit on niht sculon
secge ofersittan, gif hē gesēcean dear
685 wīg ofer wāpen, ond siþan wītig god *durnan*, pt.
on swā hwāþere hond, hālig Dryhten,
mærðo dēme, swā him gemet þince."
Hylde hine þā heaþo-dēor, hlēor-bolster onfēng *heah-*
eorles andwlitan, ond hine ymb moniȝ *vols*
690 snellic sē-rinc sele-reste gebēah.
Nānig heora þōhte, þæt hē þanon scolde
eft eard-lufan ȿefre gesēcean,
focl ofþe frēo-burh, þær hē afēded wæs:
ac hie hæfdon gefrunen, þæt hie ēr tō fela micles
695 in þām win-sele wāl-dēað fornām,
Denigea lēode. Ac him Dryhten forzeaf
wīg-spēda gewioſu, | Wedera lēodum Fol. 146a.
frōfor ond fultum, þæt hie fēond heora
þurh ānes cræft ealle ofercōmon,
700 selfes mihtum; | sōð is gecyþed, takes sat
þæt mihtig god manna cynnes wīblið
wēold wīde-ferhð. Cōm on wanre niht
scriðan sceadu-ȝenza. Scēotend swēfon, wīrefan, sleep
þā þæt horn-reced healdan scoldon,
ealle būton ānum. þæt wæs yldum cūþ, men

Grein to *wēsmum*. But the spelling, though unusual, is not unprecedented. For *un* in place of *um* cf. *wicun*, l. 1304.

681. *bāra gōda*, 'of those gentle practices,' i.e. 'swordmanship,' Earle.
bast, 'to enable him to.'

The text has been doubted, but its syntax is confirmed by a parallel quoted by Klaeber⁴⁵⁵ from Ælfric, who, after referring to the Redemption, continues 'bæst folc ne cūþe bæra gōda, bæst hī cwædon bæst hē God wære.'

slēa. Subjunctive. The metre demands a disyllable, *slēa*, which many editors [Holthausen, Schücking, following Kaluza] substitute in the text.

684. *secge*, from *secg*, 'sword.'

hē, Kemble, : MS. *het.*

694. *hie ær*. Thorpe, *hyra ær*: Kluge¹⁵⁹, followed by Sedgefield, reads *hiera*: an unnecessary change; since *hie* and *jela* are coordinate. [Cf. Klaeber⁴⁵⁵.]

702. *wide*, Grundtvig²⁷⁷. Thorkelin's transcripts, *ride*: now nothing left but part of the perpendicular stroke of the first letter.

þæt hie ne mōste, þā Metod nolde,
 se s[c]yn-scaþa under sceadu bregdan;
 ac hē wæccende wrābum on andan ^{with evil intent} bōt fōr
 bād bolgen-mōd beadwa geþinges. ^{outcome; issue}

awl-foe
prost
 XI 710 Dā cōm of mōre under mist-hleopum
 grendel gongan, ȝodes yrre bær;
 mynte se mān-scaða manna cynnes
 sumne besyrwan in sele þām hēan.

dan
gret-platz
 715 Wōd under wolcnum, tō þæs þe hē win-reced,
 gold-sele gumena, gearwost wisse,
 fættum fāhne; ne wæs þæt forma sið,
 þæt hē Hrōþgāres hām gesōhte.

Næfre hē on aldor-dagum ēr [ne siþan]. Fol. 146^b.
 heardran hæleþ heal-ȝegnas fand.

new. 720 Cōm þā tō recede rinc siðian ^{journey (yair)},
 drēamum bedæled; duru sōna onarn, ^{on-illness}
 fyr-bendum fæst, syþan hē hire folnum [aethrjān; ^{grind}]
 onbrād þā bealo-hyðig, ðā [hē ge]bolzen wæs,

gregan
per
 707. *s[c]yn-scaþa*, Grein: MS. *synscaþa*. If we keep the MS. reading, the parallel of *mān-scaða* (l. 712) favours the derivation of the first element from *synn*, 'crime,' rather than (as in *sin-here*, *syn-nād*) from *sin*, 'incessant.' But the alliteration is incorrect [cf. Schröder in *Z.f.d.A.* xliii. 365-6]. The second element in a compound noun is the less important, and therefore should not take the alliteration when the first does not, and accordingly Grein, followed by Holthausen, Trautmann⁶⁴, Schücking, emended to *scinscaþa*, or *scyn-sceaþa*, 'spectral foe.'

708. hē, Beowulf.

719. *heardran hæle* we may render 'with worse omen' [Holthausen in *Anglia*, xxiv. 267], or 'with sterner greeting.' If we read *heardran hæle*, 'braver men,' we have an exceptional type of line [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 275]. Holthausen₂, after numerous earlier attempts, finally (ii. 170) reads *heardran hæle[scipes]*, 'more doughty valour,' Schücking *heardran hæle[bas]*, 'more doughty champions.' [For other conjectures cf. Bugge⁶⁵, Trautmann⁶⁶.]

722. MS. defective at edge. Zupitza's transliteration of the MS. has [*gehrjan*; *hr* can be made out, though with much difficulty and some uncertainty. The preceding letters have been lost, but as there must have been two preceding letters we can hardly, with Schücking and Sedgefield, read *hrān*.

The contention that the simple form is preferable, because whilst *hrinan* usually governs the dat., *gehrinan* more commonly takes the acc., can be met by reading [*aethrjān* (*aethrinan* takes the gen. and would therefore suit the context). This excellent suggestion was made by Grundtvig⁷⁷ in 1820, but has been generally overlooked.

723. MS. faded. ðā hē gebolgen wæs was conjectured by Grundtvig⁷⁷ in 1820 and is adopted by recent edd. Kemble and the older edd. read ðā hē ȝebolgen wæs. Zupitza says: 'Now *bolgen* is still distinct, and before it I think I see traces of two letters of which the first seems to have been *g*' [I can see nothing of this]: 'but what preceded this is entirely faded.'

recedes mūþan. Rāfe æfter þon
on fāzne flōr fēond treddode,
ēode yrre-mōd; him of ēagum stōd
lixxe xelicost lēoht unsæger.

*ȝeseah hē in recede
swefan sibbe-ȝedriht* *rinca manige,
samod ætzædere*

730 mago-rinca hēap. þā his mōd āhlōg; ^{new} ^{q. this}
mynte þæt hē gedēlde, ēr þon dæg cwōme, ^{new} ^{hāhj} an
atol āglēca, ānra gehwylces ^{new} ^{one}
lif wið lice, þā him ālumpen wæs
wist-fylle wēn. Ne wæs þæt wyrd þā gēn,
735 þæt hē mā mōste manna cynnes
ðicgean ofer þā niht. þryð-swyð behēold ^{stry} ^{in me}?
mēg Higelāces, hū se mān-scaða

under fær-ȝripum gefaran wolde.
Nē þæt se āglæca yldan þohte, dēlāy.
740 ac hē geſfēnȝ hraſe forman siſe Fol. 131a.
slæpendne rinc, slāt unwearnum,
bāt bān-locan, blōd ēdrum dranc, ^{wiſtāns or} ^{now}
syn-snādum swealh; sōna hæfde
unlyfigendes eal geſeformod, polisht, a. derren
745 fēt ond folma. Forð nēar ætſtōp, ^{steppen} = STEP
nam þā mid handa hige-þihtigne
rinc on ræſte, ræhte tōgēan[es]
fēond mid folme; hē onſfēnȝ hraſe
inwit-þancum ond wið earm gesæt.

726. Note the rhyme.

727. *ligge* = *lige*. Cf. note to l. 1085.

786. *brūd-swūd*. See note to l. 131.

788. *under fær-gripum*, 'during' or 'in his attack.' Compare the use of *under þem*, 'during that,' in the Orosius. [See Cosijn, P.B.B. xix. 455.]

789. *Nē*. Grundtvig (1861) altered *Nē þæt* to *Nō þær*, and Holthausen, adopts *nō*, on the ground that *nē* should immediately precede its verb. But, as Klaeber [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 430] points out, we have here the emphatic *nē*, 'nor,' which, in Old as in Mod. Eng., is not necessarily preceded by a negative sentence. Cf. II. 510, 1071.

741. *sleppendne rinc* = Hondscioh: see ll. 2076, etc.

¹⁴ See Cosijn 1908.

747. *tōgēanes*, Sievers: MS. *ongean*. The change is metrically essential, and has been adopted by all recent editors.

748. *fēond* is nom. and refers to Grendel, Beowulf is never so called: *hē* must then refer to Beowulf, not to Grendel, since the situation of ll. 750-754 would be impossible if Beowulf up to that had remained passive.

²⁵³ Klaeber would understand 'him': 'He'.

- 750 Sôna þæt onfunde fyrena hyrde,
 þæt hê ne mêtte middan-geardes,
 eorþan scéatta, on elran men ~~and her~~
 mund-ȝripe māran; hê on mōde wearð
 forht on ferhœ; nō þy ðer fram meahte.
 Hyge wæs him hin-fûs, wolde on heolster fléon,
 sêcan dêofla gedræg; ne wæs his drohtoð pær,
 swylce hê on ealder-dagum ðer gemette.
 755 Gemunde þâ se mōd[ȝ]a mæg Higelâces
 ȝefen-spræce, úp-lang ástöd
- 760 ond him fæste wiðfêng; fingras burston;
 eoten wæs út-weard; eorl furþur stôp.
 Mynte se mæra, [[þ]ær hê meahte swâ, Fol. 131^b.
 widre gewindan ond on weg þanon
 fléon on fen-hopu; wiste his fingra zeweald

FEN

(Beowulf) received him (Grendel) with hostile intent,' i.e. he did not flinch or try to avoid the attack but came to grips with Grendel whilst still lying down. This is the best rendering of *onfêng*, and is the situation implied in ll. 750 ff. Against this it is objected (Schücking) that *inwit* has a significance of malice and treachery which makes it unsuitable to Beowulf, and that we should render: 'Beowulf took, perceived, his (Grendel's) treacherous hostility.' Cosijn¹⁴ conjectures *invit-banculum* (dat. of adj. *invit-bancol*, 'hostile in intent,' referring to Grendel). Grein took *invit-banc* as an adj. agreeing with 'Grendel' understood: but in the five other passages where the word occurs in O.E. poetry it is a substantive.

749. *wið earm gesæt* has been taken to mean (1) that Beowulf settled upon Grendel's arm [so, e.g., Clark-Hall]; (2) that he propped himself on his own arm [so, e.g., Grein, Gummere]. The second meaning is supported by *The Harrowing of Hell*, 67 (*Christ and Satan*, 432). Mr Grattan writes to me: 'Have you never tried to throw off a bigger man than yourself who has got you down? Beowulf is at a disadvantage, having been attacked while supine. He, with great difficulty, of course, gets one shoulder up, supported on one arm; and later, when his grip has alarmed the aggressor and caused him to pull away, he succeeds in getting on to his legs (l. 759). When once he has done this, Grendel's chance is up. Beowulf gets a clean grip on him (l. 760). All this is the language of wrestling, which is employed again later in the struggle with Grendel's mother.'

750. *scéatta*. Many editors normalise to *scéata*. But see Sievers, § 280.

756. *gedræg*, 'tumult': the word can be used both in an abstract and in a concrete sense, 'noisy bearing' or 'a noisy assembly.'

758. *mōd[ȝ]a*, Rieger: MS. *goda*. The emendation is necessary for the sake of the alliteration, and is followed by recent editors: Holthausen, Schücking, Sedgefield.

762. *mæra*, 'notorious': cf. l. 103. For other instances see Bosworth-Toller.

þær. MS. defective at corner: only the lower part of the *r* is now left: but Thorkelin's transcripts agree upon the last two letters, *ær*. As to the preceding letters, A has a blank, B records *hw*, but with another ink, and crossed out in pencil. With evidence so confused, the parallel of l. 797 tells in favour of *þær*, which is read by most editors.

- 765 on grames grāpum; þæt wæs ~~gēocor~~ sið, ~~dine, sad~~
 þæt se hearm-scaþa tō Heorute ātēah.
 Dryht-sele dynede; Denum eallum wearð,
 ceaster-būendum, cēnra gehwylcum,
 * eorlum ealu-seerwen. Yrre wāron bēgen
- 770 rēþe ren-weardas. Reced hlynsole; ~~woundet~~
 þā wæs wundor micel, þæt se win-sele
 wiðhæfde heaþo-dēorum, þæt hē on hrūsan ne fēol, ~~wāre~~
 fæger fold-bold; ac hē þæs fæste wæs
 innan ond utan iren-bendum
- 775 searo-þoncum besmīþod. þær fram sylle ābēag ~~out~~,
 medu-benc monig mine gefrāze, ~~dati~~ ~~wish~~
 golde geregnad, þær þā graman wunnon;
 þæs ne wendon ēr witan Scyldinga,
 þæt hit ā mid gemete manna ēniȝ,
- 780 betlic ond bān-fāȝ, tōbrecan meahte,
 listum tōlūcan, nymþe liges fæþm

765. *þæt wæs*, Grein₁; MS. *þæt he wæs*. The emendation is generally accepted.

765-6. Since *sið* is masc., *ātēah* is probably intransitive, and the second *þæt* a conj., not a pronoun, as in l. 717, etc. Translate 'that was a hard journey, when the ravager betook himself to Heorot.'

769. *ealu-scerwen*. A similar word, *meodu-scerwen*, occurs in the *Andreas* (1526). The meaning apparently is 'terror as at the loss of ale,' 'mortal panic.' Confusion has ensued because (through an early and remarkably long-lived error) the word in the *Andreas* has been read *meodu-scernen*. On the theory that this was the right spelling, a derivation from *scēarp*, with the meaning of 'sharpening, ferment, bitterness,' has been advocated [by Sedgefield; von Grienberger in *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 84; and Baskerville in his *Andreas*]. Würker's facsimile of the *Vercelli Book* shows clearly that the right reading in the *Andreas* (as in *Beowulf*) is *scerwen* [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxvi. 410; Klauber in *Engl. Stud.* xliiv. 125].

Apparently we must connect the word with *bescerwan=bescerian*, 'to deprive,' a 'deprivation of mead' being synonymous with the greatest distress. Bugge [*Tidsskr.* viii. 294-5] connects with *scirian*, 'to dispense' (taken ironically, 'they were given to drink of a deadly wine').

770. *ren-weardas*. This has usually been read *rēn* (=regn) *weardas*, 'mighty guardians': cf. *regn-heard* in l. 326. Holthausen and Klauber [*J.E.G.Ph.* vi. 193] have independently suggested that *ren=ern=ærn*, 'house,' by the common metathesis of *r* (Sievers, § 179, 1); *rendegn* [*ren-pegn*]=*aedis minister* occurs in the *Erfurt Glossary*. 'The guardians of the house' gives the more satisfactory sense.

779. *mād gemete*. Klauber⁴⁵ argues for the meaning 'in any wise,' rather than 'with strength,' comparing Bade, 86. 8, *ealle gemete=omni-modo, etc.*

780. *betlic*, Grundtvig²⁷⁸: MS. *hetlic*. Cf. l. 1925.

781. Cf. ll. 82-5, and the note there.

- swabule* swulge on swabule. Swēg |ūp āstāg
niwe geneahhe; Norð-Denum stōd
atelic egesa, ānra gehwylcum,
785 þāra þe of wealle wōp gehýrdon,
gryre-lēoð galan godes ondsacan,
size-lēasne sang, sār wānigeān *bewail*
helle hæfton. Héold hine fæste,
sē þe manna wæs mægene strengest
790 on þām dæge þysses līfes.
XII Nolde eorla hléo ðenige þinga *punctum* (lit. LEE)
þone cwealm-cuman cwicne forlætan,
ne his lif-dagas lēoda ðenigum
nytte tealde. þær genehost bræzd *veg at handa* (Cogn.)
795 eorl Bēowulfes ealde lāfe,
wolde frēa-drihtnes feorh ealzian, *perfect*
māres þēodnes, ðær hie meahton swā.
Hie þæt ne wiston, þā hie gewin druzon, *meogen* (DREE)
heard-hicgende hilde-mecgas,
800 ond on healfa gehwone hēawan þōhton,
sāwle sēcan: þone syn-scaðan
ðenig ofer eorþan īrenna cyst,
gūð-billa nān, grētan nolde;

782. *swabule*. Form and meaning seem alike to connect this word with *sweolode* (l. 1115) and *swiðole* (MS. *swicðole*, l. 3145). Context demands the meaning 'flame' and this is supported by the forms *swolof* [see Bosworth-Toller] and *swobel* [*Anglia*, viii, 452], both of which are given in glosses as equivalent to *cauma* ['burning'] *vel aestus*. The meaning 'smoke' often attributed to these words [Dietrich Z.f.d.A. v. 216] is possibly due to an attempt to connect the word with *sweobol*, 'band, swaddling cloth,' through the meaning of 'enveloping smoke.' But context and the evidence of the glosses seems conclusive in favour of 'flame': cf. O.E. *sweolan*, *swēlan* 'burn'; O.H.G. *suilizo*, 'ardor, cauma.'

788. Zupitza and others *helle-hæfton*; but nothing is gained by making the words a compound. For *-an* of the weak declension *-on* is not uncommon (cf. l. 849). Holthausen, following a parallel passage in the *Andreas* (1842), reads *helle hæfting*.

Almost all editors insert [*tō*] before *fæste*; and indeed the word may once have stood at the end of the line in the MS., though there is now no trace of it, and neither of Thorkelin's transcripts records it.

801. *sāwle sēcan*. Gering and Klaeber [*Christ. Elementen*, in *Anglia*, xxxv, 465] point out that this looks like a learned phrase: a translation of the biblical *animam querere*; yet it may have been a native idiom also (cf. l. 2422).

þæt understood before *þone*; cf. l. 199.
syn-scaðan. See note to l. 707.

ac hē sige-wēpnum forsworen hæfde, Fol. 147^b.
 805 ecga gehwylcre. Scolde his aldor-ȝedāl ^{sweat}
 on ȝām dæze þysses lifes ^{life-reverance}
 earmlic wurðan, ond se ellor-ȝāst
 on fēonda geweald feor siðian.
 Ðā þæt onfunde, sē þe fela ȝer
 810 mōdes myrðe manna cynne
 fyrene gefremede, hē fāg wið god,
 þæt him se lic-homa lāstan nolde,
 ac hine se mōdega mēg Hygelaces
 hæfde be honda; wæs gehwāþer Ȥorum
 815 lifigende lāð. Lic-sār gebād er dne &
 atol æglēca; him on eaxle wearð
 syn-dolh sweotol; seonowe onsprungon, SINews
 burston bān-locan. Bēowulfe wearð
 ȝūð-hrēð ȝyfēþe; scolde ȝrendel þonan
 feorh-sēoc flēon under fen-hleoðu,
 sēcean wyn-lēas wic; wiste þe geornor,
 þæt his aldres wæs ende gegongen,
 dōgera dæȝ-rim. Denum eallum wearð
 820 æfter þām wæl-rāse willa gelumpen. ^{fulhillis}
 Hæfde þā gefēlsod, sē þe ȝer feorran cōm,
 snotor ond swýð-ferhō sele Hrōðgāres,
 ȝenered wið niðe; niht-weorce gefeh, Fol. 148^a.
 ellen-mārþum. Hæfde Ēast-Denum ^{þe} ȝeon = neðr
 ȝēat-mecga lēod gilp gelæsted,
 825 830 swylce oncýþe ealle gebētte, mer dei ^{þe} ȝeitne ^{þe}
^{distress}

804. *forsworen*, not that Grendel had 'forsworn,' 'renounced' the use of swords, but that he had 'laid a spell' on the swords of his foes. If we translate *forsworen* as 'forsworn' then *hē* must be Beowulf: others tried to slay Grendel with the sword, but he, knowing better, had forswn weapons [and trusted to his grip]. This is quite a possible rendering, for although below (l. 805) *his* must again refer to Grendel, such rapid transitions can easily be paralleled in O.E. syntax.

For the blunting of swords by the glance, see Saxo, Bk. vi. (ed. Holder, p. 187).

810. Holthausen would connect *myrðe* with *mierran* (Goth. *marjan*), and interpret 'destructiveness,' but it is unnecessary to assume this word, since 'light-heartedly' gives satisfactory sense.

811. Kemble² first inserted *wæs* after *hē*, and was followed by almost all editors except Wölker. This appears to be a distinct enfeeblement of the MS. reading. *Fāg* comes at the beginning of a line in the MS., and Heyne says it cannot be settled whether or no *wæs* stood before it. But the facsimile shows 'there was no room for *wæs* before *fāg*' (Zupitza).

inwid-sorge, þe hie ær drugon
 ond for þræa-nýdum þolian scoldon,
 torn unlýtel. Þæt wæs tæcen sweotol,
 syþðan hilde-dœr hond alegde,
 835 earm ond eaxle —þær wæs eal ȝeador
 ȝrendles græpe— under ȝeapne hr[ðf]. *spacious*
 XIII ÐA wæs on morgen, mine ȝefræge,
 ymb þa gif-healle ȝūð-rinc monig;
 fērdon folc-togan feorran ond nēan *leaders (hūn + tēa.)*
 840 geond wid-wegas wundor scēawian,
 lāþes lästas. Nō his lif-ȝedāl
 sārlīc þuhte secga æne gum,
 þara þe tir-leases trode scēawode, *tū = glory*
 hū hē wērig-mōd on weg þanon,
 845 niða ofercumen on nicera mere,
 fæze ond ȝeftlymed, feorh-lästas bær. ✓
 Dær wæs on blōde brim weallende,
 atol yða geswingz eal ȝemenged
 hāton heolfre, heoro-drēore wēol *wind-wēol* *Fol. 148b.*
 850 dēað-fæze dēoȝ siððan drēama lēas

836. MS. defective: *hr[ðf]*, Grundtvig⁷⁹ [an emendation often attributed to Rask, but Grundtvig does not say so]. The reading *hr[ðf]* is confirmed by l. 926. There is no contradiction with l. 983, if we suppose that the arm is placed outside the hall, reaches over the door, and towers to the roof. For such a use of *under*, not necessarily implying that the hand is within the house, cf. l. 211. [See T. Miller, 'The position of Grendel's arm in Heorot,' *Anglia*, xii. 396, etc.; and cf. Cosijn¹⁴.]

845. *niða ofercumen*. Unmetrical: cf. ll. 954, 2150. Holthausen emends *niða genæged*.

846. *feorh-lästas*, 'tracks of failing life.' [Heyne: cf. Klaeber, *Anglia*, xxviii. 445.]

849. *hāton*. MS. *hat on heolfre*, and so Grein, Wülker. Grein, rightly read *hat on* as one word, *hātan* (unnecessarily altering *on to an*, for which see l. 788). The reading *hāton* is much easier than *hāt on*, and l. 1423 turns the probability in its favour. No weight can be attached to the spacing of words in the MS.

850. The MS. reading *dēoȝ* has been explained as 'dyed' (Grein) or 'concealed himself' (Heyne after Leo), but no verb *dēagan* with either meaning is recorded in O.E.

Sievers [P.B.B. ix. 138] *heoro-drēore wēol dēað-fæze dēop* 'the deadly abyss welled with gore'; Bugge⁸⁰, *dēað-fæges dēop* 'the abyss of the death-doomed one.' Cosijn¹⁵, whilst supporting Sievers, suggests tentatively that the MS. may be right, and that *dēoȝ* is a noun = *dēag*, 'dye.' Kemble¹⁶ had already suggested *dēag*. Considerations of O.E. style favour our taking *dēað-fæze dēoȝ* or *dēop* as parallel to *brim weallende*, etc.

However *dēof*, the Northern form for *dēaf*, from *dēfan*, 'dive,' an emendation of Zupitza [Archiv, lxxxiv. 124-5] and, independently, of Trautmann¹⁷, has been accepted by all recent edd.

1 mānā = proclaim (MEAN)
 2 mānā = lament (MOAN)

- in fen-freoðo feorh ǣlegde,
 hāþene sāwle; þær him hel onfēng.
 þanon eft gewiton eald-ȝesiðas,
 swylce ȝeong manig of zomen-wāþe, GAME-path
 855 fram mere mōdze mēarum ridan,
 beornas on blancum. Ðær wæs Bēowulfes
 mārðo māned; monig oft gecwæð,
 þette sūð ne norð be sām twēonum
 ofer eormen-grund ðper nānig
 860 under swegles begong sēlra nāre
 rond-hābbendra, rīces wyrðra. realm
 Ne hie hūru wine-drihten wiht ne lōzon, lēan, = blan
 glædne Hrōðgār, ac þæt wæs gōd cyning.
 Hwilum heaþo-rōfe hlēapan lēton,
 865 on gesfit faran, fealwe mēaras, FALLOW = yellows, den
 þær him fold-wegas fægere þūhton,
 cystum cūðe. Hwilum cyninges þegn,
 guma gilp-hlæden, gidda zemyndiz song (valley) - 815
 sē ȣe eal-fela eald-ȝesegeña old SAGAS. d. tradition
 870 worn zemunde, word ðper fand
 sōðe gebunden. Secg eft ongan
 sið Bēowulfes snyttrum styrian, Fol. 149.
 ond on spēd wrecan spel gerāðe, að. skiffur
 wordum wrixlan; wel-hwylc gecwæð,
 875 þæt hē fram Sigemunde secgan hýrde

868. guma gilp-hlæden. Certainly not 'bombastic groom,' as Earle: *gilp* has not necessarily in O.E. any such evil signification: cf. ll. 640, 1749. Translate 'laden with glorious words'; or perhaps simply 'proud' or 'covered with glory' (as Klauber⁴⁵⁶, who compares *gilp-geornest* [Bede i. 34], translating *gloriae cupidissimus*).

870-1. word ðper fand sōðe gebunden, 'framed a new story founded upon fact' [Clark-Hall]. But it is possible, as Rieger⁴⁵⁰ and Bugge [Z.f.d.P. iv. 208] thought, that ll. 867-874 are all one sentence, and that these words form a parenthesis ('word followed word by the bond of truth,' Earle). Cf. Hávamál: *orð mér af orði orðs leitaði*, 'word from word found me word.'

Yet, though we may delete the stop in l. 871, we need not therefore, with Rieger and Bugge, alter *secg* to *secgan*: for *cyninges þegn*, *guma gilp-hlæden*, and *secg* would all be parallel, subject of *ongan styrian*: *eft* (l. 871) would go with *hwilum* (l. 867), echoing the *hwilum* of l. 864, just as in ll. 2107-11 *hwilum.....hwilum...hwilum eft*. [Klauber⁴⁵⁶.]

For *styrian* in the sense of 'treat of' a parallel has been quoted from Byrthferth's *Handbōc*: *Ne gelyst ūs þās bing leng styrian.*

875. 'Concerning Sigemund, concerning his deeds of valour.' Grein's emendation *Sigemunde[s]* is the more probable in that the next word begins with *s*; but, since it is not absolutely necessary, I refrain.

ellen-dādum, uncūþes fela,
 Wælsinges gewin, wide siðas,
 þāra þe guinenā bearne gearwe ne wiston, well not
 fæhðe ond fyrena, būton Fitela mid hine, ne p...
 880 þonne hē swulces hwæt secgan wolde, sis...
 ēam his nefan, swā hie ā wāron
 æt niða gehwām nýd-gesteallan; ned-comader
 hæfdon eal-fela eotena cynnes
 swoordum gesæged. Sigemunde gesprong
 885 æfter dēað-dæge dōm unlýtel, glorg (here)
 syþðan wiges heard wyrm acwealde, the Dragon
 hordes hyrde; hē under hārne stān,
 æþelinges bearne, āna genēðde dane
 frēcne dāde; ne wæs him Fitela mid;
 890 hwæþre him gesælde, ðæt þæt swurd þurhwōd
 wrætlicne wyrm, þæt hit on wealle ætstōd,
 dryhtlic iren; draca morðre swealt. DRAKE (drasō)
 Hæfde āglæca elne gegonzen, absolutely
 þæt hē bēah-hordes brūcan mōste
 895 selfes dōme; sā-bāt gehlēod, Fol. 149b.
 bær on bearne scipes heorhte frætwa
 Wælsey eafera; wyrm hāt gemealt.
 Sē wæs wreccena wide mārost (WRETCH) = wāder
 ofer wer-þeode, wīgendra hlēo,
 900 ellen-dādum, —hē þæs ār onðāh—, bēan = throve

879. *fyrena*: MS. *fyrenē*.

Does *fyrena* relate to deeds of violence similar to those told of Sigemund in the *Volsunga Saga*, §§ 6-8?

Concerning Fitela, Sigemund's nephew, and companion in his outlawry, we learn much in the Old Norse sources. See *Index of Persons*.

881. The line is metrically deficient unless we take *ēam* as a disyllable. Cf. Germ. *Oheim* from a presumed Prim. Germ. *auhaimoz.

895. *selfes dōme*, i.e., he was free to take as much as he liked; an old Germanic legal phrase, used when one party in a case is allowed to fix the amount due to him from the other. Cf. ll. 2147 (where see note), 2776.

gehlēod. Many editors normalise to *gehlōd*; *gehlēod* for *gehlōd* may be parallel to *wēox* for *wōx*; see Sievers, § 392, N. 5.

The loading of the boat with the plunder also follows the dragon fight of Frotho, in *Saxo Grammaticus*, Bk. II.

897. See *Index of Persons*: *Wæls*.

Earle adopts Scherer's emendation *hāt[e]*, 'with heat.' [So Trautmann 174.] The alteration is unnecessary.

900. Cosijn's emendation *āron dāh*, 'with honours thrave,' is adopted by Holthausen, Trautmann, and Earle [cf. Sarrazin in *Engl. Stud.*, xxviii. 408]. For *āron* = *ārum* cf. *scypon*, l. 1154, and *hēafdon*, l. 1242, and, for the

siðan Heremōdes hild sweðrode,
 eafod ond ellen; hē mid eotenum wearð
 on fēonda geweald forð forlācen, lācam = to leave; to
 snūde forsended. Hine sorh-wylmas frīla cēn, betw
 lemede tō lange; hē his lēdum wearð,
 eallum æþellingum, tō aldor-ceare.
 Swylce oft bemearn ērran mālum
 swið-ferhþes sið snotor ceorl monig,
 sē þe him bealwa tō bōte gelyfde,
 910 þæt þæt ȣēdnes bearn geþeon scolde,
 fæder-æþelum onfōn, folc gehealdan,
 hord ond hlēo-burh, hæleþa rice,
 eðel Scyldinga. Hē þær eallum wearð,
 māg Higelāces manna cynne,
 915 frēondum gefægra; hine fyren onwōd. assailed

phrase ȣēron dāh, cf. *weord-myndum bāh*, l. 8. Nevertheless I cannot bring myself to abandon the clear reading of the MS., which makes at least as good sense as in many another passage.

901. It has been usual to begin a new paragraph with *siðfan*: 'After Heremod's warring time had slackened off, he'...(Clark-Hall, Earle, etc.). The punctuation given above is strongly advocated by Klaeber⁴⁵⁷. So Gummere, who comments: 'Heremod, one is told, might have rivalled and surpassed Sigmund, but the former fell from grace, turned tyrant, and in fact was precisely what the aspiring hero should not be—quite the opposite, say, of this glorious Beowulf.' Sigemund is the greatest *wrecca* since Heremod.

In l. 902 *hē* must refer to Heremod [not to Sigemund, as Müllenhoff⁴⁵⁸, Rieger⁴⁵⁹ and others have taken it]. Heremod's story is continued; just as in the parallel passage, l. 1197, etc., *syþfan Hāma stwæg*, the story of Hama is continued in ll. 1200-1. In each case the poet drags in allusions rather forcibly. But that the connection between Heremod and Sigemund is not fortuitous, or the work of our poet, is shown by their being also mentioned together in the Old Norse. See *Index of Persons*: Heremod.

902. *eafod*, Grimm [*Andreas u. Elene*, 101]: MS. *earfod*, retained by Würker; cf. l. 534. On the other hand see ll. 602, 2349.

eotenum. The word *eoten* has occurred several times in contexts where 'monster,' 'giant' was applicable. Here for the first time such meaning seems very doubtful, and we must assume either (1) that from 'giant' the generalized sense of 'enemy' has come into force [Rieger⁴⁵⁹; Holthausen] or (2) that the word here is a personal name distinct from the common noun, perhaps signifying 'Jutes.' [See Schücking for references.]

905. Note the false concord. Many edd. unnecessarily alter.

908, etc. The *sið* (perhaps = 'going into exile') of Heremod is a disappointment to the wise, who had hoped that he would be a credit to his country.

909. 'Put their hope in him (Heremod) as a remedy against their evils' (*bealwa tō*). For other instances of *tō* following the noun it governs, see Glossary.

913, 915. *Hē*, l. 918, is Beowulf, 'the kinsman of Higelac': but *hine*, l. 915, is Heremod.

915. *gefægra*, 'more pleasing,' comparative of an otherwise unrecorded

- resumed*
- metre METE*
- Hwilum flitende fealwe stræte
 mēarum mēton. Dā wæs morgen-lēoht
 scofen ond scynded. | Eode scealc monig Fol. 150^a.
 swið-hicgēnde tō sele þām hēan MARSHAL
- 920 searo-wundor sēon; swylce self cyningz
 of bryd-būre, bēah-horda weard,
 tryddode tir-fæst getrume micle, ~~troop~~
 cystum gecyþed, ond his cwēn mid him
 medo-stigge mæt mægþa hōse. = *heyv C 90 His hanse*
- XIV 925 Hrōðgār māfelode; hē tō healle gēongt ~~maneatic~~ *leap.*
- steps* stōd on stapole, geseah stēapne hrōf
 zolde fāhne ond zrendles hond:
 "Disse ansyne Al-wealdan þanc
wickly 930 lungre zelimpe. Fela ic lāþes gebād,
 gryonna æt zrendle; à mæg zod wyrean

O.E. *gefæg* or *gefaga*, which can be postulated with some likelihood from the analogy of O.H.G. *gisag(o)*: M.H.G. *gevage*. [Of. Sievers in *Z.f.d.Ph.* xxi. 356: Klauber in *Anglia*, xxviii. 440.]

916. The story is resumed, with a repetition of incidents which, to the older critics, seemed the result of interpolation. Müllenhoff¹²⁰ compares ll. 916, etc. with 864, etc.; 917–8 with 837; 918 with 838; and 920 with 840.

'Fallow' seems more appropriate to horses than roads (cf. l. 865), and Cosijn¹²¹ would accordingly emend to *fealwum*.

924. *medo-stigge*, see note to l. 1085.

926. *stapole*. The obvious meaning is 'column' (cf. l. 2718), and so Heyne took the word here: 'he stood beside the central (wooden) pillar of Heorot.' Heyne was thinking no doubt of the 'Branstock,' the central oak which plays its part in the story of the Volsung hall. Schücking and others still adhere to this interpretation, or to a parallel one which would make the *stapol* correspond to the 'high seat pillars' of Icelandic halls [*Sarrazin, Anglia*, xix. 370].

But (1) 'beside,' though possible (cf. l. 1117), is not the most obvious meaning of *on*, (2) we have no evidence for any great middle pillar or high seat pillars in Heorot, and, above all, (3) this would necessitate our supposing that Grendel's hand had been placed among the rafters, but it seems from l. 983 to have been outside the hall.

Miller [*Anglia*, xii. 398] therefore interpreted *stapol* as the steps leading up to the door or the landing at the top of them, his authorities being an O.E. gloss, and the Mid. Eng. use of the word: *be steire of fiftene stoples*. In his annotated hand-copy of *Beowulf*, Miller further quotes instances from the O.E. translation of Bede of *stopol*= 'footstep,' 'step,' and notes the parallel of the *Odyssey* [iii. 404]: Nestor seated on the 'smooth stones' before his door. The same interpretation has been arrived at independently by Earle¹²².

Rask's emendation *on stapole*= 'foundation,' 'base,' has been revived by Bugge¹²³ and Trautmann, but is unnecessary: and unsatisfactory too, for 'he stood on the floor or ground' seems but a feeble remark.

930. *gryonna* has been variously interpreted as 'snares' (=O.E. *grin*) or 'sorrows' (=O.E. *gyrn*). The latter interpretation is probably correct, for

wunder æfter wundre, wuldres Hyrde.
 Dæt wæs unȝēara, þæt ic ȝenigra mē
 wēana ne wēnde tō widan feore
 bōte gebidan, þonne blōde fāh
 935 hūsa sēlest heoro-drēorig stōd;
 wēa wid-scofen witena gehwylcum,
 ȝāra þe ne wēndon, þæt hie wide-ferhō
 lēoda land-geweorc lājum beweredon d. fēnd
 scuccum ond scinnum. Nū scealc hafað Fol 150b.

þurh Drihtnes miht dād gefremede,
 940 ȝe wē ealle ȝer ne meahton
 snytrum besyrwan. Hwæt! þæt secgan mæg
 efne swā hwylc mægþa, swā ȝone mazan cende (canva
 945 æfter gum-cynnum, gyf hēo ȝyt lyfað,
 þæt hyre eald Metod ēste wære ~~anwāius~~
 bearn-ȝebyrdo. Nū ic, Bēowulf, þec,
 secg[a] betsta, mē for sunu wylle
 frēogan on ferhþe; heald forð tela ~~well~~
 niwe sibbe. Ne bið þe [n]ȝenigra ȝād eack
 950 worolde wilna, þe ic geweald hæbbe.
 Ful oft ic for lāssan lēan teohhode, assign
 hord-woerþunge, hnāhran rince,

hūngh, per' - vñhior

grin, 'snare,' is concrete, meaning 'halter' or 'net': the abstract sense, 'capturing,' given to it here by Earle, can hardly be demonstrated.

936. *gehwyldcum*. This very slight change [Kemble₂] from MS. *gehwylyne*, though necessary, has been overlooked by most commentators. Klauber [*Engl. Stud.* xlii. 326] argues strongly in its favour: 'a far-reaching woe unto every councillor' is supported by the comparison of l. 170, etc. Schücking in his last edition [1913] also adopts *gehwyldcum*; so Holthausen₂.

If we retain the MS. reading we must interpret it to mean that the court had been scattered by Grendel's attacks, which is clearly not the case (cf. l. 171, and *passim*). And apart from this the passage presents serious difficulties.

Unless *wēa wid-scofen* is construed as a nominative absolute, 'fear having driven far and wide' [Grein, Schücking, 1910], *hafde* must be understood [Bugge₂₀] or supplied [Trautmann and Holthausen₂—text], 'woe (had) scattered each councillor.' Trautmann and Holthausen₂ further adopt the emendation [of Grein₂], *widscufen*, which they interpret 'driven away.'

Holthausen₂, in a note, suggested *wēan wide scufon*, 'woes scattered each of the councillors': so Sedgefield₂: already in 1820 Grundtvig²¹ came very near this: *wēan widscufen*. Similarly Sedgefield₁, *wēa wide scēaf*.

942, etc. Perhaps a biblical reminiscence.

947. *secg[a]*. The alteration is necessary here, and in l. 1759, for metrical reasons. [Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 312.]

949. [n]ȝenigra, Grein₁: MS. ȝenigre. Grein afterwards abandoned this emendation; Grein₂ n̄enigre. [Cf. Bugge in *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 208.]

- sēmran sēt sēcce. þū þē self hafast
 [mid] dēdum gefremed, þæt þin [dōm] lyfað
 955 āwa tō aldre. Al-walda þec
 gōde forgyldede, swā hē nū gȳt dyde!"
 Bēowulf mājelode, bearn Ecþēowes:
 "Wē þæt ellen-weorc ēstum miclum,
 feohtan fremedon, frēcne genēðdon dāne)

960 eafoð uncūþes; ðū he ic swiþor,
 þæt ðū hine selfne gesēon mōste,
 fēond on frātewum fyl-wērigne.
 965 Ic hine hrædlice heardan clammum
 on wāl-bedde wrīþan þōhte,
 970 þæt hē for mund-ȝripe minum scolde
 licgean lif-bysiȝ, būtan his līc swice; ~~escare~~
 ic hine ne mihte, þā Metod nolde,
 975 ganges getwēman; nō ic him þas georne ætfealh, ~~Teolan~~
 feorh-ȝeniðlan; wās tō fore-mihtig
 980 fēond on fēhe. Hwæþere hē his folme forlēt
 tō lif-wraþe lāst weardian,
 earm ond eaxle; nō þær ēnige swā þeah
 fēa-sceaft guma frōfre gebohte;
 nō þy leng leofað lāð-ȝetēona
 985 synnum geswenced; ac hyne sār hafað
 in nýd-ȝripe nearwe befōgen, ~~nārāly~~
 balwon bendum; ðær abidan sceal
 māza māne fāh miclan dōmes,
 hū him scir Metod scrīfan wille."

990 Dā wās swiȝra secȝ sunu Eclāfes þā . swiȝe : swiȝe
 on ȝylp-sprāece ȝūð-geweorca,
 siþan æþelingas eorles cræfte

954. No gap in MS. The metre demands [*mid*] before *dædum*, and this is supplied by Holthausen₂: so Sedgefield₁. Holthausen₃, *dædum gefremed[ne]*. [*dōm*] is supplied by Kemble₂.

¹⁷⁵ as is supplied by Beowulf.

962. *fræstewum*. Grendel bore no armour; but the familiar formula, 'the foe in his trappings,' is used, probably not with any such grimly ironical reference as Trautmann¹⁷⁵ sees, to some fetters with which Beowulf hoped to deck him.

963. *hine*, Thorpe: MS. *him*.

965. *mund-gripe*, Kemble₁: MS. *hand gripe*. The emendation is demanded by the alliteration.

976. *nýd-gripe*, Bugge [*Tidsskr.* viii. 49]: MS. *mid gripe*; Thorpe, *níð-gripe*, followed by Sedgefield; Schücking, *mid nýd-gripe*.

ofer hēanne hrōf hand scēawedon,
fēondes fingras —foran ēghwylc wæs,

*STEAD
-blaw
HAND-SPURS
-carve
claw* 985 steda nægla gehwylc stýle gelicost—
hāþenes hand-sporu, | hilde-rinces
egl unhēoru; ēghwylc gecwæð,
þæt him heardra nān hrinan wolde
iren ær-gōd, þæt ðæs āñjæcan

990 blōdge beadu-folme onberan wolde.

xv 995 985. 'Looked up over' or 'in the direction of the high roof, and saw....'
[Of. Klaeber²⁸⁶.] See l. 836, note.

985. This line was first correctly divided from the preceding line by Sievers [P.B.B. ix. 188], who further proposed the emendation:

stidra nægla stýle gelicost.

The details of Sievers' reading had been anticipated by earlier editors [Ettmüller, Thorpe]. His reconstruction is satisfactory, and is now generally adopted [e.g. by Holthausen, Trautmann, and with modification, *stid-nægla gehwylc*, 'each of his sharp nails,' by Sedgefield]. But as the reading of the MS. seems possible, it is here retained in the text [as also by Schücking].

986. *hilde-rinces*: MS. *hilde hilde rinces*, the first *hilde* being the last word on the page, the second the first word overleaf. In such cases it seems needless to call attention to the alteration by italics in the text.

spora is elsewhere a weak masc.; Rieger²⁸⁰ would read *speru*, 'spears'; so Holthausen, spelling *hand-sporu* (u-umlaut).

987. *egl* (more usually *egle*) is well authenticated in the sense of 'awn,' 'beard of barley': but nowhere else do we find it in the derived sense of 'talon,' 'claw.' Accordingly many take the word here as the adj. *egle*, 'hateful,' 'grievous' (Goth. *agsl.*, 'shameful,' *aglus*, 'difficult'), agreeing with *speru* or *spora*, and either suppose the *u* of *eglu* to be elided, or else restore it: *egl'*, *unheoru*, Rieger²⁸¹, Schücking, Holthausen: *eglu*, Trautmann. For both words cf. *ail* in *New English Dictionary*.

988. *him* must refer to Grendel, whom everyone said no sword might injure—unless [with Sievers, P.B.B. ix. 139, Holthausen, and Sedgefield] we read *he* for *bat* (MS. *b*) in l. 989. In that case it refers to Beowulf, who, having torn off Grendel's claw, might be expected to be proof against anything.

Sievers and Holthausen further alter *onberan wolde* (l. 990) to *āberan mihte*.

991. Many emendations have been made to avoid the awkward construction *hāten hreþe*; Bugge [*Tidsskr.* viii. 50, following Grundtvig²⁸²], *hātāimbred*, referring to *Heort*; Trautmann, *handum hreþe*; Sedgefield, *hāton hreþe*, 'with fervid zeal' or *hāt on hreþe*, 'zeal in hearts'; [cf. also Trautmann¹⁷⁸, Kluge¹⁸⁹]. Holthausen₁, assumed a gap in the MS.

Fol. 151^b.

Finn 400

eal inne-weard iren-bendum fæst,
heorras tōhlidene; hrōf āna genæs

1000 ealles ansund, þe se aȝlēca
fyren-dædum fāz on flēam gewand, flight

EEN EN (wunder) aldres orwēna. Nō þæt yðe byð easy
tō beflēonne, fremme sē þe wille;

ac gesēcan sceal sāwl-berendra,

1005 nýde genyddde, niþða bearna, nippas = men
grund-būendra, gearwe stōwe,
þær his līc-homa leger-bedde fæst LAIR-BED
swefed̄ æfter symle. þā wæs sēl ond mæl,
þæt tō healle |gang Healfdenes sunu; Fol. 152.

1010 wolde self cyning symbol þicgan.
Ne gefrægen ic þā mæȝþe māran weorode
ymb hyra sinc-ȝyfan sēl gebærar.
Bugon þā tō bence blæd-āgande,
fylle gesēxon, fēgere geþāgon
at the hill 1015 medo-ful maniz; māgas wāra[n]
swið-hicgende on sele þām hēan,

gleam 28/11

1000. MS. *þe*: emended by Ettmüller², and almost all editors to *þā*. It does not seem clear that this is necessary: for *þe* without antecedent can mean 'where,' 'when,' of. l. 2468. [Cf. Schücking, *Satzverknüpfung*, 1904, pp. 7, 57-8.]

1004. *gesēc(e)an*, Kemble: MS. *gesacan*. If we keep the MS. reading we must render either 'gain by strife...' (cf. *geslēan*), or, with Schücking and Bosworth-Toller, 'strive against the inevitable prepared place of the children of men.' Neither of these meanings gives very satisfactory sense: *gesacan* seems otherwise unrecorded, and is unmetrical [Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 291].

Kemble's *gesēcean* has accordingly been generally accepted. 'Though a man would flee it, he must seek the grave' is one of those truisms which lend themselves to the hypothesis of a didactic interpolator. [Cf. Mullenhoff¹²¹.]

sāwl-berendra, *bearna* and *grund-būendra* are all parallel [Klaeber²⁴¹] and depend upon *gearwe stōwe* [Buggess⁸⁸].

For another interpretation see Sedgfield.

Trautmann, in part following Ettmüller, reads, *ȝghwylc sēcan sceal sāwl-berendra nīðe genyded...*, 'each of living souls compelled by distress must seek....'

1008. *swefed̄ æfter symle*. Cf. l. 119. Cook [*M.L.N.* ix. 474] quotes many parallels for the metaphor of 'life's feast.'

1009. *gang*. This form, which occurs here, in l. 1295 and in l. 1316, for the normal *geōng*, *giōng* may perhaps be a dialectal peculiarity of a former copyist of this section of the poem. [Cf. Brandl¹⁰¹.]

1013. Thorkelin's transcripts, A 'blæd agande,' B 'blædagande.' The MS. now has only *blæd* left, and *de* on the next line.

1015. *wāran*. Ten Brink⁷³ and Klaeber [*Anglia*, xxviii. 442] suggested *wēron*: MS. *þara*. All recent editors have adopted this emendation, except Trautmann¹⁸⁰, who reads *māgas þwāre*, 'the gentle kinsmen.' Earlier

Hrōðgār ond Hrōþulf. Heorot innan wæs
frēondum āfylled; nalles fācen-stafas *treachery*
þēod-Scyldingas þenden fremdon.

1020 Forzeaf þā Bēowulfe bearne Healfdenes
segen gyldenne sigores tō lēane,
hroden hilte-cumbor, helm ond byrnā;
māre māðþum-sweord manige gesāwon
beforan beorn beran. Bēowulf ȝefah
1025 ful on flette. Nō hē þāre feoh-ȝyfte
for sc[ē]oten[d]um scamigan ðorftē;
ne gefrægn ic frēondlicor fēower mādmas
ȝolde ȝegyrede gum-manna fela
in ealo-bence öðrum gesellan.

editors retained the MS. reading, and attempted to remedy the obscurity by devices of punctuation. Wyatt in 1894 read:

Bugon þā tō bence blæd-āgende,
fylle gefægon; fægere geþægon
medo-ful manig māgas þāra...

and commented "What is to hinder the antecedent of *þāra* being implied in *blæd-āgende*, in speaking of a court where everyone was doubtless related to everyone else, as in a Scotch clan?" With this interpretation the *blæd-āgende*, who take their places on the mead-bench, are the Danish nobility generally: their kinsmen, who empty many a cup, are Hrothgar and Hrothulf. But it may be objected (1) that the task of emptying the cups would not be confined to Hrothgar and Hrothulf; (2) that the point of the allusion is not that Hrothgar and Hrothulf are akin to the Danish nobility (*blæd-agande*), but that they are akin to *each other*, and are, *as yet*, true to the ties which kinship imposes (cf. ll. 1164-5).

The alteration is a very slight one, 'pānā' (i.e. *wāran*) might easily be misread 'pāna' (i.e. *þāra*), and the gain in sense is very great. The poet has been speaking of rejoicing: then, with the tragic irony which he loves, he continues, beginning a new period, 'The kinsmen too were in the hall—not yet was wrong being plotted.' See *Index of Persons*: Hrothulf.

1020. *bearn*, Grundtvig²²²: MS. *brand*.

1022. *hilte-cumbor*. Ettmüller, *hilde-*, followed by Rieger²²¹, Holthausen, Trautmann and Schücking (1913): *hilte-cumbor* perhaps gives satisfactory sense, 'banner with a handle' [cf. Cosijn¹⁸], but it is very difficult to account for *hilte* instead of *hilt*. [Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 420.]

Cosijn¹⁸ justifies the punctuation, as given above. There is something of a pause before *māre māðþum-sweord*, the final gift, is mentioned. We might almost render 'and finally a glorious sword.'

1026. *scōtendum*, Kemble₂; MS. *scotenum*. Kemble's emendation has been generally followed, especially by recent editors. Grein₂, *scoterum*. Heyne₁₋₃ retained the MS. reading, and, when he abandoned it, Kluge [*P.B.B.* viii. 533] took up the defence, deriving from *scota*, 'shooter,' and quoting *oxenum*, *nefenum*, as examples of similar weak dat. pls. But the alteration is necessary on metrical grounds [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 312]: and see, too, ll. 703, 1154.

1028. *fela*. Kölbing would read *frēan*, on the ground that such costly gifts are naturally not given by 'many men,' but by 'kings of men' (*Engl. Stud.* xxii. 325).

~~lit. = leaving + files~~

- 1030 Ymb þæs helmes hrōf hēafod-beorge
 wirum bewunden wala utan hēold, ^{walē} "weak" in bend
^{sword} þat him fela lāf frēcne ne meahton ^{as i noted in my helmet} Fol. 152^b.
 scūr-heard sceþan, þonne scyld-freca
 ongēan gramum gangan scolde.
- 1035 Heht ȳā eorla hlōo eahta mēaras
^{middle} ^{with plates} fæted-hlōore on flet tēon,
 in under eoderas; þāra ānum stōd barriers
 sadol searwum fah, since gewurþad;
 þat wæs hilde-setl hēah-cyninges,
- 1040 Ȫonne sveorda gelāc sunu Healfdenes
 efnan wolde; næfre on ēre lāz liegan
^{achieve} ^{get v th} ^{know} wid-cūþes wiȝ, Ȫonne walū feollon. ^{in slain}
 Ond ȳā Bēowulfe bēga gehwāþres
 eodor Ingwina onweald getēah, ^{ingwina - the banner}
- 1045 wicra ond wæpna; hēt hine wel brūcan.
^{strids} Swā manlice māre þeoden,

1030-1. *wala*, emendation of Ettmüller, adopted by Grein: MS. *heafod beorge* *wirum be wunden walān utan heold*. If we leave the MS. reading unaltered there is a choice of difficulties. Either we must take *walan* as subject and *hēafod-beorge* as object, with a striking violation of grammatical concord in the verb *hēold*; or we must (with Heyne and Socin) take *hēafod-beorge* as a weak fem. noun in the nom. and *walan* as object, with considerable loss to the sense. The nom. pl. *scūr-beorge* (*Ruin*, 5) also tells against the latter view, which has no support from analogy. The emendation has accordingly of late been generally adopted. Sievers, Bugge⁹⁸, Trautmann and Sedgefield prefer the more archaic form *walu* (Goth. *walus*, 'staff'). The change is slight, as in many scripts *u* and *a* can hardly be distinguished.

1032. *fēla*. Holthausen_{1, 2} and Sedgefield [following Rieger, *Lesebuch*] normalize to *fēola*: unnecessarily. See Bülbriag, 199 b.

lāf...meahton. So the MS. Since *lāf* is collective, it may quite conceivably be the subject of a plural verb *meahton*. But almost all editors feel bound to correct what they regard as a false concord. Earlier editors chose to emend *lāf* to *lāſe*, because *lāf* is not now in the MS.: our authorities for it being merely Thorkelin's two transcripts. But, from the position of the word, it must have been perfectly clear, when these transcripts were made, whether the reading was *lāf* or *lāſe*. Therefore to write *lāſe* to agree with *meahton* is practically as violent a departure from MS. authority as to write *meahte* to agree with *lāf*: and since the former change lands us in metrical difficulties [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 273-4], it is best, if we make any alteration, to write *lāf...meahte* [following Thorpe].

1033. *scūr-heard*. Cf. *Judith*, 79: *scūrum heardne*. Various interpretations are offered: 'tempered in water' (cf. 'the ice-brook's temper,' *Othello*, v. ii. 253); 'hard or sharp in the storm of battle,' 'cutting like a storm.' [Cf. *M.L.N.* vii. 193; viii. 61; xix. 284.] But I doubt if *scūr* does more than intensify: 'mighty hard.' Cf. Minot, x. 43: *Full swith redy seruis fand þai bare a schowre*, i.e. 'a great quantity, abundance.'

1037. *under eoderas*. The same expression is used in the *Heliand* (of the court of the High Priest, into which the 'earls' led Christ: *thar lēddun ina...erlos under ederos*, 4943).

hord-weard hæleþa, heaþo-rāsas geald
 mēarum ond mādmum, swā h̄y nāfre man lyhō, *learn*
 sē þe secgan wile sōð æfter rihte.

xvi 1050 DĀ ḡt æghwylcum eorla drihten,
 þāra þe mid Beowulfe brim-lāde tēah,

on þāre medu-bence māþsum gesealde,
 yrfe-lāfe; ond þone ənne heht
 Fol. 153.
want heilowes
 1055 golde forgyldan, þone ȳrendel ēr
 māne Ȅcwealde, swā h̄e hyra mā wolde,
 nefne him witig *zod* wyrd forstōde,
 ond ȣas mannes mōd. Metod eallum wēold
 ȣumena cynnes, swā h̄e nū zit dēð;

forþan bið andgit æghwār sēlest,
 1060 ferhōes fore-þanc. Fela sceal gebidan
 lēofes ond läþes, sē þe longe hēr
 on ȣyssum win-dagum worolde brūceð.
 þār wās sang ond swēg samod ætgædere
 fore Healfdenes hilde-wisan,

1065 ȣomen-wudu grēted, zid oft wrecen,
want ȣonne heal-ȝamen Hrōþāres scop
 æfter medo-bence mānan scolde: *see 857*
 "Finnes eaferum, ȣā hie se fār begeat,

1048. *lyhō*. Metre demands two syllables: either *ne lyhō* or the older form *lehið*.

1051. -lāde, Kemble₁: MS. *leade*.

1056. Ettmüller takes *wyrd* as in apposition with *God*: so Sedgefield₁, who objects to the usual construction of *wyrd* as object of *forstōde* (see Glossary), because *wyrd* cannot be hindered or averted. But this seems open to dispute, both grammatically (since if, with Sedgefield, we render *forstōde* 'help, defend,' we should expect *hie* not *him*) and theologically (since God is *wyrd a waldend*, *Exodus*, 432; *Andreas*, 1056; *Elene*, 80).

1064. *Joré*, 'in the presence of': cf. l. 1215, and *Widsith*, 55, 140, where the phrase is used, as here also, in connection with a minstrel's song. 'Healfdene's war-leader,' in whose presence the song is sung, should then be Hrothgar. Or possibly we may take *hildewisan* as dat. *pl.*, referring to the old captains who had fought under Healfdene. The phrase would then be equivalent to *for dugūþe*, 'before the veterans' (l. 2020). Trautmann suggests *Healfdene*. [Cf. also Klaeber in *Anglia*, xxviii. 449, note; Trautmann¹⁸³; Cosijn¹⁸⁻¹⁹.]

To interpret *fore* as 'concerning' [Grein, *Jahrbuch f. rom. u. engl. Literatur*, 1862, p. 269, note; Earle] is exceedingly forced, if not impossible: the *hildewisa* would then be *Hnæf*. Grein cites as a parallel *Panther*, 84, *þe ic ēr fore sāgde*, which he takes as 'concerning which I spoke before.' But this is extremely doubtful. [Cf. too Lübke in *A.f.d.A.* xix. 842.]

1068. Recent editors make the lay begin with l. 1069: Schücking [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 106] even with l. 1071. In both cases we must adopt

hæleð Healf-Dena, Hnæf Scyldinga,
 1070 in Frēs-wæle feallan scolde.
 Nē hūru Hildeburh herian þorfta
 Eotena trēowe; unsynnum wearð ^{adv.} sin lessly
 beloren lēofum æt þām lind-plegan,
 bearnum ond brōðrum; hie on zebryd ² hruron ^{bowed}
 gāre |wunde; þæt wæs geōmuru ides. Fol. 153^b.

neasor

Nalles hōlinga Höces dohtor
 meotod-sceaft bemearn, syþan morgen cōm,
 þā hēo under swegle gesēon meahte
 morþor-bealo māga. Þær hē ær māste hēold Finn
 1080 worolde wynne, wiȝ ealle fornām
 Finnes þegnas, nemne fēaum ānum, ^{nemne + ne}
 þæt hē ne mehte on þām meðel-stede = unless, except
 wiȝ Hengeste wiht gefeohtan, meeting-place
 ne þā wēa-lafe wige forbringan ^{rescue}

the emendation of Trautmann¹⁸³ eaferan for eaferum: rendering 'made mention of the children of Finn, when the sudden attack fell upon them, a tale which was a half-joy adown the mead-bench.' ... It is less satisfactory from the point of view of style to make the lay begin, as in the text, with l. 1068; but it enables us to keep eaferum, which we must take as instrumental: 'At the hands of the children of Finn...the hero of the Healdene, Hnæf, was doomed to fall.' [See Klauber in *Anglia*, xxviii. 443.]

The emendation *Healfdenes* [Grundtvig¹⁸³, Kemble¹], usual in editions up to and including Würker, is unnecessary and misleading, since *Healfdene* is presumably a tribal name. [See Bugge² and *Index of Persons*.]

1070. MS. *infr es wæle*: 'r altered from some other letter' [perhaps], 'after it a letter erased, then es on an erasure: that *fres* is all that the scribe intended to write, is shown by a line connecting r and e.' [Zupitz.]

1072. *Eotena*. Most of the problems of the Finnsburgh story depend upon one another, and therefore must be considered together. See *Index of Persons*, and *Introduction to Beowulf*. Only the more isolated problems are dealt with in the notes which follow.

1073. *lind-*, Kemble, for the alliteration: MS. *hild*.

1074. Apparently Hildeburgh lost only one brother. It seems unnecessary to see, with Möller, a survival in *brōðrum* of an ancient dual construction, parallel to *wit Scilling*, 'Scilling and I' [V.E. 59]. Cf. note to l. 565.

1079. All editors follow Ettmüller₂, in altering hē to hēo, making þær hē[ə] ær māste hēold worolde wynne refer to Hildeburgh. This is not necessary. Finn lost his thanes where he had had the greatest joy in the world, i.e. in and around his mead hall.

1081. *fēaum*. The original form must have been *fēam*; the u has been inserted on the analogy of other datives.

1083. *gefeohtan*. Klauber [*Anglia*, xxviii. 448], followed by Holthausen₂, suggests *gebedan*, 'offer fight' (cf. l. 603), on the ground that *wiht gefeohtan*, with a dat. of the hostile person, is not a permissible construction. Rieger (*Lesebuch*), Holthausen₁, s. *wiþ gefeohtan*. See also *Introduction to Beowulf*; *Finnsburgh*.

- 1085 þeodnes ȝegne; ac hig him ~~ȝeþing~~^o budon, ~~herus~~^s
 þæt hie him öðer flet eal ȝerýmdon,
 healle ond hēah-setl, þæt hie healfre geweald
 wið Eotena bearn āgan mōston,
 ond æt feoh-ȝyftum Folcwaldan sunu
- 1090 dōgra ȝehwylce Dene weorþode,
 Hengestes hēap hrингum wenede, ~~wenian~~^{= honor}
 efne swā swiðe sinc-ȝestrēnum
 fættan ȝoldes, swā hē Frēsena cyn
 on bēor-sele byldan wolde. ~~en bōden~~
- 1095 Ðā hie ȝetrūwedon on twā healfa
 fæste frioðu-wāre; Fin Hengeste
^{in unfeitably} elne unflitme āðum |benemde, declare ^{Fol. 154.}
 þæt hē þā wēa-lāfe weotena dōme ~~solemlys~~
 ārum hēolde, þæt ðær sēniȝ mon
- 1100 wordum ne worcum wāre ne brāece, ~~the aty~~
 ne þurh inwit-searo ȝemænden,

1085. *hig*, the Frisians: *him*, Hengest's men.

The *g* of *hig* simply marks that the *i* is long, precisely as in M.E. and other scripts *tj*=*i*. Other examples are *hig*, ll. 1596, 1770; *wigge*=*wige*, 1656, 1770, 1783; *sig*=*si*, 1778; *medostigge*=*medostige*, 924; *wittig*=*witig*, 1841 (wrongly 'corrected' by many editors into *wittig*); *ligge*=*lige*, 727; *Scedenige*=*Seidenige*, 1686. See Sievers, § 24, N., and for pronunciation of *g*, § 211, etc.; [also Cosijn in P.B.B. viii. 571].

1087. *healfre*. Unless, with Ettmüller, and Thorpe (followed by Trautmann, Holthausen, Sedgefield), we read *healfne*, we must take this as a gen. dependent upon *geweald*, 'control of half the hall.'

1097. With *elne unflitme*, Guthlac, 928, *elne unhlīwe*, has been compared: *unflitme* or *unhlīme* (l. 1129) is obviously an adv., but its form, meaning, and derivation are doubtful. It may mean 'indisputably,' from *fītan*, 'dispute,' or 'immovably,' from *fītan*, 'float'; or, if *unhlīme* be the correct form, it may mean 'by evil lot' and be connected with *hlytm* (l. 8126). It is, of course, conceivable that both forms, *unhlīme* here and *unflitme* below, are correct, and represent different words. [Cf. Bugge⁵⁰, Trautmann⁵⁸, von Grienberger in *Z.f.G.* 1905, 748-9.]

1101. *gemænden*. This may mean 'nor should they ever break the treaty,' and be parallel in meaning to *wāre ne brāece*. No such verb *gemænan* 'to violate an oath' is recorded, but the phrase *māne āb* 'a perjured oath' (cf. *mān*, wickedness, and 'mansworn' in the *Heart of Midlothian*) is very common. (So Grein, Bosworth-Toller, etc.)

More probably, however, this is either the verb *mānan* 'to mention' or *mānan* 'to bemoan,' and we may render (1) 'they (i.e. people in general, and particularly the Frisians) should not mention it although the Danes were following the slayer of their lord,' i.e. the Danes are not to be taunted [Heinzel in *A.f.d.A.* xv. 192], or (2) 'they (the Danes) should not bemoan, although....' If we adopt (2) we must (since it is Finn's oath we are considering) render *bæt* 'upon condition that,' and *bonne* 'then on the other hand.' [Cf. Klaeber in *Anglia*, xxviii. 444.]

- 1105 1. ðeah hię hira bęaz-ȝyfan banan folgedon
ðeden-lęase, þā him swā geþearfod wəs; - pearlfa - =
ȝyf þonne Frȳsna hwylc frēcnān sprēce render necessary
ðæs morþor-hetes myndgiend wære,
þonne hit sweordes ecȝ syððan scolde.
— Åð wəs geæfned, ond icȝe gold
āhæfen of horde. Here-Sycldinga
betst beado-rinca wəs on bæl gearu; here, "funeral pyre"
1110 2. æt þām āde wəs ēþ-ȝesýne pyre
swęt-fah syrce, swyn eal-ȝylden, CRINGE = fall
eofer iren-heard, æþeling maniz
wundum Ȅwyrded; sume on wæle crungon. wyrden = destruction
Hét þā Hildeburh æt Hnæfes āde 1110
1115 3. hire selfre sunu sweoloðe befæstan, to commit to the flame
bān-fatu bærnan ond on bæl dōn;
earme on eaxle ides gnornode, gnorhian = mourn

1102. *bana* must mean 'slayer,' not merely 'foe,' as Heinzel takes it [*A.f.d.A.* xv. 192]. It does not follow that Finn slew Hnæf with his own hand. The achievements of the retainers are attributed to the chief, as Tacitus tells us.

1104. *frēcnan*, Thorpe: MS. *frecnen*.

1106. Unless we are to understand some word like 'decide'—a rather violent proceeding—something must, as Sievers supposes, be missing here; or perhaps the necessary infinitive to *scolde* is concealed in the word *syððan*. Holthausen suggests *snyððan*, 'restrain,' or *swýðan*, 'confirm': Trautmann, and, independently, Sedgfield, *sehtan*, 'settle': Klauber [J.E.G.P. viii. 255] *séman*, 'reconcile,' or *séðan*, 'declare the truth,' 'prove,' 'settle.'

1107. *Äd*. The emendation *äd*, 'the pyre' [Grundtvig²⁸³], has had its supporters in recent times. As Klauber points out [*J.E.G.Ph.* viii. 256], it is more natural that the gold should be fetched from the hoard in order to deck the funeral pile of Hnæf than for any other purpose.

icge. The meaning 'costly' or 'massive' which has been suggested for this word is, of course, pure guess-work. It has been proposed to emend ūlcege-gold, on the analogy of *incge-lafe*, l. 2577, where see note [Singer in *P.B.B.* xii. 213; so already Rieger, *Lesebuch*]; or *itge*, 'bright,' not found in *O.E.*, but cf. Icel. *itr*, 'glorious' [Holthausen²; but cf. also *Anglia*, *Beiblatt*, xiii. 864]; or *āce* (a word found once on a runic inscription and supposed to mean 'one's own,' hence, 'domestic wealth') [Klaeber in *J.E.G.P.* viii. 256]; or to write *ondicge* as one word = 'exciting envy' [von Grienberger in *Anglia*, xxvii. 331 : but cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 421]; or *ondiege* 'openly,' not elsewhere recorded, but cf. *andēges*, l. 1935, and Goth. *andēgūjo*, 'openly' [Bugge³⁰, Sedgefield,]. Holthausen³ takes *icge* = *idje* 'eager.'

1114-7. The emendations here, mostly quite uncertain, are too numerous to record. Holthausen's *éame on eaxle* is very probable: Hildeburh commanded her sons to be placed on the pyre 'by their uncle's (Hnæf's) side.' The tragedy of Finnsburh lies in the slaughter among kinsfolk. The relation of brother to sister's son was the most sacred of Germanic ties (see below, I. 1186, note), and that the poet should emphasize this is natural. *sunu* is probably an Anglian pl. which the W.S. transcriber has omitted to alter. [Cf. Cosijn in *P.B.B.* viii. 569.]

1120

geðmrōde giddum. *gūð-rinc āstāh.*
 Wand *|tō wolcnum wæl-fýra mæst,* Fol. 154^b.
hlynōde for hlāwe; hafelan multon, *mēltan*
ben-zeato burston, ðonne blōd ætspranc *wound-gate*
lāð-bite lices. Lig ealle forswalz,
zēsta zifrost, þāra Ȧe þær gūð fornām
bēga folces; wæs hira blæd scacen.

XVII

1125 GEwiton him Ȧā wīgend wīca nēosian
 frēondum befallen, Frýsland gesēon,
 hāmas ond hēa-burh. Henȝest Ȧā zŷt
 wæl-fagne winter wunode mid Finne
 [e][ne] unhlitme; eard gemunde,
 1130 þeah þe hē [ne] meahte on mere drifan
 hrингed-stefnan; holm storme wēol,
 won wið wind; winter yþe belēac waves
 is-gebinde, op Ȧæt öþer cōm
 zēar in zeardas, swā nū zŷt dēo,
 1135 þā Ȧe synzāles sēle bewitiað,
 wuldor-torhtan weder. Dā wæs winter scacen,
 fæger foldan bearm; fundode wrecca, fundir haster

1118. Grundtvig²⁸⁴ and Rieger²⁸⁵ emend to *gūð-rēc*. Skeat supports this reading by I. 3144, and *Elene* 795, *rēc āstigan*, and compares *gūð-rēc* with the compound *wæl-sýr* in the next line. But there is no necessity for any change. *āstāh* = 'ascended' (i.e. 'was placed on') the pyre. The same expression is found in O.N. (*áðr á bål stigi*, of Balder's funeral). [Cf. Bugge in *Tidsskr.* viii. 51.]

1120. *for hlāwe*, 'in front of the mound.' It has been objected that this would not yet have been raised, and emendations have been suggested. [Cf. Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 463.] But no change is necessary. Bodies were frequently burnt at the burial place, beside mounds which had been previously raised. See *Introduction to Beowulf: Archaeology: Burials*.

1125. Finn's army breaks up and his warriors return home [cf. Klaeber in *J.E.G.Ph.* vi. 193].

nēosian. Metre favours *nēosan*, which is the more usual form in *Beowulf*: cf. I. 115 (note), II. 125, 1786, 1791, etc. [and Sievers, *P.B.B.* x. 288].

1128-9. The reading in the text is that of Kemble²⁸⁶. MS. *mid finnel unhlitme*; Heyne, *mid Finne [ealles] unhlitme* (= 'unitedly'); [cf. Rieger²⁸⁷ and Trautmann²⁸⁷].

1130. [ne] added by Grundtvig²⁸⁴. Grein read *ne* in place of *hē*. Cf. I. 648.

1134-6. Cosijn²⁸⁸ emends *dēð* to *dōð*, followed by Schücking, who with Boer [*Z.f.d.A.* xvii. 188] interprets 'as men do at the present day,' alluding to Hengest's waiting for the return of spring. Much the same meaning is produced by Sedgefield's emendation, *bām* for *þā*: 'until a second year came to dwellings (i.e. to men) as it (the year) still does come to those who are continually watching the seasons.' But see *Glossary: weotian*. That *sele* means 'time' 'season' is pointed out by Cosijn²⁸⁹.

*H*EST gist of geardum; hē tō gyrn-wræce (*grief's avenging*)

swiðor þohte, þonne tō sā-lāde, Fol. 155^a.

1140 gif hē torn-ȝemōt þurhtēon mihte,
þat hē Eotena bearne inne gemunde.

Swā hē ne forwyrnde worold-rædenne, way of the world (dead)
þonne him Hūnlafing hilde-lēoman, man 1 & 2. (dead)

billa sēlest, on bearne dyde;

1145 þas wāron mid Eotenum ecge cūðe.

Swylce ferhō-frecan Fin eft begeat vegitan

sword-bealo sliðen set his selfes hām,
sibðan grimne ȝripe ȝūðlāf ond Öslāf
aftor sā-siðe sorge māndon, man 1 & 2. (more)

1150 ætwiton wēana dāl; ne meahte wāfre mōd WÄVER
forhabban in hreþre. Dā was heal (h)roden HALL
fēonda fēorum, swilce Fin slægen,
cyning on corþe, ond sēo cwēn numen.

bodies man

1141. Apparently *þat inne* must be taken together (= *þe...inne*), 'in which he would show his remembrance of the children of the Eotenas' (cf. Kock, Eng. Rel. Pron., § 102). Sievers [P.B.B. xii. 193] would read *þær...inne* 'where, he knew, the heroes were.' Cf. Holthausen's note.

1142. *worold-rædenne*. How does Hengest 'not refuse the way of the world'? The current explanation has been that it means 'he died' [e.g. Grein: cf. Heinzel in A.f.d.A. x. 226].

Clark-Hall [M.L.N. xxv. 113] suggests 'he did not run counter to the way of the world,' i.e. he fell into temptation, and broke his oath to Finn. [Cf. Klaeber, Christ. Elementen, in Anglia, xxxv. 136.]

Those who suppose that Hengest entered Finn's service with treacherous intent (Bugge, Earle, etc.) favour the emendation *worod-rædenne* (not elsewhere found: taken as signifying 'allegiance' from *worod*, 'retinue').

Schücking puts comma after *gemunde*, and renders *wāð...* 'in such wise that...' i.e., without breaking his allegiance.

1143. *hilde-lēoma* is probably the name of the sword which Hunlafing places in Hengest's bosom. See Introduction to Beowulf: Finnsburgh.

1145. *wēana dāl*, 'their manifold woes'; *dāl* signifying 'a large part,' as in Mod. Eng. 'a deal of trouble.' [Cf. Kock in Anglia, xxvii. 228.]

ne meahte...hreþre. This is generally interpreted as referring to Finn: e.g. by Clark-Hall: 'His flickering spirit could not keep its footing in his breast'; that is 'he died.' For *wāfre* of a spirit about to depart, cf. l. 2420. But it is more in accordance with O.E. style that ll. 1149-50 should be parallel to ll. 1149-50. Hence Bugge [Tidsskr. viii. 295], following Ettmüller, 'the spirit (of the attacking party, Guthlaf and Osłaf) could no longer restrain itself.'

1151. *roden*, 'reddened,' 'stained by the life-blood of foes,' Bugge [Tidsskr. viii. 64, 295]: MS. *roden* 'covered.' Bugge's emendation [supported by Sievers, in P.B.B. ix. 139, xxvi. 407 and Klaeber, in Anglia, xxviii. 445] is made for metrical reasons (cf. l. 2916), to prevent the superfluous double alliteration in the second half line, and is almost certainly correct: he compares Andreas, 1005, *dēaf-wang rudon*.

1152. *fēorum*, 'bodies': cf. note to l. 1210.

Scētend Scyldinga tō scypon feredon *reip, shirk*
 1155 eal in-zesteald eorð-cyninges
new - property
old - new mank
new - old mank
round, round
hand, hand
permitted bad
taught
de wit this
slag
de wit this
ar-fæst
Onföh
since brytta
gold-wine gumena
goldum wordum
geofena gemyndig
nēan ond feorran
Mē man sægde
here-ri[n]c habban
Ettermüller
See also Bugge
here-rinc
Original from
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swylce hie æt Finnes hām findan meahton
 siȝla searo-gimma. Hie on sā-lāde
 drihtlice wif tō Denum feredon,
 lēddon tō lēdum." Lēoð wæs āsunȝen, Fol. 155b.
 1160 glēo-mannes gyd. *gamen* eft āstāh,
 beorhtode benc-swēȝ; byrelas sealdon *joy* *beavers*
 win of wunder-fatum. þā cwōm Wealhþēo forð
 gān under ȝyldnum bēȝe, þær þā gōdan twēgen
 sæton suhter-ȝefæderan; þā ȝyt wæs hiera sib
 ætȝædere,
 1165 æghwylc ðōrum trȳwe. Swylce þær (H)unferþ þyle
 æt fōtum sæt frēan Scyldinga; gehwylc hiora his
 ferhþe trēowde.
 þæt hē hæfde mōd micel, þeah þe hē his māȝum
 nāre
 ar-fæst æt ecȝa gelācum. Spræc ȳā ides Scyldinga: *Lu*
 "Onföh þissum fulle, frēo-drihten min,
 since brytta; þū on sālum wes,
 gold-wine gumena, ond tō ȝēatum spræc
 mildum wordum, swā sceal man dōn.
 Bēo wið ȝēatas glæd, geofena gemyndig,
 nēan ond feorran þū nū hafast. *tripn* *(so written)*
 1170 1175 Mē man sægde, þæt þū ðe for sunu wolde Fol. 156a.
here-ri[n]c habban. Heorot is gesælsod, *cleansed*

1158. *wif* = Hildeburh.

1161. For *beorhtian*, 'to brighten,' used of sound, cf. *heafðotorht*, of a clear loud sound, I. 2553. Sedgefield reads *beorhtmode* (*beorhtm* 'sound').
 1163, etc. Note the expanded lines. Cf. II. 2178 a, 2995.

1164. *suhter-ȝefæderan*. See *Index of Persons*: Hrothulf, Unferth, and cf. note to I. 84, *ȝēum-sverian*.

1165. *Unferþ*: MS. *hunferþ*.

1174. We must either understand (with Holthausen) or read (with Sedgefield) [*be*] *þū nū hafast*: 'Be mindful of gifts; you have plenty of them.'

Ettmüller, suggested *þū nū [frīðu] hafast*, and the reading *frīðu* or *freodo* has been widely accepted. But metrically it is unsatisfactory [cf. Sievers in P.B.B. x. 248; but see also xii. 196]. Also the alliteration should run on *n* not *f*.

[See also Bugge²²; Klauber in *J.E.G.Ph.* viii. 256-7.]

1176. *here-rinc*, Kemble; MS. *here ric*. The omission of the *n* (written as a mere stroke above the vowel) is a not uncommon scribal error. Cf.

- bēah-sele beorhta; brūc þenden þū mōte
 manigra mēdo, ond þinum māgum lāf
 folc ond rice, þonne ðū forð scyle
- 1180 metod-sceaft sēon. Ic minne can
 glædne Hrōþulf, þæt hē þā geogoðe wile Rolf Knaki,
 ārum healdan, gyf þū ēr þonne hē, the Arthur & the
 wine Scildinga, worold ofstest; Danes
 wēne ic, þæt hē mid gōde gyldan wille
- 1185 uncran eaferan, gif hē þæt eal gemon, ymrunan.
 hwæt wit tō willan ond tō worð-mýndum
 umbor-wesendum ær ārna gefremedon."
- Hwearf þā bi bence, þær hyre byre wāeron, sonz
 Hrēðric ond Hrōðmund, ond hæleþa bearn,
- 1190 gīogōð ætgædere; þær se gōda sæt,
 Beowulf gēata, be þām gebrōðrum twām.
- XVIII Him wæs ful boren, ond frēond-lāju wordum bewægned, ond wunden gold
 ēstum geēawed, earm-rēade twā,
 1195 hrægl ond h̄rin̄gas, heals-bēaga māest, Fol. 156^b.
 þāra þe ic on foldan gefrägen hæbbe.
 Nāenigne ic under swegle sēlran hýrde
 hord-mādm hæleþa, syþðan Hāma ætwæz

ll. 60, 1510, 1883, 2307. Beowulf is meant, who has been adopted by Hrothgar (ll. 946 etc.) [cf. Klauber²⁴⁴]. The letter should be compared in which Theodoric the Great adopts a king of the Eruli as his son in arms, sending him gifts of horses, swords, shields, and other war-trappings, and instructing him in the duties of his new relationship. [Cassiodorus, *Variae* iv. 2.]

1178. *mēdo*. Both Thorkelin's transcripts, A and B, read *medo*: MS. defective at edge. Editors have usually normalized to *mēda*, but we have already had a gen. pl. in *o* (see l. 70). Such gen. pls. are most usually found in masc. and neut. nouns: but cf. *þāra minra ondsvaro* in *Epist. Alexand.* 423 [*Anglia*, iv. 155]; *hýndo* in l. 475 is perhaps also a gen. pl.

1186-7. Holthausen compares Tacitus [*Germania*, xx.]: *sororum filii idem apud avunculum qui apud patrem honor*: and this close tie between the maternal uncle and his sister's sons is of course a feature of many primitive tribes (see note to ll. 1114-7, above). But Hrothulf is son, not of a sister, but of the brother Halga, himself a mighty sea-king: he has claims to the succession which the queen justly fears. See *Index of Persons*: Hrothulf.

1194. *earm-rēade*: so MS.; Grein, *earm-[h]rēade*. For the occasional absence of initial *h*, especially in the second element of compounds, see Sievers, § 217, Bülbring § 526.

1193. *hord-mādm*: MS. *hord madnum*. Almost all editors have emended to *māðum* [Grein] or *mādm* [Grundtvig, 1861]. The emendation is here adopted (though the spelling *mādm* is retained) because (1) a dat. *māðnum* can only be construed with difficulty, (2) *mādm* is metrically superior, and (3) a scribe, having in his original the archaic form *madm* or *madm*, and

- 115
- 1200 to bære byrhtan byriȝ Brōsinga mene, collar
sige ond sinc-fæt; searo-niðas flēah fled
Eormenrices, zecēas ēcne r̄ed.
- 1205
- þone hring hæfde Higelāc zēata,
nefa Swertinges, nýhstan siðe,
siðpan hē under segne sinc ealȝode, protector
wæl-r̄af werede; hyne wyrd fornām,
syþðan hē for wlenco wēan āhsode, ^{absian} Welgan = we
fæhðe tō Frȳsum. Hē pā frætwe wæz, eorclan-stānas, ofer yða ful,
rice þeoden; hē under rande gecranc.
- 1210
- gehwearf þā in Francna fæjm feorh cyninges,
brēost-gewādu ond se beah somod;
wyrsan wiz-frecan wæl r̄eafedon ^{the stain}; ^{H.C.W.}

intending to modernize this to *maððum*, might very easily have miswritten *madum*. [Cf. also Trautmann¹²¹.]

1199. *bære*, Ettmüller₂: MS. *here*. Apart from difficulties of meaning, a compound *here-beorhtan* would be impossible here for the alliteration; cf. note to l. 707.

1200. *sinc-fæt*. On the analogy of *gold-fæt* (*Phænix*, 302) the meaning 'precious setting' has been proposed [Klaeber, *J.E.G.Ph.* vi. 194].

feah, Leo, *Grundtvig* (1861), Cosijn [*P.B.B.* viii. 569], Bugge¹²²: MS. *fealh*. "Flēah gives an easier construction and is confirmed by the fact that, according to the saga, Hama in reality 'fled from the enmity of Eormenric.'" The emendation is accepted by recent editors. See *Index of Persons*: Hama.

1201. Two explanations of 'he chose the eternal counsel, welfare' have been suggested. (1) 'He went into the cloister,' as Hama does in the *Thidreks saga*. This, it is objected, is hardly a likely interpretation in so early a poem as *Beowulf*. The retirement of the hero to a monastery seems indeed to be a motive found most frequently in French Romance. Yet, since we know of early Anglo-Saxon chiefs, e.g. King Ethelred of Mercia and Eadberht of Northumbria, who did end their days in the cloister, it may have been a motive also in O.E. poetry. (2) The meaning 'he died' is suggested: similar euphemisms for death are common. Bugge¹²³ and Klaeber [*Christ. Elementen*, in *Anglia*, xxxv. 456] combine both meanings: 'he went into the monastery, and there ended piously.'

But in l. 1760, and in *Exodus*, 515, the phrase *ēce r̄edas* seems rather to mean 'counsel such as will lead to eternal benefit,' without any connotation of either the monastery or the grave. Professor Priebisch suggests to me that the pious *ēcne r̄ed*, *ēce r̄edas* has in both places in *Beowulf* been substituted by a monkish copyist for some other phrase. This seems very possible.

1206. *wēan āhsode*, 'he went in search of trouble.' [Cf. Klaeber in *M.L.N.* vi. 80.]

1210. *feorh*, 'the body': cf. l. 1152. That Hygelac's body passed into the possession of his foes is confirmed by the fact that his bones were shown, much later, near the mouth of the Rhine, presumably in the neighbourhood of this last fight. There seems no necessity to alter, with Sievers, to *feoh* [*P.B.B.* ix. 139; cf. Bugge¹²⁴].

1212. *r̄eafeden*, Ettmüller₂: MS. *reafeden*; the pl. indic. in *en* does occur in O.E. dialects, but so rarely as to make it probable that here it is only the late scribe's error.

Leaving battle
æfter gūð-sceare; jēata lēode

hrēa-wic hēoldon. Heal swēge onfēng.

1215 Wealhðēo māþelode, hēo fore þām werede spræc:
"Brūc ðisses bēaxes, Bēowulf lēofa,

hyse, mid hæle, ond þisses hrægles nēot, Fol. 157^a.

= þeo[d]-gestrēona, ond geþēoh tela; *wall* (þām)
cen þec mid cræfte, ond þyssum cnyhtum wes
lāra liðe; ic þe þas lēan zeman.

an
wide
amjan
1220 Hafast þū gesfēred, þat ðe feor ond nēah
ealne wide-ferhp̄ weras ehtigað,
efne swā side swā sās bebūgeð

cliff
1225 æþelingz ēadig; ic þe an tela *from man an* = wish
sinc-gestrēona. Bēo þū suna minum
dādum gedēfe, drēam healdende.

windly
1230 Hēr is æghwylc eorl öþrum getrȳwe,
mōdes milde, man-drihtne hol[d]; *long*

gentle
1230 þegnas syndon geþwāre, þeod eal gearo,
druncne dryht-zuman, dōð swā ic bidde."
Eode þā tō setle. þær wæs symbla cyst,
druncon win weras; wyrd ne cūþon,
geð-sceaft grimme, swā hit aȝangen wearð

1218. *gūð-sceare*. On the analogy of *inwitscear* (l. 2478) it seems that the 'cutting' or 'shearing' implied by *scear* is that of the sword of the foe, not the metaphorical dividing of Fate. Translate then 'after the carnage' rather than [with Earle, Clark-Hall] 'by the fortune of war.'

1214. Cosijn²¹ would read *Halsbēge onfēng Wealhðēo māþelode*, 'Wealhtheow took the necklace and spake': he objects that 'noise' is out of place here: we should expect silence for the speech of Wealhtheow (cf. ll. 1698-9).

1218. *þeo[d]*, Grundtvig²², Kemble₂₃: MS. *þeo ge streona*.

1223. MS. *side* corrected from *wide*.

1224. *windgeard, weallas*: MS. *wind geard weallas*. The suggestion of Kemble, *wind eardweallas*, has been very generally adopted, and is still retained by Sedgefield. But such an instance of the alliteration being borne by the second element in a compound seems unprecedented. [Cf. Krackow in *Archiv*, cxi. 171.] So it is best either, with Schücking and Holthausen₂₄, to retain the MS. reading, interpreting 'the home of the winds, the cliffs' (cf. l. 229), or to emend with Holthausen₂₅, following Ettmüller₂₆, *windge weallas*, on the analogy of l. 572.

1225. Most recent editors put a comma after *æþeling*, making it a vocative. It seems to me that such breaks in the half-line are to be avoided wherever possible. Cf. ll. 130, 2188, 2342. But see Klaeber²⁷.

1229. *hol[d]*, Thorkelin, Kemble: MS. *hol*.

1234. *geo-sceaft* seems to be written for *geasceaft* = **gesceaft*, another form of *gesceaft*, 'that which is shaped, creation, fate.' [Cf. Kluge in *P.B.B.* viii.]

- 1235 eorla manegum. Syþðan æfen cwðm,
ond him Hrōþgār gewat tō hofe sīnum,
rice tō ræste, reced weardode **WARD**
unrīm eorla, swā hie oft ār dydon.
Benc-þelu beredon; hit geond-bræded wearð **over-spre**
1240 beddum ond bolstrum. Bēor-scealca sum **(BROAD)**
fūs ond fæze flet-ræste geþbeag. **share** Fol. 157^b.
*FEY (takd.)
dōomed
realtim
spaword
Sigran*
- 1245 heaþo-stēpa helm, hringed byrne,
þrec-wudu þrymlic. Wæs þēaw hyra,
þæt hie oft wæron ānwīg-gearwe
ge æt hām ge on herze, ge gehwæþer þāra
efne swylce mæla, swylce hira man-dryhtne
1250 þearf gesælde; wæs sēo þeod tilu. **grind, mindes**
XIX Sigan þā tō slæpe. Sum sāre angeald **gyldan (YIELD)**
æfen-ræste, swā him ful oft gelamp,
sijðan gold-sele ȝrendel warode,
unriht æfnde, of þæt ende becwōm,
1255 swytl æfter synnum. Þæt gesyne wearþ,
wid-cūþ werum, þætte wrecend þā ȝyt
lifde æfter lāþum, lange þrāge **lime**
æfter ȝūð-ceare; ȝrendles mōdor,
ides, ȝglæc-wif, yrmje gemunde,
1260 sē þe wæter-egesan wunian scolde,

533.] This *eo* for *ea* may be Anglian; yet it is also possible that *geð* is correct as the first element: 'fate ordained of old.'

grimme, Ettmüller₂: MS. *grimne*.

1242. *hēafdon*: *on* for *um* in dat. pl. Cf. I. 1154, and note to I. 900.

1247. The older edd. followed the MS., *an wig gearwe*: but *ānwīg-gearwe*, 'prepared for single combat,' or *an[d]wig-gearwe*, 'prepared for attack,' involve the alliteration running on the vowel instead of on the *w* of *wig*, and so make it easier to scan *þæt hie oft wæron*. [But cf. Klaeber⁴⁸ and Schücking.]

1250. The manners depicted are those of Tacitus' *Germania* [cf. especially cap. xxx].

1253. *warode*: MS., as well as Thorkelin's transcripts, A and B; "the parchment under *wa* is rather thin, and besides there is a blot on the two letters" (Zupitza). Hence the word has several times been misread *farode*.

1257. *lange þrāge*. The 'higher critics' point out that there is a discrepancy between this 'long time' and the shortness of the time which does, in fact, elapse before Grendel's mother executes her vengeance.

1260. *sē* might here refer to Grendel: but there is no reason for so interpreting it, since below (I. 1392, 1394, 1497) the masc. pronoun is used of

cealde strēamas, siþan Cāin wearð
 tō ecȝ-banan āngan brēþer,
 fæderen-mæȝe; hē þā faȝ zewāt,
 morþre ȝemearcod, man-drēam flēon, Fol. 158^a.
 wēsten warode. þanon wōc fela
 ȝeð-sceaft-ȝāsta; wæs þāra ȝrendel sum,
 heoro-wearh hetelic, sē æt Heorote fand
 wæccendne wer wiges bīdan.
 þær him ȝglēca ȝetgræpe wearð; at GRIPS
 1270 hwæþre hē zemunde mæȝenes strenge,
 gim-fæste gife, ðe him god sealde,
 ond him tō Anwaldan ȝare ȝelyfde,
 frōfre ond fultum; ȝy hē þone fēond ofercwōm,
 ȝehnæȝde helle-ȝāst. þā hē hēan zewāt, *wijct*
 1275 drēame bedæled, dēaþ-wic sēon,
 man-cynnes fēond. Ond his mōdor þā ȝyt
 ȝifre ond galȝ-mōd ȝegān wolde
 sorh-fulne sið, sunu dēað wrecan;
 cōm þā tō Heorote, ȝær Hrinȝ-Dene
 1280 ȝeond þæt sæld swæfun. þā ȝær sōna wearð
hall *erlum* *ed-hwyrft* *erlum* = *reidhj.*
erlum *erlum*
even ȝeondles mōdor. Wæs se ȝryre lāssa *terwut*
 efne swā micle, swā bið mæȝþa cræft,
 wiȝ-ȝryre wifes, be wæpned-men,
 1285 þonne heoru bunden, hamere geþrūen *þwæt*

Grendel's mother: and even should we, with Thorpe, Grein, and Holthausen, amend to *hē[o]*, *sā[o]*, there remain passages like l. 1379, where Grendel's mother is called *fela-sinnigne secg*. The poet is inconsistent, thinking sometimes of the female sex, sometimes of the daemonic power, of the monster. Ten Brink^{v, 110} saw in this confusion traces of an earlier version in which Beowulf fought under the water with two monsters, one female, and one male—Grendel's mother and Grendel.

1261. Cāin, Grundtvig²⁸⁰, Kemble₁, etc.: MS. camp.

1266. See note to l. 1234.

1271. Kemble₁, etc., *gin-fæste*: an unnecessary emendation. For the change of *n* to *m* before labials, cf. *hlimbed*, l. 3034, and see Sievers, § 188.

1278. sunu dēað: MS. sunu þeod. Ettmüller, conjectured *suna dēað*; *dēað*, written *dēoð* by a Northern scribe, might easily be confused with *þeod*; probably the mistake originally arose through the wrong *d* being crossed by a scribe. Gen. *sunu* for W.S. *suna* is also Northern, cf. l. 344.

1280. *sōna*. Holthausen reads *sō[ç]na*, 'a recurrence of attacks.'

1285. *geþrūen*, Grein₁: MS. *geþuren*. This isolated past part., meaning apparently 'pressed,' 'compact,' occurs in Boethius, *Metra*, xx. 134. Metre demands its restoration here, and in *Riddles*, lxxxix. [xci.] 1, though the MS. has *homere*, *hamere*, *geþuren*. [Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* ix. 282, 294; x. 458.]

sweord swāte fah, swīn ofer helme
 ecgum |dyhtig andweard scireð. "Fol. 158b.

1290 Dā wæs on healle heard-ecg togen
 sweord ofer setlum, sīd-rand maniȝ mort-shield
 hafen handa fæst; helm ne gemunde,
 byrnan side, þā hine se brōga anȝeat. ~~wæs~~
 Hēo wæs on ofste, wolde ȳt þanon
 feore beorgan, þā hēo onfunden wæs;
 hraðe hēo æþelinga ānne hæfde
 fæste befanzen; þā hēo tō fenne ȝang.
 Sē wæs Hrōþgāre hæleþa lēofost
 on gesiðes hād be sām twēonum, *betwix the seas*
 rice rand-wīga, þone ðe hēo on ræste abrēat,
 blæd-fæstne beorn. Næs Bēowulf ðær,

1300 ac wæs ðær *in* ðær geteohhod
 æfter māþðum-gife mārum ȝeate.

1305 clancry "Hrēam wearð in Heorote; hēo under heolfre genam
 cūþe folme; cearu wæs geniwigod,
 geworden in wicun. Ne wæs þæt gewrixle til, *exchange*
 þæt hie on bā healfa bicgan scoldon
 frēonda fēorum. Þā wæs frōd cyning,
 hār hilde-rinc, on hrēon jmōde, *him* FOL. 159a.
 syðhan hē aldor-þegn unlyfigendne,
 þone dēorestan dēadne wisse.

1310 Hraþe wæs tō būre Bēowulf fetod,
 sigor-ðadiȝ secȝ; samod ðær-dæȝe *with*
 Ȱode eorla sum, æþele cempa
 self mid gesiðum, þær se snotera bād,
 hwæþre him Al-walda æfre wille

1290-1. We must understand 'any one' as subject to *gemunde*.
be hine, 'whom,' for *þā hine*, was suggested by Grein, (followed by Heyne, etc., etc.) and is ingenious but not necessary. [Cf. Pogatscher, *Uausagedrücktes Subjekt im Altenglischen*, Anglia, xxiii. 296.]

1302. *under heolfre*, 'amid the gore,' 'blood-stained.'

1304-6. 'The exchange was not a good one which they had to buy, to pay for, with the lives of their friends.' A typical description of a blood-feud, where, as in the Icelandic sagas, the lives on each side are set off, one against the other. *On bā healfa*, not, as often taken, the Danes and the Geatas, but the monster brood on the one side, and the Danes and Geatas on the other.

1314. *Alwealda*, Thorkelin; *Al-walda*, Thorpe: MS. *alf walda*. Cf. ll. 816, 955.
wille. For the tense *wille*, not *wolde*, Klaeber²⁶⁰ compares ll. 881, 1928, 2495.

- 1315 æfter wēa-spelle wyrpe gefremman. *change*
 gang dā æfter flōre fyrd-wyrde man *other writhy*
~~mid his hand-scale~~ —heal-wudu dynede—
 þæt hē þone wisan wordum nægde
 frēan Inȝwina, frægn gif him wære *grut; accusat*
 1320 æfter nēod-laðu niht getæsse. *quitt*
 xx Hrōðgār maþelode, helm Scyldinga:
 "Ne frin þū æfter sēlum; sorh is geniwod
 Denigea lēodum. Dēad is Æschere,
 Yrmenlafes yldra brōþor,
 1325 min rūn-wita ond min rād-bora,
 eaxl-gestealla, þonne wē on orlege
 hafelan weredon, þonne hniton fēhan, *clashed troope*
 eoferas cnyssedan. [Swy[lc] scolde eorl wesan, Fol. 159^b.
 [sweling] ær-ȝēd, swylc Æschere wæs.
 1330) Wēard him on Heorote tō hand-banan
(recd.) wæl-ȝæst wæfre; ic ne wāt hwæder *whither-*

1817. Some editors alter to the normal form *hand-scole*, cf. I. 1968. There is no other certain instance of the spelling *scale* (*sceal*=*scolu* in the *Lament of the Fallen Angels*, 268, is doubtful). The interchange of *a* and *o* is, however, not unprecedented [cf. parallels quoted by Kluge in Kuhn's *Z.f.v.S.* xxvi. 101, note: *rador* and *rodor*, etc.].

1818. *nægde*, Grein: Thorkelin's transcripts A and B, *hnægde*; now *de* gone. The *n* is a mere parasitic prefix. *Wordum nægan* (*nēgan*) occurs in *Elene*, 287, 559; *Exodus*, 23, etc.

1820. *nēod-laðu*. Sweet, *nēod-laðe*, Ettmüller, etc., Holthausen, *nēod-laðu[m]*; but see Sievers, § 253, N. 2. Since *word-laðu* (*Crist*, 664; *Andreas*, 636)=not 'invitation,' but 'eloquence,' and *frēondlaðu* above (I. 1192) would be better suited by 'friendship' than 'friendly invitation,' it seems possible that *nēod-laðu* here= 'desire' (*nēod*), rather than 'pressing invitation' (*nēod=nied*, 'necessity'). [Cf. Klaeber in *Archiv*, cxv. 179.]

1828. *swy[lc]*, Thorkelin's emendation: MS. defective at corner. Thorke-lin's transcripts A and B, *swy scolde*.

1829. No gap in MS. Grundtvig's emendation [1861, *sweling*].

1831. *wæl-ȝæst*. See note to I. 102.

hwæder: MS. *hwæþer*. Ten Brink²⁶ [cf. Möller, *V.E.*, 186] saw in *hwæþer*, 'which of the two,' a confirmation of his view that there had been a version representing Beowulf fighting under the water with both Grendel and his mother, and that what Hrothgar here states is that he does not know which of the two is the assailant [cf. Schücking,]. But unless we are prepared, with ten Brink, to regard ll. 1330-1 as an isolated fragment of such a version, out of harmony with its present context, we must read not 'I know not which' but 'whither': since it appears from the context that Hrothgar has no doubt as to the personality of the assailant, but does not know her exact retreat (cf. ll. 1833, 1839).

We may therefore (1) retain *hwæþer*, attributing to it the meaning of *hwæder* [Heyne, Holthausen], for which no precedent can be found; (2) emend to *hwæder*, a form of *hwæder*, of which examples are elsewhere found, see Bosworth-Toller [Grein, Heyne, Cosijn²⁷⁻⁸, Sedgefield, Schücking, etc.]; or (3) emend to *hwider* [Sweet, Grein-Wülker, etc.]. The *via media* (2) seems preferable.

atol ~~æse~~ wlanc *wlanc - rōmney*
 fylle ~~gefrægnod~~. *eft-siðas tēah,*
 þe þū ~~gystran~~ niht *grendel cwealdest* *yESTER*
 þurh hæstne hād *heardum clammum,*
 forþan hē tō lange *lēode mīne*
 wanode ond wyrde. *Hē æt wīge gecranz*
 ealdres scyldig, *ond nū ðer cwōm*
 mihtig mān-scaða, *wolde hyre mæg wrecan,*
 ge feor hafað *fæhðe gestæled,*
 þæs þe þincean mæg *þegne monegum,*
 sē þe æfter sinc-~~gyfan~~ *on sefan grēoteþ, (scratches - weel)*
 hreþer-bealo hearde; *nū sēo hand ligeð,*
 sē þe ēow wel-hwylcra *wilna dohte.*
 1340 Ic þæt lond-büend, *lēode mīne,*
 sele-rædende, *secgan hýrde,*
 þæt hie gesawon *swylce twēgen*
 micle mearc-stapan *mōras healdan,*
 ellor-gæstas; *tāra ðer wæs,*
 1345 þæs þe hie gewislicost *gewitan meahton,*
 idese onlicnes; *ðer earm-sceapen*
 on weres wæstmum *wræc-lästas |træd,* Fol. 160.
 næfne hē wæs māra *þonne ǣniȝ man ðer,*
 þone on gear-dagum *grendel nemdon nemnan*
 fold-büende; *nō hie fæder cunnon,* (Suth. ramn)
 hwæþer him ǣniȝ wæs *ær ǣcenned*
 dyrnra gāsta. *Hie dyȝel lond recut; hiddan*
 warigeað, wulf-hleoþu, *windige næssas,*
 frēcne fen-ȝelād, *ðær fyrzen-strēam mountain - & lea*
 1350 under næssa genipu *niþer gewiteð,*

1338. The emendation of Kemble, *gefognod*, 'made glad,' has been widely accepted: *fylle* would be from *fyllo*, 'feast' rather than *fyll*, 'fall,' 'death' [of Æschere]: cf. ll. 562, 1014.

1342. *sinc-gyfa* should signify 'a ruling (not necessarily independent) chief': Æschere may have been, like Wulfgar, a tributary *prince*. Or perhaps, with Holthausen, we can take the word as a *form*: abstract noun: 'after the giving of treasure' by Hrothgar: joyful occasions when the absence of Æschere would be remembered.

1344. Ettmüller, etc., *sē þe*; but cf. ll. 1887, 2685.

1351. *onlicnes*, Kemble₁: MS. *onlic næs*; Sweet, *onlic, wæs...*; Holthausen, following Grundtvig [²⁸⁷] but cf. his edit. of 1861], omits *næs*.

1354. MS. defective; Thorkelin's transcripts A and B, *nemdod*; Kemble₁, *nem[nodon]*; Kemble₂, *nem[don]*.

flōd under foldan. Nis þæt feor heanon
mil-gemearces, þæt se mere standeð,
ofer þām hōngiað hrinde bearwas, *hostm*
wudu wyrtum fæst wæter oferhelmað.

1365 Þær mæg nihta gehwām nīð-wundor sēon,
fyr on flōde. Nō þæs frōd leofað
gumena bearna, þæt þone grund wite.

þeāh þe hæs-stapa hundum geswenced, *HUNDSS*
heorot hornum trum, holt-wudu sēce,

1370 feorran geflymed, ær hē feorh seleð,
aldor on ðfre, ær hē in wille,

hafelan [*hýdan*]. Nis þæt hēoru stōw; hēora = pleasant
þonon yð-geblond úp āstigeð *bending of traves; sun*

won tō wolcnum, þonne wind styreþ

1375 lāð gewidru, oð ðæt lyft drysmaþ, *grauen Luft?*
roderas rēotað. Nū is se rēd gelang *dependent on*
eft æt þē ānum. Eard git ne const, *Fol. 160b.*
frēcne stōwe, ðær þū findan miht *cunnen*
(fela)-sinnigne secȝ; sēc gif þū dyrre.

1380 Ic þē þā fēhðe fēo lēanige,
eald-gestrēnum, swā ic ær dyde,
wundini golde, gyf þū on weg cymest."

1362. *standeð*, Thorkelin's correction: MS. *standeð*.

1363. Many unsuccessful attempts were made to explain *hrinde* till Morris, editing the *Blickling Homilies*, found there, in a passage (p. 209) which he supposed to be imitated from these lines in *Beowulf*, the expression *hrimige bearwas*, 'trees covered with frost.' The restoration of *hrimige* in the text here was generally accepted.

But the *English Dialect Dictionary* drew attention to the fact that the word *rind*, meaning 'hoar-frost,' was still current in the North of England; *hrinde* is then presumably correct, and is a shortened form of **hrindede*, meaning 'covered with frost,' as was pointed out independently by Mrs Wright [Engl. Stud. xxx. 341] and by Skeat. *hrinde* would be connected with *hrim*, 'hoar-frost,' as *sund* with *swimman*: a new example for the transition from *md* to *nd* [cf. Holthausen in *I.F.* xiv. 339].

1372. *hýdan*, supplied by Kemble. No gap in MS., but a mark like a colon shows that the scribe realized that something had been omitted.

1379. MS. *fela sinnigne*: *fela* is best omitted, as otherwise it should take the alliteration.

1380. *fēo*, instrumental.

1382. It is strange that whilst recent editors frequently restore into the text ancient forms which the later scribes refused to admit, yet here, when the scribe, by a curious oversight, seems to have copied the early 8th century form *wundini*, 'with twisted gold,' most editors refuse to accept it, and modernize to *wundnum*.

Wundini is instrumental, parallel to *binumini* and similar forms in the

xxi Bēowulf māfelode, bearn Ecȝþēowes:

"Ne sorga, snotor guma; sēlre bið ȝeghwēm,
138 / þæt hē his frēond wrece, þonne hē fela murne.

Ure ȝeghwylc sceal ende gebidān
worolde lifes; wyrce sē þe mōte
dōmes ēr dēaþe; þæt bið drīht-guman
unlifzendum æfter sēlest.

1390 Åris, rices weard; uton hraþe fēran ^{writen = let}
ȝrendles māgan gang scēawigan. ^{Sky (STEW)}

IC hit þē gehāte: nō hē on helm losab,
ne on foldan fæþm, ne on fyrgen-holt, ^{mountain - us}
ne on gyfenes grund, gā þær hē willē.

1395 ^{vean} Ȑys dōgor þū ȝeþyld hafa patine ^{(gym. geda}
wēana gehwylces, swā ic þē wēne tō."

Ahlēop tā se ȝomela, ȝode þancode,
mihtigan Drihtnē, þæs se man ȝespræc.

þā wæs Hrōðgāre hors gebæted,
1400 wicg wunden-feax; wisa fengel ^{prise}
ȝeatolic gende; gum-fēþa stōp

Fol. 161^a.

early *Glosses*. [Cf. Sievers, *Der ags. Instrumental*, in P.B.B. viii. 824, etc.] That a 10th or 11th century scribe should have written an 8th century form here is strange, but that he did so must be clear to anyone who will look at the MS.: the *d* is now covered, but the next letters are either *mi* or *ini*, certainly not *um*. (This was noted by Zupitza, and before him by Holder; Thorkelin's transcript A has *rundmi*; B, *wundini*.) The scribe in any case would hardly have copied the old form except through momentary inadvertence. But surely to suppose, with Bugge⁸³, that he wrote this *mi* or *ini* by error for *num* is less reasonable than to suppose that he wrote it because *ini* (often not distinguishable from *mi*) was in the MS. which he was copying.

In that case *Beowulf* must have been already written down in the 8th century and our MS. must be derived (no doubt with many intermediate stages) from this early MS. In any case it is surely no duty of an editor to remove from the text an interesting old form, from which important conclusions can possibly be drawn.

1890. *sweet, rafe*, for the sake of the alliteration; but see Sievers, § 217, N. 1.

1891. *gang*: the second *g* has been added above the line in the MS.

1892. See note to l. 1260, above.

helm can mean 'protection,' 'refuge,' 'covering' [cf. Schröer in *Anglia*, xiii. 835], but is in that case usually followed by a gen., as in *helm Scyldinga*, etc. Hence the old emendation *holm*, 'sea,' is defended by Cosijn⁸⁴. An example of *helm* without the gen. dependent on it appears in one of the *Hymns* [Grein, ii. 294; Grein-Wülker, ii. 280] *helme gedygled*.

1895. Heyne, *Ȑys dōgor*, acc. of duration; so also Schücking. But it seems better to read *Ȑys dōgor*, 'on this day' (instrumental). [See Sievers, § 289, and P.B.B. x. 312.]

1401. *gende*. Ettmüller, emended to *gen[g]de*, and has been followed by the editors. The emendation is probably correct (cf. l. 1412), but *gende*

lind-hæbbendra. Lāstas wāron
 æfter wald-swaþum wide gesýne,
 ganz ofer grundas; [þær hēo] geñnum fōr ^{wards}
 1405 ofer myrcan mōr, mago-þegna bær
 þone sēlestān sāwol-lēasne,
 þāra þe mid Hrōðgāre hām eahtode. quānded
 Oferbōde þā æþelinga bearne
 stēap stān-hliðo, stīge nearwe, paths narrow
 1410 enge ān-paðas, uncūð gelād,
 neowle næssas, nicor-hūsa fela;
 hē fēara sum beforan gengde
 wisra monna wong scēawian, plain
 of þæt hē fēringa fyrzen-bēamas of 393
 1415 ofer hārne stān hleonian funde, LEAN
 wyn-lēasne wudu; wæter under stōd
 drēorig ond gedrēfed. Denum eallum wæs,
 winum Scyldinga, weorce on mōde q̄ivensly
 tō geþolianne, þegne monegum,
 1420 oncȳð eorla gehwām, syðþan Æscheres
 on þām holm-clife hafelan mēton.
 Flōd blōde wēol —folc tō sēgon— sawt: it is well to
 |hātan heolfre. Horn stundūm song Fol. 161.
 fūslīc f[yrd]-lēoð. Fēþa eal gesæt; horn like to him.
 1425 gesāwon þā æfter wætere wyrm-cynnes fela,
 story sopha = troth

is retained in the text, as it is a conceivable Kentish form [cf. Sievers, § 215, N. 1].

1404. [þær hēo] was suggested by Sievers [P.B.B. ix. 140] to supply the metrical deficiency. It has been generally adopted. [Other possible stop-gaps are enumerated by Klaeber, J.E.G.Ph. vi. 195.]

1405-6. mago-þegna... þone sēlestān: Æscheres.

1408. bearne presumably refers to Hrothgar or Beowulf. Yet it may be pl.; for sg. verb with pl. noun, Klaeber²²⁹ compares ll. 904, 2164, 2718.

Some classical parallels for the scenery of the episode of Grendel's mother are discussed by Cook (M.L.N. xvii. 418).

1410. This line occurs also in Exodus, 58.

1414. fēringa. As with semninga (l. 644, q.v.) the meaning must not be pressed.

1418. winum Scyldinga. The expression is more usual in the sg., referring to the king alone (ll. 30, 148, 170, etc.), but that it can also be used of the more distinguished retainers seems to follow from l. 2567. See also note to l. 1342 [and cf. Klaeber in J.E.G.Ph. vi. 195].

1423. hātan. Cf. l. 849.

1424. MS. defective at edge. Thorkelin's transcript B gives f...; f[yrd]- is an emendation of Bouterwek [1859: Z.f.d.A., xi. 92].

sellice sē-dracan, sund cunnian, ^{explaining the sea & swimming it}
 swylce on næs-hleoðum nicas licȝean,
 ȳð on undern-mæl oft bewitiȝað
 sorh-fulne sið on segl-rāde,
 1430 wyrmas ond wil-dēor; hie on weg (hruron?)
 bitere ond gebolȝne, bearhtm ongēaton, ^{sound}
 gūð-horn galan. Sumne ȝēata lēod
 of flān-boȝan fēores ȝetwæfde,
 ȳð-gewinnes, þæt him on aldre stōd ^{vitals}
 here-stræl hearda; hē on holme wæs
 sundes þe sēnra, ȳð hyne swylt fornam. ^{death}
 Hræþe wearð on ȳðum mid eofer-sprōtum ^{your spear}
 heoro-hōcyhtum hearde genearwod, ^{NARROWED} niða genæged ond on næs togen,
 1435 wundorlīc wæg-bora; ^(MS.) weras scēawedon
 gryrelicne ȝist. ȝyredre hine Bēowulf
 eorl-gewædum, nalles for ealdre mearn; ^{mearan} ^{be anxious}
 scolde here-byrne hondum gebrōden,
 sid ond searo-fāh, sund cunnian,
 1440 sēo ȳð bān-cofan beorgan cūþe,
 þæt him hilde-ȝrap hreþre ne mihte,
 eorres inwit-feng aldre gesceþðan;
 ac se hwita helm hafelan werede,
 sē þe mere-ȝrundas mengan scolde,

Fol. 162.

1426. The syllable *hē* in words like *sellic* is probably sometimes long, sometimes short. Metrical considerations make it likely that it is here short. Cf. ll. 232, 641 [and Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 504; xxix. 568].

1428. It seems more reasonable to suppose that the nickers 'look after,' or 'undertake,' journeys of their own fraught with trouble, than that they 'look at' those of others. See *Glossary*: (*be)weotian*.

1439. *genȝged*: Sweet, *ge[h]næȝged*. But see l. 2206.

1440. *wæg-bora* has been variously interpreted: 'bearer of the waves' [Grein, etc.], 'wave tosser' [cf. Holthausen in *Anglia*, Beiblatt xiv. 49], 'traveller through the waves' [Cosijn²⁴; also in *M.L.N.* ii. 7, 1887], 'offspring of the waves' [von Grienberger, *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 99: cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 481], or 'pioneer of the waves,' from *borian*, 'to bore' [an old interpretation adopted recently by Sedgefield: but cf. Sievers, *Anglia*, xiv. 185].

The emendation *wæg-fara*, 'the wave-farer,' has been suggested [Trautmann, followed by Holthausen²⁵]: *wæg-fara* is not recorded, but *wæg-faru* is. The word *wæg-dēor*, tentatively suggested by Klaeber [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 468], occurs in *Crist*, 988.

1447. *eorres*. Non-W.S. form, corresponding to W.S. *terres, yrres*.

1449. *mengan* may possibly mean 'mingle with, visit,' as usually interpreted: but 'mingle together, stir up' seems a more likely rendering, in view of the common use of *gemenged* = 'disturbed' (cf. ll. 848, 1598). [Cf. Klaeber in *M.L.N.* xvi. 16.]

- 1450 sēcan sund-ȝeblānd since geweorðad,
befonȝen frēa-wrāsnum, swā hine fyrn-dagum
worhte wāpna smið, wundrum tēode, tēan, w.v.=
besette swin-licum, þæt hine syðþan nō
brond ne beado-mēcas bitan ne meahton.
- 1455 Næs þæt þonne mætost mægen-fultuma,
þæt him on ȝearfe lāh ȝyle Hrōðgāres; Lend (hunlēon)
wæs þæm hæft-mēce Hrunting nama; ȝorlēan
þæt wæs ān foran eald-ȝestrēona;
ecg wæs iren, āter-tānum fāh, poison-twigs (ȝymiste TOE
āhyrded heaþo-swāte; næfre hit æt hilde ne swāc manna
manna ȝengum, þāra þe hit mid mundum bewand, ȝurican
sē ȝe gryre-siðas ȝegān dorste, hands
folc-stede fāra; næs þæt forma sið,
þæt hit ellen-weorc æfnan scolde.
- 1465 Hūru ne ȝemunde mago Ecglafes
eafoþes cræftig, þæt hē ðer gespræc
wine druncen, þā hē þæs wāpnes onlāh
sēlran sword-frecan; selfa ne dorste
under ȳða ȝewin aldre genēþan,
driht-scope drēogan; þær hē dōme forlēas,
ellen-mærðum. Ne wæs þæm ðōrum swā, Fol. 162b.
syðþan hē hine tō ȝūðe ȝegyred hæfde.

1454. *brond* in the sense of 'sword' is found, though rarely, in O.E.: *brandr* with this meaning is common in O.N. Critics who object to the parallelism of *brond* and *beado-mēcas* have suggested *brogne beado-mēcas*, 'brandished battle-knives' [cf. Cosijn²⁴: so, too, Trautmann, Holthausen, Sedgefield].

1456. *ȝyle Hrōðgāres*: Unferth.

1457. *hæft-mēce*. The weapon used by Grettir's adversary in the *Grettis saga* is called a *hepti-sax*. See *Introduction to Beowulf*.

1459. *āter-tānum*, 'twigs of venom,' referring to the wavy damasked pattern produced on the sword by the use of some corrosive. The term 'treed,' applied in Mod. Eng. to the pattern similarly produced on calf-bound books, might be compared. Some have taken the words literally, and supposed the sword to have been actually poisoned.

The emendation of Cosijn [P.B.B. viii. 571], *āter-tērum* for *āter-tēarum*, 'poison drops,' has been supported by Andreas, 1333, *earh ātre gemēl*, 'the poison-stained arrow' [Cosijn²⁴], and by a close O.N. parallel often instanced [first by Bugge, *Tidsskr.* viii. 66], *eldi vóro eggjar útan gérvar, enn eitdropom innan fábar*: 'the edges were tempered with fire and the blade between was painted with drops of venom,' *Brot af Sig.* 20, 3. But see note to l. 1489.

1471. *mærðum*: Thorkelin's transcripts A and B, *märdam*; Thorpe, *mærðum*; Zupitza: 'mærðum: um at the end of the word is still distinct, and before um I think I see a considerable part of rð': um is still clear, but rð is not now visible, to me.

xxii BĒOWVLF maþelode, bearn Ecȝþēowes:

- "ȝeþenc nū, se māra maga Healfdenes,
 1475 snottra fengel, nū ic eom siðes fūs, *here = að y-dane*
 gold-wine gumena, hwaet wit geð spræcon:
 gif ic æt þearfe þinre scolde
 aldre linnan, þat ðū mē à wære
 forð ȝewitenum on fæder stæle.
 1480 Wes þū mund-bora minum mago-þegnum,
 hond-gesellum, gif mec hild nime;
 swylce þū ðā mādmas, þe þū mē sealdest,
 Hrōðgār lēofa, Higelāce onsend.
 Mæg þonne on þām golde ongitan ȝēata dryhten,
 1485 gesēon sunu Hrādles, þonne hē on þat sinc starað,
 þat ic gum-cystum ȝōdne funde
 bēaga bryttan, brēac þonne mōste. *enjoyed*
 Ond þū <H>unferð lāt ealde lāfe,
 wræticl wāȝ-sweord, wid-cūðne man
 1490 heard-ecg habban; ic mē mid Hruntinge
 dōm gewyrce, *þoþe* mec dēað nimeð." Fol. 163^a.
 Æfter þām wordum Weder-ȝēata lēod
 efste mid elne, nalas ondware
 bidan wolde; brim-wylm onfēng
 1495 hilde-rince. *Dā* wās hwil dæȝes,
 ær hē þone grund-wong ongytan mehte.
 Sōna þat onfunde, sē ȝe flōda begong
 heoro-ȝifre behēold hund missēra, *half-years*
 grim ond grāðig, þat þār gumena sum

1474. For this use of *se* with the vocative, which does not occur elsewhere in *Beowulf*, cf. *hāleþ min se lēofa*, *Rood*, 72.

1481. *hond-gesellum*. As this word does not occur elsewhere, Holthausen follows Grundtvig (1861, p. 51) in reading *hond-gestallum*.

1485. *Hrādles*. Many editors normalize to *Hrēðles*: unnecessarily; see notes to ll. 445 and 454.

1488. *Unferð*: MS. *hunferð*.

1489. *wāȝ-sweord*. The many emendations suggested are not satisfactory, nor necessary, for 'sword with wavy pattern' seems to explain the word adequately, although an exact parallel is nowhere found. [Reproductions of weapons, with wavy (and also twig-like—cf. l. 1459—) patterns will be found in Gustafson, *Norges Oldtid*, pp. 102–8.]

1495. *hwil dæȝes*, 'a main while of the day' (Earle): not, as sometimes interpreted, 'a day.' [Cf. Earle's note and Müllenhoff¹²⁷.] For *hwil*, 'a long time,' cf. ll. 105, 152.

1497. *sē*, of Grendel's mother: contrast *hēo* in l. 1504. Cf. note to l. 1260.

"that home y efer-things over he ad was scouting"

1500 sel-wihta eard ufan cunnode.

toward

clasp

int & mail

grāp þā tōgēanes, gūð-rinc gefeng
atolan clommum; nō þy ðer in gescōd ~~upceppan~~
hālan lice; hring utan ymbbearh, berfian - man
þæt hē þone fyrd-hom Ȝurhfōn ne mihte,
locene leoðo-syrcan, läþan fingrum.

Bær þā sēo brim-wyl[f], þā hē tō botme cōm.
hringa þengel tō hofe sīnum,

swā hē ne mihte nō (hē þeah mōdig wæs)
wæpna gewealdan; ac hine wundra þæs fela

1510 swē[n]cte on sunde, sē-dēor moniz
hilde-tūxum here-syrcan bræc,

þhton āglēcan. Dā se eorl ongeat,

þæt hē [in] nið-sele nāt-hwylcum wæs,
þær him næñig wæter wihte ne sceþede,

1515 ne him for hrōf-sele hrīnan ne mehte
fær-zripe flōdes; |fyr-lēoht geseah,/ Fol. 163b.
blācne lēoman beorhte scīnan.

Ongeat þā se gōda grund-wyrjenne, 'ground-hag'

1502-3. 'No whit the sooner did she harm his body, but it remained whole.'

1506. *brim-wyl[f]*, Kemble; MS. *brim wyl*.

1508. *þeah*, Grein: MS. *bæm*. Grein's emendation makes good sense. The majority of editors follow Grundtvig (1861, p. 52), reading *þæs*, but are not agreed whether to take *nō* with *hē þæs mōdig wæs* or not: and neither rendering, 'he was,' or 'he was not, brave enough to wield his weapons,' gives a very satisfactory sense. Schücking and Sedgefield, read *þær*.

1510. *swē[n]cte*, Kemble; MS. *sweete*: the *n*, which probably in an older MS. was signified simply by a stroke over the *e*, has been omitted: cf. I. 1176.

1511. *bræc*, probably 'sought to pierce,' like *wehte*, 'tried to awake,' I. 2854. [Cf. Klaeber²⁰¹.]

1512. It is not clear whether *āglēcan* is nom. pl., 'the adversaries annoyed him,' or sg. (gen. or acc.), 'they annoyed their adversary.'

1513. [in], Thorpe.

nið-sele, 'hostile hall.' Grein, followed by Heyne and Bugge²⁰², reads *nið-sele*, 'hall in the deep.'

1518. *Ongeat*. Here the discrepancy is a more real one than usual. The monster has seized Beowulf at the bottom of the sea, and carried him to her hall, powerless to use his weapons. Yet ll. 1518-22 give the impression that Beowulf enters the hall, able to fight, and there, by the light of the fire, sees Grendel's mother for the first time.

Gummere, following Jellinek and Kraus [Z.f.d.A. xxxv. 273], denies that the course of the action is hopelessly confused: 'Beowulf, overwhelmed by the first onset of Grendel's mother, is dragged to her lair, and on the way is beset by monsters of every kind. Managing to extricate himself from the coil, he finds he is in a great arched hall, free of the water, and has only the mother of Grendel before him. He takes good heed of her, and prepares his attack.'

But the difficulty of this explanation is that nothing is said in *Beowulf*

- mere-wif mihtig; mægen-ræs forgeaf
 1520 hilde-bille, hond swenȝe ne ofteah, SWING, stroke
 þet hire on hafelan bring-mæl ȝagol
 grædig ȝūð-læoð. Dā se ȝist onfand, galan = ring a
 þet se beado-léoma bitan nolde,
 aldre sceþan, ac sēo ecg geswāc
 1525 ȝeodne æt þearfe; ȝolode ȳr fela
 hond-ȝemōta, helm oft gescær, sceran = SHEERED
 fēges fyrd-hrægl; ȝā wæs forma sið
 dēorum mādme, þet his dōm Ȅlæz alican = fail
 Eft wæs Ȅn-ræd, nalas elnes lāt,
 1530 mērða ȝemyndig, mæg Hyläces.
 Wearp ȝā wunden-mæl wrættum gebunden jinels
 yrre Ȅretta, þet hit on eorðan læz,
 stið ond stýl-ecg; strenge getrūwode,
 mund-ȝripe mægenes. Swā sceal man dōn,
 1535 þonne hē æt ȝūðe ȝegān þenceð obtain
 longsumne lof, nā ymb his lif cearað.
 gesēnȝ þā be [f]eaxe —nalas for fēhðe mearn—
 ȝūð-ȝēata lēod ȝrendles mōdor,
 brægd þā beadwe heard, þā hē ȝebolzen wæs,

about the hero 'extricating himself from the coil.' The language of l. 1518 would rather lead us to suppose that the hero meets his adversary for the first time within the cave. This is certainly the case in the *Grettis saga*, and is probably the original form of the story.

1520. *hond*, Bouterwek [*Z.f.d.A.* xi. 92], Grein: MS. *hord*. Sweet, *swenȝe hond*, without explanation. The dat. *swenȝe* seems strange: we should expect the acc., and many editors accordingly alter to *sweng* here.

1522. *gist*. The 'stranger' is Beowulf.

1529. *Ȅn-ræd*. Here, and in l. 1575, it does not seem certain whether we should read *Ȅnræd*, 'resolute,' or (with Holthausen and Schücking) *an-ræd* = *onræd*, 'brave.'

1530. *Hyläces*. On metrical grounds it is to be presumed that the original *Beowulf* had the Northern form of the name, *Hygläc* [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 463]. This has nearly everywhere been altered by the scribes to *Hygeläc*. We have here a survival of the older spelling: *Hyläc* standing for *Hygläc* as *Wilaf* for *Wiglaf* (l. 2852). [Cf. Klaeber⁴⁸.]

1531. *wunden-mæl*, Kemble: MS. *wundel mæl*. Cf. note to l. 1616.

1534. *dōn* for *dōan*, disyllabic. Cf. *gān* (= *gāan* or *gangan*) below, l. 1644.

1537. [f]eaxe, Rieger: MS. *eaxle*. Rieger's emendation betters the alliteration, and has been adopted by Sweet, and by recent editors. Those who retain the reading *gōda* in l. 758 would however be justified in quoting that line as a parallel to *gesēnȝ þā be eazole*. To me *feaze* appears also to give better sense: but this may be disputed. Mr Wyatt writes: 'William Morris agreed with me that it debased Beowulf's character, turning a wrestle into an Old Bailey brawl. Hair-pulling is a hag's weapon.'

- 1540 feorh-geniðlan, þæt hēd on flet gebēah.
 Hēo him eft hraþe (h)and-lēan forzeald
grim|man grāpum, ond him tōgēanes fēng; Fol. 164^a.
oferwearp þā wērig-mōd wīgena strengest,
 fēþe-cempa, þæt hē on fylle wearð.
- would be*
- 1545 Ofsaet þā þone sele-gyst, ond hyre seax getēah dagſer
brād [ond] brūn-ecg, wolde hire bearn wrecan,
 āngan eaferan. Him on eaxle læz
 brēost-net brōden; þæt geþearh fēore, g - hōrgan
 wið ord ond wið ecge ingang forstōd. entry
- want*
- wished*
- wrote*
- 1550 Hæfde ðā forsiðod sunu Ecȝþēowes
 under gynne grund, ȝēata cempa,
 nemne him heaðo-byrne helpe gefremede,
 here-net hearde, ond hālig god
 gewēold wīȝ-sigor, wītiȝ Drihten,
- 1555 rodera Rādend hit on ryht gescēd g - scātan = decidr
 yðelice, syþan hē eft āstōd.
- xxiii GEseah ðā on searwum sige-ēadig bil,

1541. *and-lēan*, Rieger⁴¹⁴: MS. *hand lean*. Rieger's emendation has been accepted by recent editors, to allow of the word alliterating with *eft*.

The same scribal blunder appears in l. 2094, where again the alliteration demands the vowel: *ondlēan*. Cf. also ll. 2929, 2972.

1543. *oferwearp*: if we retain the MS. reading, with the nominatives *strengest* and *fēþe-cempa* referring to Beowulf, we must translate *oferwearp*, 'stumbled.' But no other instance is to be found of this intransitive use of *oferwearpan*. Hence the emendation of Ettmüller₂, *fēþe-cempan*; and of Cosijn²⁴, *wigena strengel*: 'she overthrew the prince of warriors, the champion' (cf. l. 3115). The added *n* is the slightest of alterations (see note to *rāswan*, l. 60), but even this is not essential, since *fēþe-cempa* might refer to Grendel's mother.

[For a defence of *oferwearp* = 'stumbled,' see Schücking in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 98.]

1545. *seax*, Ettmüller₂, followed by all recent editors except Schücking: MS. *seaxe*. The emendation is not absolutely necessitated by the accusatives *brād*, *brūn-ecg*, which follow, for such a false concord as an apposition in the acc. following a noun in the dat. can be paralleled. Cf. l. 2703 [and Klaeber²⁵]. It is more conclusive that *getēon* seems elsewhere always to take an acc.

1546. *brād* [ond] *brūn-ecg*, Heyne, on metrical and syntactical grounds: cf. *Maldon*, 163. Schücking shows that, whereas the conj. may be omitted when the two adj. are synonymous, or nearly so (e.g. l. 1874), it cannot be omitted when the adj., as here, signify distinct and independent qualities.

1550. *Hæfde*, optative: 'would have.'

1551. *under gynne grund*, 'under the earth.'

1556. Whether *yðelice* should be taken with *gescēd* or with *āstōd* has been much disputed, and does not seem to admit of final decision. The comparison of l. 478, *God ȝāfe mæg*, favours the punctuation of the text.

[Cf. Klaeber in *Eng. Stud.* xxxix. 431.]

1557. *on searwum*, 'among other arms' rather than 'during the struggle.'

eald sweord eotenisc, ecgum þyhtig,
 wigena weorð-mynd; þæt [wæs] wæpna cyst,
 1560 bûton hit wæs mære þonne ƿenig mon öðer
 tō beadu-lace ætberan meahte,
 ȝod ond geatolic, ȝiganta geweorc.
 Hé gefeng þa fetel-hilt, freca Scyldinga
 hréoh ond heoro-ȝrim hring-mæl gebrægd, ¹⁵⁶⁵ ^{H.}
 aldres orwéna yrringa slöh, sléon ^{Fol. 164b.}
 1565 þæt hire wið halse heard grápode,
 bân-hringas bræc; bil eal þurhwôd
 fægne flæsc-homan; héo on flet gecronȝ.
 Sweord wæs swátiȝ; secȝ weorce gefeh. ^{gefem = ne ðin}
 1570 Lixte se lëoma, lëoht inne stôd,
 efne swâ of hefene hädre scines ^{briggle}
 rodores candel. Hé æfter recede wlât, ^{wliran = goð}
 hwearf þa be wealle; wæpen hafenede ^{heave}
 heard be hiltum Higelâces ȝeȝn
 1575 yrre ond ȝan-ræd —næs seo ecg fræcod ^{worthless}
 hilde-rince, ac hē hraþe wolde
 ȝrendle forgyldan ȝūð-ræsa fela,
 1580 Ȣara þe hē geworhte tō West-Denum
 oftor micle þonne on ȝenne sið,
 þonne hē Hrôðgåres heorð-ȝenéatas
 slöh on sweofote, slæpende fræt ^{futan}
 folces Denigea fýf-týne men,
 ond öðer swylc út offerede,
 lâðlicu lâc; hē him þæs l  an forgeald,
 1585 r  e cempa— t   ȝæs þe hē on r  este ȝeseah
 ȝūð-w  rigne ȝrendel licȝan,

1559. [wæs] supplied by Grundtvig²²⁰ and Kemble₁.

1570. The light, mentioned in ll. 1516-17 (as also in the *Grettis saga*), flashes up when Beowulf slays the monster. But l  oma has been taken as 'the flashing sword' [cf. Meissner, *Z.f.d.A.* xlvi. 407], and, since the 'sword of light' is common in story, this seems not unlikely.

1575. ȝan-ræd. Holthausen, Schücking and Sievers [*Z.f.d.Ph.* xxi. 362] read ȝan-ræd, 'with forward thought,' 'pushing,' 'brave.' Cf. note to l. 1529.

1585. We may take t   þ  s þe as 'until,' referring back to ll. 1572, etc.; or we may take it with forgeald, though in the latter case the exact force of t   þ  s þe is difficult to define: 'he had paid him recompense for that;... insomuch that he now beheld him...' [Earle]; 'he paid him back...to that degree that...' [Clark-Hall]; 'paid him back...where he saw him lying' [Schücking: cf. *Satzverknüpfung*, 58].

1590 aldor-lēasne, swā him ēr gescōd *se cea ppan*
 hild æt Heorote. Hrō wide sprong,
 syþan hē æfter dēaðe drepe þrōwade, *þrofe*
 heoro-sweng heardne; ond hine þā hēafde becearf.
 Sōna þæt gesāwon snottre |ceorlas, Fol. 165^a.
 þā ðe mid Hrōðgāre on holm wliton,
 þæt wæs yð-zeblond eal zemenzed,
 brim blōde fāh. Blondens-feaxe

1595 ȝomele ymb ȝōdne on ȝeador sprēcon, -GETHER
 þæt hīz þæs æðelinges eft ne wēndon,
 þæt hē size-hrōðig sēcean cōme
 mārne þēoden, þā ðæs monige gewearð,
 þæt hine sēo brim-wylf ȝabroten hæfde. *Wiston - break, i.e.*
 Dā cōm nōn dæges; næs ofgēafon *departed* *Lifan, I.*
 hwate Scyldingas; gewāt him hām þonon
 gold-wine gumena. ȝistas sētan
 mōdes sēoce, ond on mere staredon;
 wiston ond ne wēndon, þæt hie heora wine-drihten
 1605 selfne gesāwon. þā þæt swoerd ongan

1589. *hē* refers to Grendel.

1590. The subject of *becearf* is Beowulf: *hine* refers to Grendel. Though Grendel, according to ll. 801-3, 987-90, cannot be wounded by the sword of Beowulf or his companions, there is no inconsistency here, since this is a magic sword. [Cf. Jellinek and Kraus in *Z.f.d.A.* xxxv. 278, etc.] The decapitation of a corpse is frequent in the Icelandic sagas: it prevents the ghost from 'walking' and doing mischief; and such a motive may, as Gering supposes, be present here also.

1591, etc. An attempt has been made to make the story run better by postulating a misplaced leaf, and suggesting that ll. 1591-1605 originally followed l. 1622. [See F. A. Blackburn in *Mod. Phil.* ix. 555-566.] But the story really runs quite well, and the order is the same as in the *Grettis saga*.

1599. *ȝabroten*, Kemble: MS. *abreolen*.

1602. *sētan*, Grein₂, following Grundtvig²⁰⁰ *sēton*: MS. *secan*. A very slight and quite certain correction.

1604. Cosijn [P.B.B. viii. 571] praises the 'common sense' of the English editors for having taken *wiston* as = *wýscoton*, 'wished.' So Kemble, *wiscoton*; Sweet *wýscoton*. Recent editors make no alteration in the text, but regard *wiston* as = *wýscoton*. Cf. Sievers₃ § 405, N. 8. [Some parallel cases for the disappearance of the *c* are quoted in *Engl. Stud.* xxvii. 218: cf. also *A.f.d.A.* xxiv. 21.] That *wiston* is to be interpreted 'wished' is confirmed by the fact, pointed out by Klaeber²⁰¹, that *wýscat* *ond wēnað* is a formula found in *Guthlac*, 47.

To interpret *wiston* as 'knew' would necessitate a blending of two constructions: *wiston* would require *ne gesāwon*: *ne wēndon* requires *gesāwon* only. Of course we might assume that the two constructions had been confused—confused syntax is common in *Beowulf*: or we might assume that *ne* had dropped out after the *ne* of *selfne*—'they knew, and did not merely expect, that they should not see their lord himself again.' But this gives, after all, only a feeble sense. For why, in that case, did they wait?

- FOL. 165^b.
- æfter heaþo-swāte hilde-gicelum, icicles
 wiȝ-bil wanian; þæt wæs wundra sum,
 þæt hit eal gemealt ise gelicost,
 ȝonne forstes bend Fæder onlæteð,
 1610 onwinded wæl-rāpas, sē geweald hafað
 sæla ond mæla; þæt is sōð Metod.
- Ne nōm hē in þām wicum, Weder-ȝēata lēod,
 māðm-æhta mā, þēh hē þær monige geseah,
 būton þone hafelan ond þā hilt somod
 since fāge; sweord ȝer gemealt,
 1615 forbarn brōden mæl; wæs þæt blōd tō þæs hāt,
- FOL. 165^b.
- ættren ellor-ȝāst, sē þær inne swealt. (SWELTER) die
 Sōna wæs on sunde, sē þe ȝer æt sæcce gebād
 wiȝ-hryre wrāðra, wæter up þurhdēaf; dūfan, diue
 1620 wāron yð-ȝeblānd eal gefælsod,
 ēacne eardas, þā se ellor-ȝāst
 oflēt lif-dagas ond þās lānan gesceaft.
 Cōm þā tō lande lid-manna helm ^{sea}
 swið-mōd swymman, sæ-lāce gefeah,
 1625 mægen-byrþenne þāra þe hē him mid hæfde.
 Eodon him þā tōgēanes, ȝode þancodon,
 ȝrýðlic þegna hēap, þādnes gefēgon,
 þæs þe hi hyne gesundne gesēon mōston.
 Ðā wæs of þām hrōran helm ond byrne

1610. *wæl-rāpas*. Grundtvig²¹, not understanding *wæl*, conjectured *wæg-rāpas*, which would have the same meaning: 'wave-ropes, ice, icicles.' This was followed by many of the older editors, and was even adopted by Sweet (Reader). It is unnecessary, for *wæl*, 'a deep pool,' occurs not infrequently, the best-known instance being in the Cottonian *Gnomic Verses*, 39: *leax sceal on wæle mid scēote scriðan*, 'the salmon must go darting in the pool.' The word is also found in other Germanic dialects, in Scotch ('whyles in a wiel it dimpl't,' Burns, *Halloween*), and in the North of England.

1616. *brōden* for *brogden*. The application of this term to a coat of mail (ll. 552, 1548) shows that the meaning must be 'woven,' 'intertwined': and the analogy of *wunden-mæl* (l. 1531) or *hring-mæl* (ll. 1521, 1564, 2087) shows that this is applicable to a sword. It must refer to the damasked, intertwined patterns on the blade, or possibly to the adornment of the hilt. [Cf. Sievers, in *Anglia*, i. 580.]

1616-17. *tō þæs* goes with both *hāt* and *ættren*: 'so hot was that blood, and so venomous the strange goblin' (Earle).

1622. *þās lānan gesceaft*, 'this transitory world.'

1624-5. To avoid a harsh construction, Bugge²² would alter *þāra* to *þāre*: Holthausen *sæ-lāce* to *sæ-lāca*.

- 1630 lungre ālýsed. Lagu drūsade, subrid,
wæter under wolcnum, wæl-drēore fæz.
Ferdon forð þonon feþe-lästum fort. ^{trōck}
ferhþum fægne, fold-wez mæton, metan
cūþe stræte, cyning-balde men;
- 1635 from þām holm-clife hafelan bæron
earfoðlice heora ægħwæþrum
fela-mōdīgra; feower scoldon
on þām wæl-stenze weorcum geserian ^{with difficulty}
- 1640 of þæt semninga tō sele cōmon
frome, fyrd-hwate, feower-týne
ȝēata ȝongan; ȝum-dryhten mid,
mōdīz on ȝemone, meodo-wonjas træd.
- Fol. 166^a.
- 1645 dæd-cēne mon dōme ȝewurþad, ^{wæspian - wæl-rub}
hæle, hilde-dēor, Hrōðgār grētan.
þā was be feaxe on flet boren
ȝrendles hæfad, þær ȝuman druncon,
egeslic for eorlum ond þære idese mid,
- 1650 wlite-sēon wrætlic; weras on sāwon.
- xxiv BĒowulf mājelode, bearn Ecȝþēowes:
“Hwæt! wē þe þās sā-lāc, sunu Healfdenes,
lēod Scyldinga, lustum brōhton
tires tō tācne, þe þū hēr tō lōcast.
- 1655 Ic þæt unsōfte ealdre gedizde, ^{- dīgan} ¹⁶⁵⁶
wigge under wætere weorc genēþde
earfoðlice; æstrihte wæs
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- 1660 Ne meahte ic æt hilde mid Hruntinge
 wiht gewyrcan, þeah þæt wæpen duge;
 ac mē geūðe ylda Waldend, *ylde is wen*
 þæt ic on wāge geseah wlitiq |hangian Fol. 166b.
 eald sweord ēacen —oftost wisode *Hē*
 winigea lēasum—, þæt ic ðy wæpne gebræd. *winigea*
- 1665 Ofslōh dā æt þære sēcce, þā mē sēl āgeald, *oppunteni*
 hūses hyrdas. þā þæt hilde-bil *us*
 forbarn, brogden mæl, swā þæt blōd gesprang,
 hātost heaþo-swāta. Ic þæt hilt þanan *Hē*
 fēondum ætferede, fyren-dæda wræc, *avenged*
- 1670 dēað-cwealm Denigea, swā hit gedēfe wæs.
 Ic hit þē þonne gehāte, þæt þū on Heorote mōst
 sorh-lēas swefan mid þinra secga gedryht,
 ond þegna gehwylc þinra lēoda,
- 1675 duguðe ond iogōþe; þæt þū him ondrædan ne þearft,
 þeoden Scyldinga, on þā healfe
 alder-bealu eorlum, swā þū ēr dydest."
- 1680 *wt. againt* Dā wæs gylden hilt gamelum rince,
 hārum hild-fruman, on hand gyfen,
 enta ēr-geweorc; hit on ēht gehwearf, *possession*
 seftter dēofla hryre, Denigea frēan,
 wundor-smiþa geweorc; ond þā þās worold ofgeaf
 grom-heort guma, godes ondsaca,

deprived of my fighting power.' But the change is unnecessary: the words mean 'almost was my power of fighting ended.' [See Cosijn²⁵, who compares *Genesis*, 53.]

1663. The subject of *wisode* is, of course, *hē* understood, referring to *Waldend*, 1661. Holthausen and Sedgefield, following Sievers, read *oft wisode*.

1666. *hyrdas*. Pl. for sg.: cf. note to l. 565. Those who hold that in the earliest version of the story both Grendel and his mother were slain in the cave under the water may possibly derive some small support from this pl. form here.

1675. *on þā healfe*, 'from that quarter' (from Grendel and his mother).

1677. *gylden hilt*. It has been suggested tentatively [Kluge in *Engl. Stud.* xxiii. 145] that this is a proper noun—the name of the sword: the same name is borne by Rolf's sword *Gullinhjalti* in the *Saga of Rolf Kraki*. But there is no question here of a complete sword, but only of the hilt: cf. ll. 1614, 1668. [See also Sarrazin in *Engl. Stud.* xxxv. 19: Lawrence in *Pub. Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer.* xxiv. 242–4.]

1681. Müllenhoff²⁶ and Bugge reject *ond* as superfluous [so Schröer, *Anglia*, xiii. 336; Holthausen and Sedgefield]. It is certainly very unusual at the beginning of a sentence which is only a parallel expansion of what precedes [cf. Schücking in *Satzwerk*. p. 83].

- morðres scyldiz, ond his mōdor ēac,
on geweald gehwearf worold-cyninga
1685 ðām sēlestan be |sām twēonum, Fol. 167^a.
ðāra þe on Sceden-igge sceattas dālde. *money*
Hrōðgār maðelode, hylt scēawode, "a canna"
ealde lāfe, on ðām wæs ȿr writen nīgh
fyrn-ȝewinnes, syðþan flōd ofslōh,
gisen ȝētende, ȝiganta cyn;
frēcne gefērdon; þæt wæs fremde þēod
ēcean Dryhtne; him þæs ende-lēan
þurh wæteres wylm Waldend sealde.
Swā wæs on ðām scennum sciran goldes *shining*
1695 þurh rūn-stafas rihte gemearcod,
geseted ond gesæd, hwām þæt sweord geworht,
irena cyst, ærest wære,
wreøjen-hilt ond wyrm-fāh. Dā se wisa spræc

1686. *Sceden-igge*: MS. *scedenigge* in one word. It refers to Schonen (Skåne), now the southernmost province of Sweden, but at this date, and indeed much later, an integral part of Denmark: *Sconia est pulcherrima visu Daniae provincia*—Adam of Bremen. It seems to be used here as a name for the whole Danish realm.

1688, etc. Müllenhoff¹³⁰ was doubtless right in seeing in these lines a reference to the flood, in which the race of giants and descendants of Cain was destroyed. Cf. *Wisdom*, xiv. 6, 'For in the old time also, when the proud giants perished, the hope of the world, governed by thy hand, escaped in a weak vessel.' Cf. ll. 113, etc., 1562. It is rather fanciful to suppose (as is often done) that there is any reference to that struggle between Gods and Giants which we find in Teutonic mythology.

How Grendel's kin lived through the deluge we need not enquire: surely they were sufficiently aquatic in their habits. Likewise it is too rationalistic to see any discrepancy (as does Müllenhoff¹³⁰) between ll. 1688-9 and ll. 1696-8. The sword bears the names of ancient giants, Grendel's fore-runners, of the time of the flood. Swords bearing inscriptions on hilt or blade, either in runic or Roman characters, are not uncommon. A good example is depicted in Clark-Hall (p. 231). Such writing of spells on swords is mentioned in *Salomon and Saturn*, 161, etc. and in the *Elder Edda*. Names may also betoken sometimes the owner, sometimes apparently the smith. The name of one smith, *Ulfbern*, is thus known from his swords. [For a representation of two of these, see Gustafson, *Norges Oldtid*, p. 102; cf. too Gering in *Z.f.d.Ph.* xxxviii. 138.]

1691. *frēcne gefērdon* might mean 'they bore themselves overweeningly,' or 'they suffered direly.'

1694. No final explanation of *scennum* is forthcoming. We do not even know whether we should read *on ðām, scennum*, 'on it (the sword) by means of wire-work, filigree work,' or *on ðām scennum*, 'on the sword guard,' or 'on the metal plates' (with which the hilt was often covered). [This last suggestion is that of Cosijn, *Taalkundige Bijdragen*, i, 286, 1877. He compares Dutch *scheen*, 'an iron band.')

1697. *irena*. See note to l. 678.

1698. *wyrm-fāh*. Intertwined serpent figures were a favourite form of Germanic ornament.

1700 sunu Healfdenes: —swiȝedon ealle— *swigian*
“þæt, lá! mæȝ secȝan, sē þe sōð ond riht
fremeð on folce, feor eal ȝemon, *geman han*
eald ȝel-weard, þæt ðes eorl wære
ȝeboren betera. Blæd is ȝaræred
geond wid-wegas, wine min Bēowulf,
1705 ðin ofer þeoda gehwylce. Eal þū hit ȝelyldum *patiente*
healdest;
mægen mid mōdes snytrum. Ic þe sceal mine
ȝelæstan
frēode, swā wit furðum sprēcon; ðū scealt tō frōfre
weorþan *wit list*
eal lang-twidiȝ lēodum þinum,
1710 hæleðum tō helpe. Ne wearð Heremōd swā Fol. 167^b.
eaforum Ecȝwelan, Ār-Scyldingum;
ne ȝewēox hē him tō willan, ac tō wæl-fealle *slanghate*
ond tō dēaȝ-cwalum Deniga lēodum;
brēat bolȝen-mōd bēod-ȝenēatas,
eaxl-ȝesteallan, oþ þæt hē āna hwearf, *hwær han =*
1715 māre þeoden, mon-drēamum from. *xun'wander's*
Ðeah þe hine mihtiȝ god mægenes wynnum,
eafeȝum(*stēpte*) ofer ealle men,

1700. This 'sermon' of Hrothgar (ll. 1700-1768), in which the Christian influence is exceptionally clear (cf. ll. 1745-7 with *Ephesians* vi. 16), was naturally attributed by Müllenhoff¹²⁰ to his Interpolator B, whom he regarded as a person at once theologically minded, and yet learned in tradition. [For an eloquent defence of the passage, see Earle, pp. 166-7.]

1702. Bugge [Tidsskr. VIII. 58] suggests *þat ðe eorl nære*. But the change is unnecessary. In OE. the comparative sometimes appears in a context where, according to our ideas, no real comparison takes place. Cf. ll. 134, 2555 [and see Klaeber²⁰¹].

1707. *freoðe*, 'protection,' is supposed to be the reading of the MS. here. All recent editors read *freode*, 'friendship' [Grundtvig²²¹], which betters the sense. But I think there is no doubt that Thorkelin, Thorpe, and Wüller were right in reading the MS. itself as *freode*. That the contrary view has latterly prevailed is due to Zupitza, who says: 'I think the MS. has *freoðe*, not *freode*; although the left half of the stroke in *ð* has entirely faded, yet the place where it was is discernible, and the right half of it is left.' But the alleged trace of the left half is due only to a crease in the parchment, and of the right half to a mere dot, apparently accidental.

1710. *Ecgwela* is unknown. He is presumably an ancient king of the Danes (*Är-Scyldingas*), who are thus named the children, or perhaps retainers (cf. l. 1068), of their national hero. Müllenbach⁶⁰ wished to alter to *eafora*, and thus to make Heremod the son of Ecgwela: a change which, after all, leaves us little wiser about either. Cf. l. 901, etc.

1714-15. May refer, as Bugge³⁸ thought, to Hermod's lonely death.

more

forð gefremede, hwaþere him on ferhþe grēow
 brōst-hord blōd-rēow; nallas bēagas geaf
 1720 Denum æfter dēme; drēam-lēas gebād,
 þet hē þas gewinnes weorc þrōwade,
 lēod-bealo longsum. Ðū þe lær be þon,
 gum-cyste ongit; ic þis zid be þe ^{spe} ~~new~~
 1725 àwraec wintrum frōd. Wundor is tō secganne
 hū mihtig god manna cynne
 þurh sidne sefan snyttru brytað,
 eard ond eorl-scipe; hē ah ealra geweald. āgan
 Hwilum hē on lufan lāteð hworfans ^{ame} or ^{hweorfan}
 monnes mōd-geþonc māran cynnes,
 1730 seleð him on ēple eorþan wynne,
 tō healdanne hlō-burh wera, LEE-BURG
 |zēdēð him swā gewealdene worolde dēlas, Fol. 168.
 side rice, þet hē his selfa ne mæg
 his unsnyttrum ende geþencean.

1735 Wunað hē on wiste; nō hine wiht dweleð ^{hinder}
 ādl ne yldo, ne him inwit-sorh
 on sefa[n] sweorceð, ne gesacu ðhwār, ^{in wit - malice}
 ecg-hete, ēoweð, ac him eal worold

variant of ȝwan *shorten* *strike*

1722. Bugge²⁸ [following Müllenhoff in *A.f.d.A.* iii. 182] interpreted lēod-bealo longsum as the 'eternal pain' which Heremod had to suffer for his evil deeds. But a comparison of l. 1946, where the word is used to signify the 'national evils' of a wicked queen, favours Clark-Hall's translation: 'he suffered misery for his violence, the long-continued trouble of his folk.'

1724. *secganne*. See note to l. 473.

1726. *þurh sidne sefan*, 'God in his wisdom.'

1728. *on lufan*, apparently 'allows to wander in delight,' but there are difficulties both as to this interpretation and also as to the alliteration. Holthausen, conjectures *on hyhte*, Holthausen, *on luston* with much the same meaning; Sedgefield₂ adopts the conjecture *on hēahlufan* (cf. l. 1954), Sedgefield₂, *on hlisan*, 'in glory.' Grundtvig [1861, p. 59] had suggested *on luste*.

1733. Klaeber [*Archiv*, cxv. 180] takes *his* as referring to *rice*: 'the proud ruler can conceive no end to his rule.' The same result is achieved by Trautmann's conjecture *selþa*, 'prosperity,' for the rather otiose *selfa*.

1734. Thorkelin reads *for his unsnyttrum*, but *for* is not in his transcripts. Kemble omits, Thorpe retains, *for*. There would perhaps have been room for the word in the MS., but in view of the conflicting evidence it seems impossible to decide whether it ever stood there or no. Cf. *Elene*, 947.

1737. MS. defective at edge: *sefa[n]*, Grundtvig²⁹², Kemble.

Grein., *ne gesaca ðhwār ecg-hete ēoweð*, 'nor doth the adversary anywhere manifest deadly hate.' So Sedgefield, and, with slight variation, Holt-hausen.

- wendeſ on willan. Hē þæt wyrſe ne con,
 xxv 1740 oſ þæt him on innan ofer-hygda dæl
 weaxeſ ond wridaſ, þonne se weard swefeoſ, *the consci-*
tration
 sāwele hyrde —biſ se slēp tō fæſt—
 bisgum gebunden, bona swiſe nēah, *Slayer*
of flān-bozan fyrenum scōteſ. *from / which*
 1745 þonne biſ on hreþre under helm drepen *hit*
glory
of help
heart
crooked
it need not
 biteran stræle —him bebeorgan ne con— *price d-*
 wōm wundor-bebodum wergan gäſtes;
 þinceoſ him tō lÿtel, þæt hē lange hēold;
 gÿtsaſ grom-hydiſ, nallas on gylp seleſ
 fætte bëagas, ond hē þā forð-geſceafτ *distin-*
 forgyteſ ond forgÿmeſ, þæs þe him ær god sealde,
 wuldres |Waldend, weorð-mynda dæl. Fol. 168b.
 Hit on ende-stæf eft gelimpeſ,
 þæt se lic-homa læne gedrēoſeſ,
 1755 fæge geſealleſ; fehð öþer tō, *for*, *receive*
 sē þe unmurnlice mādmas dæleþ,
 eorles ær-geſtreon, egesan ne gÿmeſ.
 Bebeorh þē ſone bealo-niſ, Bēowulf lēofa,
 secg[a] betsta, ond þē þæt sēlre gecēoſ,
 1760 ēce rēdas; oferhýda ne gÿm, *as* *when*, *which*
 mære cempa. Nū is þines mægnes blæd

1739. The MS. has a stop after *con*, the usual space with the number *xxv*, and then a large capital *O*. But it seems impossible to begin a fresh sentence with *oſ þæt*, ‘until,’ as Earle does. Grundtvig [1861, p. 60] and Grein, make the break in the middle of l. 1739, Heyne after l. 1744.

1740. *ofer-hygda dæl*, ‘a deal of presumption, excessive pride.’ Cf. l. 1150, note; and l. 1752 below.

1741. *weard* is apparently ‘the conscience’ [cf. Schücking, *Satzwerk*. 121], hardly, as Sarrazin¹⁰³ suggests, ‘the guardian angel.’

1746. *him bebeorgan ne con* is apparently a parenthesis and *wōm wundor-bebodum* parallel to *biteran stræle*. [Cf. Klaeber in *Archiv*, cviii. 369, and Holthausen in *Anglia*, *Beiblatt*, xii. 364.]

1747. *wōm = wōum*.

1748. Zupitsa: ‘to imperfectly erased between *he* and *lange*’.

1750. *fætte*, Thorpe: MS. *fædde*.

1756. So in the O.N. *Bjarkamål*, as preserved by Saxo, the niggardly spirit of Röricus (*Hrēðric*) is contrasted with the generosity of Roluo (*Hrōðulf*) who succeeded to his throne, and distributed to his followers all the hoarded treasures of Röricus.

unmurnlice. It is exceptional for *un* not to take the alliteration (in *Beowulf* only here and in l. 2000). [Cf. Schröder in *Z.f.d.A.* xlivi. 377.]

1757. *egesan ne gÿmed* echoes the idea of recklessness implied in *unmurnlice*. There is no necessity for emendation.

1759. *secg[a]*, Sievers [P.B.B. x. 812]: MS. *seeg*, cf. l. 947.

āne hwile; eft sōna bið,
 þæt þec ādl oððe ecȝ eafoþes getwāfeð,
 oððe fȳres feng, oððe flōdes wylm,
 1765 oððe ȝripe mēces, oððe ȝāres flīht,
 oððe atol yldo; oððe ȝāgena bearhtm
 forsiteð ond forsworceð; semninga bið,
 þæt ȝec, dryht-ȝuma, dēað oferswŷðeð.
 Swā ic Hring-Dena hund missēra

1770 wēold under wolcnum, ond hiȝ wigge belēac
 manigum māȝba ȝeond þysne middan-ȝeard
 æscum ond ecȝum, þæt ic mē ȝenigne

under swegles begonȝ ȝesacan ne tealde. *fall an*
 Hwæt! mē þas on ȝeble edwenden cwōm,

gyrn æfter ȝomene, seoþðan ȝrendel wearð,
 eald ȝewinna, ingenga min;

1775 ic þære sōcne singāles wæg *persecution* Fol. 169^a.
 mōd-ceare micle. þas siȝ Metode þanc, *wes an* continually

ēcean Dryhtne, þas ȝe ic on aldre gebād,

1780 þæt ic on þone hafelan heoro-drēorigne
 ofer eald ȝewin ȝagum starige.

ȝā nū tō setle, symbol-wynne drēoh, *and vespers*
 wigge weorþad; unc sceal worn fela
 māȝma ȝemānra, siþðan morgen bið."

1785 ȝeat wæs ȝlæd-mōd, ȝeong sōna tō,

1766-7. Earle and Clark-Hall translate 'glance of eyes will mar and darken all': an allusion to the evil eye. But the verbs seem to be intransitive: translate then 'the light of thine eyes shall fail.'

1767. *semninga*. Cf. l. 644.

1770. *wigge belēac*. It is not clear whether this means that Hrothgar protected his people 'from war' [Klauber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 464] or 'in war,' 'by his warlike valour.'

The spelling *ig* = *i* is particularly frequent in this part of the poem: *hiȝ* = *hi* (1596); *wigge* = *wige* (1656, 1783); *Scedenigge* = *Scedenige* (1686); *sig* = *si* (1778); *wigtig* = *witig* (1841). See note to l. 1085.

1774. *edwenden*, Grein: MS. *ed wendan*. Cf. ll. 280, 2188.

1776. Most editors read *eald-ȝewinna*. I have avoided such compounds except where clearly indicated by the absence of inflection in the adj. Cf. ll. 878, 945, 1781 (where no editor makes a compound of *eald ȝewin*) with ll. 853, 1881, 2778.

1781. *ofer*, 'after' (cf. l. 2394, note), or possibly 'in spite of' (cf. l. 2409). It seems unnecessary, with Holthausen, to alter to *eald-ȝewinna*, on the analogy of l. 1776.

1783. Wüller, *wig-geweorþad*; Holthausen and Sedgefield, partly following Cosijn [P.B.B. viii. 571], who compares *Elene*, 150, *wige* [*ge*]weorþad. I have followed the MS., for which cf. *Elene*, 1195.

setles nēsan, swā se snottra heht.

þā wæs eft swā ēr ellen-rōfum

flet-sittendum fēgere gereorded

niowan stefne. Niht-helm geswearc

arw 1790 deorc ofer dryht-zumum. Duȝuð eal ārās;

wolde blonden-feax beddes nēsan,

ȝamela Scyldingz. ȝēat unigmetes wel,

rōfne rand-wigan, restan lyste;

sōna him sele-þegn siðes wērgum,

feorran-cundum, forð wisade,

sē for andrysnum ealle beweotede attended to

þegnes þearfe, swylce þy dōgore

heāþo-liðende habban scoldon.

Reste hine þā rūm-heort; reced hliuade *Whīfian* = tow

1800 ȝēap ond gold-fah; ȝæst inne swæf,

oþ þæt hrefn blaca heofones wynne

blið-heort bodode; þā cōm beorht scakan Fol. 169^b.

[scīma æfter sceadwe]. Scaþan önetton, hasten

wāeron æþelingas eft tō lēodum

1805 fūse tō farenne; wolde feor þanon

cuma collen-ferhs cēoles nēsan, *slip*

Heht þā se hearda Hrunting beran

sunu Ecglafes, heht his sword niman,

1792. *unigmetes*. Most edd. have followed Grundtvig²⁹⁸ in normalizing *ig to ge*. But for the spelling see Sievers, § 212, N. 1. It shows the beginning of the development of *ge* to *i*, which is commonest after *un*: cf. *unilic=ungelic*. Holthausen, on the other hand, wishes to write *unigmete* in ll. 2420, 2721, 2728.

1796. *beweotede*, Grundtvig²⁹⁹, Kemble: MS. *beweotene*.

1798. *heāþo-liðende*. See note to l. 1862.

1799. For *hliuade=hliſade*, see Sievers, § 194.

1803. There is no gap in the MS., but metre and sense both demand some supplement: *scīma æfter sceadwe* was suggested by Sievers [*Anglia*, xiv. 137]. It is satisfactory, and has been generally adopted.

Sedgefield proposes: *scīma scyndan*, 'the gleam hastening.'

Grein:

ðā cōm beorht [lēoma]

scakan [ofer scadu].

Heyne:

ðā cōm beorht [sunne]

scakan [ofer grundas].

The objection to both these last emendations is that they suppose two lacunae instead of one.

1805. *farenne*: MS. *farene ne*.

1808, etc. Grundtvig [1861, p. 62] suggested the change of *sunu* to *suna*, and the addition of *hine* after *heht*: Müllenhoff³⁰⁰ the substitution of *lēanes* for *lēanes*. With these alterations the meaning would be: *se hearda*

lēofic īren; sægde him þæs lēanes þanc,
 1810 cwæð, hē þone gūð-wine gōdne tealde,
 wīg-cræftigne; nales wordum lōz lēan
 mēces ecȝe. þæt wæs mōdīg secȝ.
 Ond þā sīð-frome, searwum gearwe,
 wīgend wāron, ēode weorð Denum
 1815 æþelingz tō yppan, þær se ðær wæs,
 hæle hilde-dēor Hrōðgār grētte.

xxvi Beowulf maþelode, bearn Ecȝþēowes:
 "Nū wē sā-līend secȝan wyllað
 feorrā cumene, þæt wē fundiaþ shin b; hasten
 1820 Higelac sēcan; wāron hēr tela
 willum bewenede; þū ūs wel dohtest.
 gif ic þonne on eorþan ȿwihte mæȝ
 þinre mōd-lufan māran tilian, (TILL) gain
 gumena dryhten, þonne ic gȿt dyde,
 1825 gūð-geweorca ic bēo gearo sōna.
 gif ic þæt geþricȝe ofer flōda begangz, Fol. 170a.
 þæt þec ymb-sittend eyesan þýwað, pýwan, oppress
 swā þec hetende hwilum dydon,
 ic ȿē þūsenda þegna bringe
 1830 hæleþa tō helpe. Ic on Higelace wāt,
 ȝēata dryhten, þeah ȿē hē geong sȿ.

(Beowulf) orders Hrunting to be borne to Unferth, bids him take his sword, thanks him for the loan, and courteously speaks well of it.

But the text can be interpreted as it stands. We may render: 'Then the brave one (Beowulf) bade the son of Eglaf bear Hrunting, bade him take his sword.' Or we may suppose that Beowulf has already returned the sword lent by Unferth. Then *se hearda* (Unferth) presents the sword to Beowulf, who courteously thanks him for the gift. The adj. *hearda* can well be applied to Unferth, whose spirit no one doubts (ll. 1166-7), though admittedly he is inferior to Beowulf, to whom the term *hearda* is even more appropriate (ll. 401, 1963). The change of subject (Unferth subject of *heft*, Beowulf of *sægde*) though harsh, can also be paralleled. That a parting gift should be given to Beowulf by so important an official as Unferth seems quite natural. The relations of Beowulf and Unferth would, with this interpretation, be curiously like those of Odysseus and Euryalus (*Odyssey*, viii. 408, etc.). [See Klauber⁶⁰. Other interpretations have been suggested by Jellinek and Kraus, *Z.f.d.A.* xxxv. 280.]

1816. *hæle*, Kemble, : MS. *helle*.

1828. Most editors follow Grein in normalizing to *hettende*.

dydon. Metre demands *dædon* [Sievers] or *dēdon* [Holthausen].

1830. *wāt*, Kemble, : MS. *wac*.

1831. *dryhten*. We might expect *dryhtne*, in apposition with *Higelace*. Is this inexact spelling or inexact syntax?

sȿy. See note to l. 435.

- folces hyrde, þæt hē mec fremman wile
wordum ond weorcum, þæt ic þē wel herige,
ond þē tō ~~ȝe~~oce ȝār-holt bere,
1835 mægenes fultum, þær ȝe bið manna þearf.
Jif him þonne Hrēþie tō hofum ȝēata ^{sm 3} Hnōþe
ȝeþingeð, þeodnes bearn, hē mæg þær fela
frēonda findan; feor-cyþðe bēoð ^{þy dīgan}
sēlran gesōhte, þām þe him selfa dēah." ^{þe dīgan} ^{þe dīgan}
1840 Hrōðȝār mājelode him on ondsware:
"þē þā word-cwydas wiȝtig Drihten
on sefan sende; ne hȳrde ic snotorlicor
on swā ȝeongum feore guman þingian;
þū eart mægenes strang ond on mōde frōd,
1845 wis word-cwida. Wēn ic talige,
gif þæt ȝegangeð, þæt ȝe ȝār nymeð,
hild heoru-ȝrimme, Hrēþles eaferan,
ādl oþðe iren ealdor ȝinne,
folces hyrde, ond þū þin feorh hafast,
1850 þæt þē |Sæ-ȝēatas sēlran næbben Fol. 170^b.
tō ȝecēosenne cyning ȝēnigne,
hord-weard hæleþa, gyf þū healdan wylt
māga rice. Mē þin mōd-sefa
licad lenȝ swā wel, lēofa Bēowulf.

1883. *wordum* and *weorcum*, Thorpe: MS. *weordum* and *worcum*. Such interchange of *eo* and *o* was encouraged by the fact that in L.W.S. *weorc* often became *worc*: cf. Sievers, § 72.

herige, apparently from *herian*, 'praise': 'I will honour thee': but this sense of *herian* is hard to parallel: the comparison of *weordode* in l. 2096 is hardly sufficient. The difficulty is, however, even greater if we take the verb as *hergian*, 'harry,' and interpret, with Leo and Schücking, 'supply with an army,' or, with Cosijn²⁷, 'snatch away.' If the symbol þ is sometimes used for þā (see note to l. 15) it might be so interpreted here: þā ic þē wel herige, i.e. 'when I have so much to report in thy praise,' Hygelac will gladly send help.

1836. *Hrēbric*, Grundtvig²⁹⁴: MS. *hrebrinc*. Cf. l. 1189.

1837. *gebinged*, Grein₂, partially following Kemble₁: MS. *gebinged*.

1840. Since *him* seems hardly sufficient to bear a full stress, Holthausen supposes a lacuna, which he fills thus:

*Hrōdgār mafelode,
eorl æðelum gōd]* [helm Scyldinga,
him on ondsware.

1841. *wigtig*. Kemble, following Thorpe and followed by most editors, altered to *wittig*. But no change is necessary: *wigtig* = *witig*. See notes to ll. 1085 and 1770.

1854. Grein (*Sprachschatz*, under *swā*) and Bugge²⁶, followed by most subsequent editors, *leng swā sēl*, 'the longer the better'—a tempting emendation. But if one finds gross anomalies in accidence in the *Beowulf*, why should one look for a flawless syntax?

- 1855 Hafast þū geféred, þæt þām folcum sceal,
 ȝēata lēodum ond ȝār-Denum,
 sib gemāne, ond sacu restan,
 inwit-niþas, þe hie ēr drugon;
 wesan, þenden ic wealde widan rīces,
 1860 māþmas gemāne; manig ðerne
 ȝōdum ge grēttan ofer ȝanotes bæð; *gannet*; *Solan* *goose*
 sceal hrinȝ-naca ofer heafu bringan *sea*
 lāc ond luf-tācen. Ic þā lēode wāt
 ge wið fēond ge wið frēond fāste geworhte,
 1865 ȝēghwæs untāle ealde wisan.”
 Dā git him eorla hlēo inne gesealde,
 mago Healfdenes, māþmas twelfe,
 hēt [h]ine mid þām (lācum) lēode swāse *ciftr*
 sēcean on gesyntum, snūde eft cuman. *son*
 ȝecyste þā cyning ȝēbelum ȝōd,
 þēoden Scyldinga, ȝegn[a] betstan,
 ond be healse genam; *hruron* *him* tēaras
 blonden-feaxum. Him wās bēga wēn,
 ealdum, in-|frōdum, ȝþres swiðor,
 1875 þæt h[ī]e seoðða[n nā] gesēon mōston,

Fol. 171^a.

1857. *gemāne*, Sievers [P.B.B. ix. 140]: MS. *ge mānum*. The scribal error arises naturally from the three preceding datives.

1859–61. Holthausen regards *wesan* and *ge grēttan* as optatives for *wesen*, etc., ‘let there be’.... This compels us to take a pl. *ge grēttan* with the sg. *manig*. Such syntax is possible, but it is surely simpler to take *wesan* and *ge grēttan* as infinitives depending on *sceal*, *sculan*, supplied from l. 1855.

1862. *heafu*, Kluge¹⁹⁰: MS. *heabu*. *Heabu* was retained by the older editors, who attributed to it the meaning ‘sea’ [from *hēah*: *altum*, *mare*, Grein; cf. also Cosijn, P.B.B. xx. 10]. This would necessitate long *ēa*: which would give us a line, not indeed quite unprecedented, but of an exceedingly unusual type [cf. Sievers in P.B.B. x. 235, 245]. In view of this difficulty, and of the fact that no certain instance of *heabu*=‘sea’ is forthcoming, it seems best to adopt the conjecture of Kluge¹⁹⁰, *ofer heafu*; especially as that phrase occurs later (l. 2477).

If we could substantiate a word *hēabu* meaning ‘sea,’ it would certainly help to explain the compounds *heabo-liðende* (*Beowulf*, 1798, 2955; *Andreas*, 426) and *heabo-sigel* (*Riddles*, lxxii. [lxxiii.] 19). We can explain these as ‘warlike travellers,’ etc., but it would be easier if we could take the first element in the compound as meaning ‘sea.’ For this, however, there seems insufficient evidence.

Sarrazin would retain *ofer heabu*, ‘after the fight’ (cf. ll. 1857–8).

1867. *twelfe*: MS. xii.

1868. *hine*, Thorpe: MS. *inne*.

1871. *ȝegn[a]*, Kemble: MS. *ȝegn*.

1875. *H[ī]e*, Grundtvig¹⁹¹: MS. *he*.

seoðða[n nā]. Bugge¹⁹² supplied *[nā]* in order to give Hrothgar cause for

- mōdige on meþle. Wæs him se man tō þon leof,
 þæt hē þone brēost-wylm forberan ne mehte,
 ac him on hreþre hyge-bendum fæst
 æfter dēorum men dyrne langað
- 1880 bearne wið blōde. Him Bēowulf þanan,
 gūð-rinc gold-wlanc, græs-moldan træd
 since hrēmig; sē-ȝenga bād
 āȝe[n]d-frēan, sē þe on ancre rād.
 þā wæs on ȝanje gifu Hrōðgāres
- 1885 oft geȝhted. Þæt wæs ān cyning
 æȝhwæs orleahtre, oþ þæt hine yldo benam
 mægenes wynnnum, sē þe oft manegum scōd.
- xxvii CWŌM þā tō flōde fela-mōdiga
 hæȝ-stealdra [hēap]; hring-net bāron,

his tears. The corner of the parchment is here broken away, and, on palaeographical grounds alone, it is likely that a short word has been lost, though, when Thorkelin's transcripts were made, only *seodða* was to be seen, as now. Bugge's conjecture is therefore almost certain, and has been supported by Sievers [*Anglia*, xiv. 141] and adopted by Trautmann, Holthausen and Sedgefield.

gesēon, 'see each other.' For a parallel usage of *gesēon* see *Andreas*, 1012: also *gedðlan* in the sense of 'parting from each other' is found in *Wulfstan*. [Cf. Kluge¹⁰⁰; Pogatscher in *Anglia*, xxiii. 273, 299.]

1879-80. *bearn*, Grain: MS. *beorn*. The meaning must be 'a secret longing burnt.' *Beorn* is an unexampled form of the pret. of *beornan* [cf. Sievers, § 386, N. 2], so that it is necessary to make the slight change to either *born* [Thorpe and recent edd.], or *bearn* [Grein], with identical meaning: 'the longing burnt to his blood,' i.e. right into him. So Cosijn¹⁰¹, comparing, for similar use of *wið*, l. 2673. [Cf. also Sievers, *Z.f.d.Ph.* xxi. 363.] Heinzel [*A.f.d.A.* xv. 190] would interpret *bearn* as in l. 67 (from *be-iernan*, 'to run, occur'): but the alliteration is against this.

To avoid the unusual construction in the second half of this line Sedgefield would read *Gewāt him Bēowulf þanan*. Cf. l. 1601.

1883. *āȝe[n]d-frēan*, Kemble: MS. *agedfreadan*.

1885. A colon is usually placed after *gesēhted*, and Earle remarks that what follows is 'the gist of their talk as they went.' I take it to be a reflection of the scop.

1887. For *sē*, Grein, [followed by Holthausen] reads *sēo*, 'old age which has marred so many.' Cf. ll. 1844, 2685.

1889. We should expect *hæȝ-stealdra*, not *hæȝ-stealdra*, and the reading of the text may well be only a misspelling resulting from the preceding *mōdiga*. It is conceivable, however, that the form is here used adjectively.

The addition of [hēap], a conjecture of Grein, and Grundtvig [1861, p. 65], is metrically essential.

bāron. In this type of half-line (A) the second accented syllable is almost always short if preceded by a compound (e.g. l. 888, *gūð-rinc monig*). Sievers [*P.B.B.* x. 224] would accordingly alter to the infinitive here, and in this he is followed by Trautmann (*beran*) and Holthausen (*beron=beran*). As Sievers points out, it is possible that the MS. should be read *beron*, as there is a dot under the first part of the diphthong *æ*, which perhaps is intended to cancel it.

- 1890 locene leoðo-syrcan. Land-weard onfand
 heft-sið eorla, swā hē ðer dyde;
 nō hē mid hearme of hliðes nōsan (NOSE), ^{capo}
 [gæs[tas]] grëtte, ac him tōgēanes rād, Fol. 171^b.
 cweð þet wilcuman Wedera lēodum
- 1895 scaþan scir-hame tō scipe fōron.
 þā wæs on sande sā-ȝeap naca ^{wāk}
 hladen here-wādum, hrингed-stefna
 mēarum ond māðum; mæst hlifade ^{tōwēs}
 ofer Hrōðzāres hord-ȝestrōnum.
- 1900 Hē þām bāt-wearde bunden golde
 swurd gesealde, þet hē syðjan wæs
 on meodu-bence māþme þy weorþra,
yrfe-lāfe. gewāt him on naca
 drēfan dēop wāter, Dena land ofgeaf.
- 1905 þā wæs he mæste mere-hrægla sum,
 segl sāle fæst; sund-wudu þunede; ^{Penian = thūndr}
 nō þār wēg-flotan wind ofer yðum
 siðes ȝetwāfde; sā-ȝenȝa fōr,
 flēat fāmiȝ-heals forð ofer yðe,
- 1910 bunden-stefna ofer brim-strēamas,
 þet hie ȝēata clifu ongitan meahton,
 cūþe næssas; cēol ūp ȝeþrang
 lyft-geswenced, on lande stōd. ^{hāren-īnār}
- Hraþe wæs æt holme hȳð-weard geara, Fol. 172^a.
- 1915 sē þe ðār lange tid lēofra manna
 fūs æt faroðe feor wlātode; ^{weakan - gāz}

1893. MS. defective. Thorkelin's transcript A *gæs* (followed by a blank space); Grundtvig²⁰⁴, *gæs[tas]*.

1895. MS. defective. Thorkelin's transcripts, A *scawan*; B *scaþan*.

1902. *māþme þy weorþra*, Thorpe: MS. *māþma þy weorþre*.

1903. *naca*: MS. *nacan*. Grein suggested *gewāt him on naca*, ['the ship went on': *on* being then an adv., emphatic, and therefore capable of alliterating, as in l. 2523. The alteration is very slight, for elsewhere (ll. 375, 2769) the scribe adds a similar superfluous *n*.]

Bugge²⁰⁷ supposed two half-lines to have been lost.

1913. Sievers [P.B.B. ix. 141] would supply [*þest hē*] *on lande stōd*, comparing l. 404. [So Holthausen and Sedgfield.]

1914. *geara* for *gearu* is probably not a scribal error: *a* for *u* in final unaccented syllables can be paralleled. [Of. Bugge in Z.f.d.Ph. iv. 194; Klaeber, *Anglia*, xxvii. 419.]

1915. *lēofra manna* may depend upon *fūs* or upon *wlātode*, perhaps upon both: 'looked for the beloved men, longing for them.'

- sælde tō sande sid-fælme scip *cross - rosemary*
 oncer-bendum fæst, þy læs hym yþa ȝrym
 wudu wynsuman forwrecan meahte.
- 1920 Hēt þā ûp beran æfelinga gestrēon,
 frætwe ond fæt-gold; næs him feor þanon
 tō gesēcanne since bryttan,
 Higelac Hrēplingz, þær æt hām wunað
 selfa mid gesiðum sē-wealle nēah.
- 1925 Bold wæs betlic, brego rōf cyning, *prince*
 hēa healle, Hygd swiðe geongz,
 wis, wel þungen, þeah ȝe wintra lýt
 under burh-locan gebiden hæbbe
 Hæreþes dohtor; næs hio hnāh swā þeah,
- 1930 ne tō gnēað gifa ȝēata lēodum,
 māþm-gestrēona. Mōd þrýðe [ne] wæg,
 fremu folces cwēn, firen ondrysne; *formid*

1918. *oncer-bendum*, Grundtvig¹⁸⁸: MS. *oncer-bendum*.

1923. Trautmann and Holthausen₂, *wunade*, following Thorpe and Grein. Sievers [P.B.B. ix. 141] regards this and the next line as *oratio recta*. But cf. the present tenses in ll. 1814, 1928, 2495.

Sievers would add *hē* after *þær*. [So Holthausen.]

1925. Kemble, *brego-rōf*, 'the king was a famous chieftain' [so Grundtvig 1861, p. 66], but the hyphen is unnecessary. Holthausen₂ suggests: *brēc rōf cyning hēan healle*, 'the brave king enjoyed his high hall': *brēc* being an Anglian form for W.S. *brēac*.

1926. Either we must interpret 'high were the halls' (an unusual use of the plural), or (as an instrumental-locative sg.) 'in the high hall'; von Grienberger and Schücking, *hēahealle*, 'in the royal hall'; Sedgefield, on *hēahealle*, with the same meaning; on *hēan healle* has also been suggested [Kluge, Holthausen₂].

1928. *hæbbe*. See note to l. 1923, above.

1931. *Mōd þrýðe [ne] wæg*, Schücking: 'She [Hygd], brave queen of the folk, had not the mood, the pride of Thryth': MS. *þrýðo wæg*. The alteration is essential, for *þrýðo* is hardly a possible form, whether we take it as a common or a proper noun: the *u* would be dropped after the long syllable, as in *Ösþrýþ*, *Cyneþrýþ* [cf. J. M. Hart in *M.L.N.* xviii. 118; Holthausen¹⁸⁹]. Yet *þrýðo* is perhaps conceivable as a diminutive of some form like *þrýð-gifu*, as *Ēadu* for *Ēadgifu* [cf. Klaeber in *Anglia*, xxviii. 452]. Both scribes frequently omit *ne*: cf. ll. 44, 1129, 1130, 2006, 2911.

Moreover the emendation explains *fremu folces cwēn*, which seems not very applicable to Thryth: also it explains the otherwise unintelligibly abrupt transition from Hygd to Thryth. Schücking's emendation has been adopted by Holthausen, and is much the best explanation of a difficult passage.

Hygd and Thryth are contrasted, like Sigmund and Heremod.

The violent introduction of this episode from the Offa-cycle points probably to an Anglian origin for our poem. See *Introduction to Beowulf* and *Index of Persons: Thryth*.

1932. Suchier [P.B.B. iv. 501] *firen-ondrysne*. We have elision of final

nænig þæt dorste dēor genēban
 swāesra gesiōa, nefne sin frēa,
 1935 þæt hire an dæges ēagum starede;
 ac him wæl-hende weotode appointed, prepared
 hand-gewriþene; hraþe seobðan wæs ripan = then
 æfter mund-gripe mēce geþinged, ~~and~~ afterward
 1940 þæt hit sceāden-mæl scýran mōste, appointed
 cwealm-bealu cýðan. Ne bið swyld cwēnlic pēaw
 idese tō efnanne, þeah ðe hio ænlicu sý, unigee
 þætte freoðu-webbe fēores onsæce

new man
 e before a vowel in ll. 338 and 442. But perhaps the true explanation of the forms *frōfor* in l. 698 and *fīren* here will be found in Sievers, § 251, N.

1933. *þæt* anticipates the clause *þæt...starede* (l. 1935).
 1934. The MS. may be read either as *sinfreā*, 'the great lord,' or as *sin frēa*, 'her lord.' It has been urged that metrically the first is preferable: yet instances enough can be found of the possessive bearing the alliteration. Cf. note to l. 262.

Thryth is the perilous maiden of legend, who slays her wooers, till the destined husband arrives. Her cruel acts are prior to her marriage, and therefore *sinfreā*, 'the great lord,' i.e. her father, gives good sense. Yet *sin frēa* is possible—none save Offa, her destined husband, could gaze upon her as a woower without paying the penalty. [See Cosijn in P.B.B. xix. 454, Klaeber in *Anglia*, xxviii. 449; and *Introduction to Beowulf*: Thryth.]

1935. *hire an dæges ēagum starede*. (1) This has been interpreted 'gazed on her by the eyes of day' [Grein, etc.]. But *hire an*, 'upon her,' is difficult, for *starian* on takes the acc. (cf. ll. 996, 1485). (2) If we read *ān-dæges*, the rendering 'gazed upon her by day,' or 'the whole day,' has been proposed [Leo]: but here again the construction, *starian hire*, 'to gaze upon her,' is inexplicable. The substitution of *hie* for *hire* has therefore been proposed. (3) The MS. certainly divides *an dæges*. But, since little importance can be attached to this spacing, Bugge [Tidsskr. viii. 296], following a suggestion of P. A. Munch, supposed *and-ðæges=and-ēges* = 'in the presence of' (cf. Goth. *and-augjō*), governing *hire*, 'that gazed with his eyes in her presence.' Suchier [P.B.B. iv. 502] rendered 'eye to eye,' 'into her face,' apparently following Bugge's etymology.

1938. *after mund-gripe*, 'after the arrest' of the presumptuous *gesið*. [So Bugge in Z.f.d.Ph. iv. 207; Suchier in P.B.B. iv. 502.] Sedgefield interprets *mund-gripe* as 'strangling,' but this surely would have rendered the subsequent use of the sword (l. 1939) superfluous.

1939. 'That the adorned sword might make it clear,' or 'decide it' [cf. Holthausen in *Anglia*, Beiblatt, x. 273] 'and make the death known': *sceāden-mæl* is undoubtedly a compound, 'a sword adorned with diverse or distinct patterns' (*sceādan*, 'to divide' or 'decide'). [Cf. Sievers in P.B.B. x. 313: in xxxvi. 429 he compares *wunden-mæl*, l. 1531.] The older critics took *sceāden* as a distinct word, qualifying *hit*: 'might make manifest (*scýran*) the matter when it had been decided,' or 'that it should be decided.' [So Suchier in P.B.B. iv. 502, and (with unnecessary emendation, *scyrian*, after Thorpe's glossary) Bugge in Z.f.d.Ph. iv. 207.] But these renderings are forced and unnecessary.

The second hand in the MS. begins with *mōste*.

1941. *efnanne*. Cf. note to l. 478.

1942. Kemble, *onsēce* [so Rieger⁴⁰³, Schücking and Holthausen]. The emendation is supported by Juliana, 679, *fēores onsōhte*, 'deprived of life.'

æfter lige-torne leofne mannan.
 Hūru þæt onhōhsnod[e] Hemminges māg.
 Ealo-drincende öðer sədan, ^{in other}
 1945 þæt hio lēod-bealewa lās gefremede,
 V. 10 inwit-niða, syððan ærest wearð
 gyfen gold-hroden geongum cempan,
 æðelum diore, syððan hio Offan flet
 1950 ofer fealone flōd be fæder lāre
 siðe gesōhte; ðær hio syððan well
 in gum-stōle, gōde mārē,
 destiny lif-gesceafta lifigende brēac,
 hiold hēah-lufan wið hæleþa brego, Prince
 1955 ealles mon-cynnes, mine gefræge,
 þone sēlestān bi sām twēonum,
 eormen-cynnes. Forðam Offa wæs,
 1960 1944. ^{Fol. 178a.} geofum ond gūðum gār-cēne man,
 wide geweorðod; wisdōme hēold
 eðel sinne. Þonon Eomār wōc
 hæleſum tō helpe, Hem[m]inges māg,
 nefa gārmundes, niða cræftig. ^{shusy}
 xxviii GEwāt him sā se hearda mid his hond-scole
 sylf æfter sande sā-wonȝ tredan,

1944. *onhōhsnod[e]*, Thorpe: MS. *on hōhsnod*: *onhōhsnian* does not occur elsewhere. Dietrich [*Z.f.d.A.* xi. 413-5] proposed a derivation from *hōsc* = *hūsc*, 'contempt': 'Hemming's kinsman scorned this.' But the best suggestion is that of Bugge [*Tidsskr.* viii. 302] who took *onhōhsnian* as 'hamstring' [cf. O.E. *hōhsinu*: Mod. Eng. *hock*, *hough*: M.H.G. (*ent*) *hāhsen*]. Bugge interpreted the word in a figurative sense, 'stop' 'hinder.'

Hemminges, Kemble: MS. *hem ninges*; in l. 1961 the name is written *heminges*. A comparison of the many passages where this name (or its cognates) appears seems to show that the correct form is *Hemming* [cf. Müllenhoff¹⁵; Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 501; Binz in *P.B.B.* xx. 172]. The 'kinsman of Hemming' who 'put a stop to' Thryth's cruel dealings is presumably Offa.

1945. öðer sədan, 'said yet another thing,' i.e. 'said further'; not 'said otherwise.' The words do not imply contradiction with what was said before. [Cf. Cosijn²⁶; Klauber in *Anglia*, xxviii. 448.]

1946. If we retained the MS. reading *bæs*, we should have to take *brego* also as a *gen.*, which is unparalleled, the word being elsewhere extant only in *nom. voc.* and *acc.*. Hence almost all editors follow Thorpe in altering to *bone*.

1946. For the MS. *geomor*, which fails to alliterate, Thorpe read *Eomār*; so, simultaneously and independently, Bachlechner [*Germ.* i. 298] *Eomār*. Eomār, in the Mercian genealogies, is grandson of Offa (see *Index of Persons*). The emendation seems fairly certain, though a skilful attempt to defend *geomor*, as referring to Offa's dulness in his youth, has been made by Miss Rickert [Mod. Phil. ii. 54-8].

- wide warðas; woruld-candel scān,
 sigel sūðan fūs; hi sið drugon,
 elne geēodon, tō ðæs ƿe eorla hlēo,
 bonan Onȝenþeos burgum in innan,
 geongne gūð-cyning ȝodne gefrunon *they went*
- hringas dælan. Higelāce wæs
 sið Beowulfes snūde ȝecyðed,
 þæt ðær on wortig wigendra hlēo,
 lind-ȝestealla, lifigende cwōm,
 heaðo-läces häl tō hofe ȝongan.
- Hraðe wæs gerȳmed, swā se rīca bebēad,
 feðe-ȝestum flet innan-weard.
- gesæt þā wið sylfne, sē ðā sækce genæs, *her an = escape*
 mæg wið mæge, syððan man-dryhten Fol. 173^b.
- þurh hlēðor-cwyde holdne ȝegrëtte
 meaglum wordum. Meodu-scencum hwearf *wand - dragute*
 zeond þæt heal-reced Hæreves dohtar,
 lufode ðā lēode, lið-wæge bær
 Hænum tō handa. Higelāc onȝan

1968. The actual 'slayer of Ongentheow' was Eofor: but, according to Germanic custom, the retainer's achievement is attributed to the chief.

1975. *Hraðe* alliterates here with *r*. [Cf. Sievers in P.B.B. x. 272.]

1978-80. Ambiguous. [Cf. Klauber⁴⁶.] Does Beowulf greet his 'gracious lord,' or the lord his 'faithful [thane]?'?

1981. *heal-reced*, Kemble: MS. þæt side reced. Zupitza: 'side added over the line in the same hand I think, but with another ink.' Unless two half lines have been omitted [as Holthausen supposes] the emendation is necessary for the alliteration.

The meaning of the mark in the MS. under the first *e* of *reced* is uncertain. Zupitza thinks it may be a mere flourish here, whilst it is used to convert *e* into *a* in *bel* (l. 2126). In *fæðmīg* (l. 2652) also it is ambiguous; the older form of the optative would have been *fæðniās* [cf. Sievers, § 361]. Under the *a* of *sækce* (l. 1989) it seems to be meaningless.

1983. *Hænum*: MS. hæ nū. Zupitza writes: 'between *a* and *n* a letter (I think *d*) erased.' There seems to me no doubt as to the erased letter having been *d*.

Hæ(d)num may be a proper name signifying the Geatas, or some tribe associated with them. So Bugge¹⁰, who interprets 'dwellers of the heath' (of Jutland) in accordance with his theory of the Geatas being Jutes. But the evidence for any name corresponding to *Hæ(d)nas* in Jutland is not satisfactory. The *Hæ(d)nas* would rather be identical with the O.N. *Hei(d)nar*, the dwellers in *Heiðmörk*, Hedemarken, in central Scandinavia. Warriors from this district might well have been in the service of Hygelac; or the poet may be using loosely a familiar epic name. That those *Hæðnas* were known in O.E. tradition seems clear from *Widsith*, 81. The last transcriber of *Beowulf*, not understanding the name, and taking it for the adj. 'heathen,' may then (as Bugge supposes) have deleted the *d*, not liking to apply such an epithet as 'heathen' to Hygelac's men.

- sinne geseldan in sele þām hēan
 1985 fægre fricgcean, hyne fyrwet bræc, *curiosity*
 hwylce Sā-ȝata siðas wēron:
 "Hū lomp ȝow on lāde, lēofa Biowulf,
 þā ȝū færinga feorr gehogodes, hyfan = purpose
 sækce sēcean ofer sealte wāter,
 1990 hilde tō Hiorote? Ac ȝū Hrōðgāre
 wid-cūðne wēan wihte gebēttest,
 mārum ȝēodne? Ic ȝæs mōd-ceare
 1995 sorh-wylmum sēað, siðe ne trūwode *hasted*
 lēofes mannes. Ic ȝē lange bæd,
 þæt ȝū þone wæl-ȝēst wihte ne grētte,
 lēte Sū-Dene sylfe geworðan *wittle*
 ȝūðe wið ȝrendel. ȝode ic þanc secȝe,
 þæs ȝe ic ȝē gesundne gesēon mōste."
 Biowulf maðelode, bearne Ecȝdīoēs:
 2000 "þæt is undyrne, dryhten Higelāc,
 [māre] gemēting, monegum fīra,
 hwylc [orleg-]jhwil uncer ȝrendles
 wearð on ȝām wanȝe, þær hē worna fela
 Sige-Scyldingum sorgē gefremede,
 2005 yrmē tō aldre; ic ȝæt eall gewræc,
 swā [be]gylpan [ne] þearf ȝrendeles māȝa

Fol. 174^a.

Grein₁, followed by Sedgefield, conjectured *hælum*, i.e. dat. pl. of *hæle*(*b*), 'man, hero.' But although the *ð* is often dropped in the nom. *hæle* for *hæleþ*, a dat. pl. *hælum* is not paralleled, and if we wish to interpret the passage so, it is probably best, with Holthausen, to alter to *hæleðum*, the only recognised form (cf. l. 2024).

1985. Grein₁ puts into parenthesis (*hyne fyrwet bræc*); but ll. 232, 2784, show that these words form a satisfactory parallel to *fricgcean*, and can govern a following interrogative clause.

1989. MS. *sækce*. See note to l. 1981.

1991. *wid-*, Thorkelin, Thorpe: MS. *wið*.

1994, etc. The 'discrepancy' with ll. 415, etc., 435, etc., is not one which need trouble us much.

1995. *wæl-ȝēst*. See note to l. 102.

2001. MS. defective (more than usually) here, and in l. 2002: [māre], Grein₁.

2002. [orleg-], Thorpe.

2006. MS. defective, here and in ll. 2007, 2009. Many editors (including recently Sedgefield) follow the reading of Grundtvig²²⁶: *swā [ne] gyłpan þearf*: *ne* certainly is demanded by the sense, but that *ne* was not the word missing before *gyłpan* is implied by Thorkelin's transcripts: A has *swabe*, B *swal*, which seems to show that a portion of a letter involving a long upright stroke could be read.

Against the reading of the text it may be urged that *begielpan* is other-

- in wash
2010
- [*æniȝ*] ofer eorðan ūht-hlem þone,
 sē þe lengest leofað lāðan cynnes
f[äcne] bifongen. Ic ȝær furðum cwōm
tō ȿām hring-sele Hrōðgār grētan;
 sōna mē se māra mago Healfdenes,
syððan hē mōd-sefan minne cūðe, cunnan
wið his sylfes sunu setl getāhte. tāecan
- Weorod wæs on wynne; ne seah ic widan feorh
 2015 under heofones hwealf heal-sittendra
medu-drēam māran. Hwilium māru cwēn,
friðu-sibb folca, flet eall geond-hwearf, ^{“pace”} ^{“flour”}
bædde byre geonze; oft hio bēah-wriðan
 sege [*sealde*], ȝær hie tō setle ȝēong. Fol. 174^b.
- Vault
2020
- Hwilium for [d]uguðe dohtor Hrōðgāres
 eorlum on ende ealu-wāȝe bær,
þā ic Frēaware flet-sittende

wise unknown, and that it assumes an omission of *ne* where there is no gap in the MS. But the reading *ne gylpan bearf* involves difficulties at least as serious: for *gielpa* with an acc. can hardly be paralleled, and we should expect *gylpan ne bearf* (*nē gylpan bearf* would mean ‘nor need he boast’). With difficulties thus on both sides there seems no justification for deserting the reading of Thorkelin’s transcripts [cf. Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 481].

2007. [*æniȝ*], Kemble₁.

ūht-hlem refers to the crash between Beowulf and Grendel rather than (as Gummere thinks) to the lamentation caused of old by Grendel (ll. 128-9) which is now no longer to be a cause of boasting to his kin: *hlem* signifies ‘crash’ rather than ‘lamentation.’

2009. [*fäcne*] *bifongen* [so Schücking and Sedgefield] was first suggested by Bugge²⁷, and is supported by Juliana, 350, where the devil is so described.

Thorkelin’s transcripts read: A *fā* and a blank; B *fer...*; Kemble_{1,2} reads *fār-bifongen* [so Wülker]; Kemble₃, *fen-bifongen*; Grundtvig [1861, p. 69] *jenne bifongen*; *flesce bifongen*, ‘enveloped in flesh’ [Trautmann, Holthausen] is good in itself, but seems incompatible with the (certainly very conflicting) evidence of Thorkelin’s transcripts. These leave us in doubt what was the letter following *f*, but make it clear that it was not *l*.

2018. The MS. reading, *bædde*, must mean ‘constrained, urged them to be merry.’ But the conjecture of Klaeber²⁸ seems likely: *bædde from bieldan*, ‘encouraged, cheered’ [so Holthausen_{2,3}, Schücking]. Cf. l. 1094.

2019. MS. defective at corner: Thorpe, [*sealde*]. Many editors have normalized to *hio*: but the spelling *hie=hēo* can be paralleled. See Sievers, § 334.

ȝēong. Note the exceptional indicative here, after *ȝēr*.

2020. MS. defective: [d]uguðe, Grundtvig²⁹.

2021. *eorlum on ende.* This is often interpreted ‘to the earls at the end of the high table,’ i.e. ‘the nobles.’ But the noblest did not sit at the end, but in the middle of the table. [Cf. Clark-Hall.] So the meaning must rather be ‘from one end to the other.’ Cosijn³⁰ would alter to *on handa*.

nemnan hýrde, þær hio [næ]gled sinc
 hæleðum sealde. Sio geháten [is], ^{promised} (written)
 2025 geonȝ, gold-hroden, gladum suna Fródan;
 [h]afað þas geworden wine Scyldinga, ^{werhān}
 rices hyrde, ond þæt ræd talað,
 þæt hē mid ðy wife wæl-fæhða dæl,
 sæcca gesette. Oft seldan hwær ^{ofr bīþ sēl and wāi}
 æfter lēod-hryre lýtla hwile
 bon-gār búgeð, þeah seo brýd duze.
 Mæg þas þonne ofþyncan ȝéoden Heahbeardna ^{disple}
 ond þegna gehwām þāra lēoda,
 þonne hē mid fæmnan on flett gāð,

2023. MS. defective at edge. [*nægled*, Grein's emendation, is confirmed by the *næglede bēagas* of the *Husband's Message*, l. 34.

2024. MS. defective at edge, here and in l. 2026: [*is*] supplied by Kluge. So all recent editors. That some such short word has been lost at the edge of the page is clear from the present condition of the MS. and also from Thorkelin's transcripts.

2026. [*h*]af*u*.^d. MS. defective at edge: emendation of Kemble.
 2028. *wæl-fæhða dæl*, 'the manifold murderous feuds.' Cf. ll. 1150, 1740, etc., and 2068 below.

2029. *Oft* ends a line in the MS., which is defective at the beginning of the next line, the *s* of *seldan* being gone. In this gap Heyne proposed to insert the negative: *oft* [*nō*] *seldan* *hwær*. For the tautology of 'often, not seldom' cf. l. 3019, and *Psalm lxxiv. 4*. [Other parallels quoted by Bugge, *Tidskr.* viii. 54.]

Zupitz's view, however, with which I agree, is that there is not room enough for *nō* to have stood before *seldan*, though Kölbing and Würker think there is. *Oft seldan* has been defended by Koch [*Anglia*, xxvii. 233] as meaning 'as a rule there is seldom a place where the spear rests, when some time has elapsed....' Koch compares l. 3062. [See also Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xliv. 125: he would interpret, 'As a rule it is only in rare instances and for a short time that the spear rests....']

Sedgefield suggests *Oft seld (=sæld) onhwearf æfter lēodhryre*, 'often has fortune changed after the fall of a prince.' But this hardly gives a satisfactory sense. Fortune did not change. Ingeld was defeated, like his father before him. Better is the conjecture of Holthausen, *Oft [bið] sēl and wær*, 'often is there prosperity and peace....'

2032. Kemble₁, etc., read *ðēodne*. In favour of this it can be urged that *ofþyncan* always takes a dat. of the person, and that *ðēoden* is not a defensible dat. form. But *ðēoden* is the clear reading of the MS., and he would be a bold man who should correct all its grammatical anomalies. [Cf. Klaeber²⁹.]

2033. *þāra* is emphatic, and hence can take the alliteration.
 2034, etc. The general drift of what follows is perfectly clear. The Danish warriors, who escort Freawaru into the hall of the Heathobear king, Ingeld (see *Index of Persons*: Heathobear, Ingeld), carry weapons which have been taken from slaughtered Heathobear champions during the war now ended. An old Heathobear warrior urges on a younger man (apparently not, in this version, Ingeld himself) to revenge, and in the end this Heathobear youth slays the Dane, the *fæmnan þegn* of l. 2059, who wears his father's sword; the slayer (*se öðer*, l. 2061) takes to flight. Thus the feud breaks out again.

2035 dryht-bearn Dena duguða bi werede; ^{werende} ^{a hand up w}
 on him gladiað zomelra lāfe
 heard ond hring-mæl, Heaðabearna gestrēon,
 þenden hie ðām wæpnum wealdan mōston,
 [xxix] oð ðæt hie forlæddan tō ðām lind-plegan
 2040 swāese gesiðas ond hyra sylfra feorh.
 þonne cwið æt bēore, sē ðe bēah |gesyhð, Fol. 175^a. ^{ho asere}

2035. *bi werede*, Grein.: MS. *bivenede*. The alteration is exceedingly slight, since the difference between *n* and *r* in O.E. script is often imperceptible, and may well have been so here in the original from which our *Beowulf* MS. was copied; cf. *uder* for *under*, l. 2755.

Several interpretations of this passage are possible, (1) *hē* refers, not to Ingeld, but proleptically to the *dryht-bearn Dena*: 'when he [viz. the noble scion of the Danes] moves in the hall amid the chivalry [of the Heathobeardan] then doth it displease Ingeld and all his men.'

The repeated *bonne* seems to demand this interpretation. The Heathobeardan have consented to bury the feud, but *when they see, then they can no longer control their fury.*

But in spite of this, and of the slightness of the emendation *bi werede*, which it almost necessitates, most critics retain *bivenede*. We may then suppose that (2) *hē* refers to Ingeld, the *ðeoden Heaðobeardna*, and that the conjunction *þæt* has to be understood before *dryht-bearn*: it displeases Ingeld, 'when he goes with his lady into hall, that his high lords should entertain a noble scion of the Danes' [Clark-Hall, following Wyatt]. This interpretation compels us to assume a pl. subject with a sg. verb (*duguða bivenede*), but in subordinate clauses such false concords can be paralleled: cf. ll. 1051, 2180, 2164, 2251, etc. For the omission of *þæt* of. l. 801 and note to l. 2206.

In both (1) and (2) the *dryht-bearn Dena* is a young Danish warrior escorting the queen. Some editors alter to *dryht-beorn*, 'noble warrior.'

(3) Sedgefield takes *dryht-bearn Dena* to mean the young queen herself: 'it displeases Ingeld when he treads the floor with his wife, that noble child of the Danes, attended by her chivalry.' With this interpretation it is, of course, to the *duguð*, and not to the *dryht-bearn*, that the mischief-causing weapons belong.

(4) Klaeber [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 465] would take *duguða bivenede* as a parenthesis: 'the heroes are being feasted.' (For the omission of the verb 'to be' Klaeber compares ll. 811, 1559.)

2037. *Heaðabeardna*. Thorpe normalized to *Heaðobeardna*, and has been followed by most editors. It is not easy to say whether the omission of the *d* is an error of the scribe, due to confusion with *bearn*, 'child,' or whether it represents the omission of the middle consonant, which frequently occurs when three consonants come together. [Cf. Bülbbring, § 583.] The *d* is omitted also below (l. 2067) and was likewise omitted by the scribe of the *Exeter Book* (*Widsith*, 49) who, however, corrected himself.

2038-9. *hie...hie*: the Heathobeard warriors.

2039. The MS. has a large capital *O* at the beginning of this line, such as one finds elsewhere only at the beginning of a new section (cf. l. 1740). But the number *xxix* [xxviii] is wanting, and the next break is at l. 2144, where the number is *xxxii*. There are signs of confusion and erasure in the numbering from the twenty-fourth section (l. 1651) up to this point.

2041. *bēah* is strange, for it is a sword, not an armlet, which is the cause of strife. If *bēah* can mean simply 'treasure,' it may be applied to a sword, like *māþfum* (ll. 2055, 1528). [Cf. Klaeber⁶².]

Bugge⁶³ would read *bā*: the old warrior gazes upon both Freawaru and her escort.

eald æsc-wiga, sē ðe eall gem[an],
 gār-cwealm gumena —him bið grim sefa—,
 onginneð geōmor-mōd geong[um] cempan
 2045 þurh hreðra gehygd higes cunnian,
 wīg-bealu weccean, ond þæt word ācwyð.
 'Meaht ȳū, min wine, mēce gecnāwan,
 þone þin fæder tō gefeohte bær
 under here-grimān hindeman siðe,
 2050 dȳre iren, þær hyne Dene slōgon,
 wēoldon wæl-stōwe, syððan Wiðergylf læg
 æfter hæleþa hryre, hwate Scyldungas?
 Nū hēr þāra banena byre nāt-hwylces
 frætwum hrēmiz on flet gāð,
 2055 morðres gylpe[ð], ond þone māðþum byreð,
 þone þe ȳū mid rihte rāðan sceoldest.
 Manað swā ond myndgāð mæla gehwylce
 sārum wordum, oð ȳæt sæl cymeð,
 þæt se fæmnan þegn fore fæder dādum
 2060 æfter billes bite blōd-fāg swefeð,
 ealdres scyldiz; him se ðær þonan
 losað [li]figende, con him land geare.
 þonne bioð [ā]brocene on bā healfe

Fol. 175^b.

Holthausen's conjecture, *beorn*, referring to the Danish warrior who carries the sword (the *fæmnan þegn* of l. 2059), has been adopted by Sedgefield, but abandoned by Holthausen himself.

2042. MS. defective at corner and edge: *gem[on]*, Grundtvig²⁰⁶.

2044. MS. defective: Kemble₁ and Grein₁ supply *geong[um]*. Schücking follows Kemble₂, *geong[ne]*.

2048. The alliteration is improved by the addition of *frōd* before *fæder* [Holthausen₂, so Sedgefield₂] or of *fæg* after [Holthausen₃].

2051. *Wiðergylf*. Some of the older editors take the word as a common noun: so Heyne₅, *syððan wiðer-gyld læg*, 'when vengeance failed.' But a hero of this name is mentioned in *Widsith*, 124, although not in a context which would connect him with this story.

2052. *Scyldungas*, in apposition with *Dene*.

2055. MS. defective at edge: *gylpeð*, Kemble₁. For *māðþum* referring to a sword, cf. l. 1528 and *māðþum-sweord*, l. 1023.

2062. MS. defective at corner and edge here and in two following lines. Thorkelin's transcripts, A *figende*, B *eigende*; Thorkelin's edition, *wigende* (so older editors); Heyne, [li]figende, followed by all recent editors.

him is a kind of 'ethic dative' or 'dative of advantage,' which cannot be rendered in modern English.

2063. Thorkelin's transcripts A and B *orocene* (B with a stop before it); Kemble₁, [ā]brocene [so Zupitza, Holthausen, Sedgefield]; Schücking, *brocene*. The space indisputably fits *ābrocene* best.

FATH-Sweard

- āð-sweord eorla, [syð]ðan Ingelde
 2065 weallað wæl-niðas, ond him wif-lufan
 æfter cear-wælmum cōlran weorðað.
 þy ic Heaðobearna hyldo ne telge, ^{FANT}
 dryht-sibbe dæl, Denum unfæcne,
 frēond-scipe fæstne. Ic sceal forð sprecan
 2070 gēn ymbe grendel, þæt ðū geare cunne,
 since brytta, tō hwan syððan wearð "to what issue"
 hond-ræs hæleða. Syððan heofones gim
 glād ofer grundas, gæst yrre cwōm,
 eatol æfen-grom, ûser nēasan,
 2075 ðær wē gesunde ssel weardodon. ^{acc., rel.} | Distinguish b.
 þær wæs Hondscið hild onsæze, ^{impending} i attackis
 feorh-bealu fægum; hē fyrmest læz, liegan (cf. legan
 gyrded cempa; him grendel wearð, ^{liez} LAY
 mærum magu-þegne, tō müð-bonan,
 2080 lēofes mannes lic eall forswealz. ^{body} (LYCH-gate)
 Nō ȳ ðær út ðā gēn idel-hende
 bona blödig-tōð, bealewa gemyndig, "g butchers mind"
 of ðām gold-sele gongan wolde;
 ac hē mægnes rōf min costode, ^{cultiv. i hy. more}
 2085 grāpode gearo-folm. glōf hangode ^{Fol. 176a.}
 ~ ~ ~ sid ond syllic, searo-bendum fæst;
 sio wæs orþoncum eall gezgyrwed
 dēofles cræftum ond dracan fellum. FELL, p. 47

2084. *āð-sweord*, Thorkelin's correction: MS. *ad-sweord*.

[syð]ðan, Kemble, : MS. defective at edge.

2087. *Heaðobearna*. Cf. note to l. 2037.

2076. *Hondscið*=*Hondsciōe* (dat.): presumably the name of the Geat slain by Grendel (ll. 740, etc.). *Hondscio* is naturally first mentioned by name to the people who know him. Cf. the delay in mentioning the name of Beowulf (l. 843).

Some editors have been unwilling to follow Grundtvig and Holtzmann [*Germ. VIII*, 496] in taking this as a proper name, and have seen in it a reference to Grendel's 'glove' (cf. l. 2085). But a comparison of ll. 2482-3 (*Hædscynne wearð...gūð onssēge*), and the fact that place names postulating a proper name *Hondscið* are found in both English and German charters (*Andscōheshām*, *Handschuchshaim*) seems to place the matter beyond doubt.

It is necessary, with Holtzmann and Rieger⁴⁰⁵, to alter the *hilde* of the MS. to *hild*. [Cf. also Bugge, in *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 209.]

2079. *magu*, Kemble,: MS. *mærū magu* (i.e. *magum*) *þegne*. But see ll. 293, 408, etc. The mistake is due to 'repetition,' *magu* being written, incorrectly, through the influence of *mærū*. In l. 158 we have the opposite error of 'anticipation.'

2085. *gearo*, Thorkelin's correction: MS. *geareo*.

Hē mec þēr on innan unsynnigne,
 2090 dior dæd-fruma, gedōn wolde
 manigra sumne; hyt ne mihte swā,
 syððan ic on yrre upp-riht āstōd.
Tō lang ys tō reccenne, hū i[c ð]ām lēod-sceaðan
 yfla gehwylces <h>ond-lēan forgeald;
 2095 þēr ic, þēoden min, þine lēode
 weorðode weorcum. Hē on weg losade,
 lȳtle hwile lif-wynna br[ea]c; brūcan
hwæþre, him sio swiðre swaðe weardade
 hand on Hiorte, ond hē hēan ȝonan,
 2100 mōdes geōmor, mere-grund gefeoll.
 Mē þone wæl-rās wine Scildunȝa
 fættan golde fela lēanode,
 manegum māðnum, syððan mergen cōm,
 ond wē tō symble geseten hæfdon. STT 1950 Ha.
 2105 þēr wæs gidd ond glēo. gōmela |Scilding, Fol. 176.
fela fricgende, feorran rehte; reccan = relate
hwilum hilde-dēor hearpan wynne,
gomen-wudu grētte, hwilum gyd āwræc ufer hille
(reccan)

2093. *reccegne*. See note to l. 478.

MS. defective at edge here and in l. 2097. Thorkelin's transcript A has *huiedam*; *hū i[c ð]ām* is a conjecture of Grundtvig²⁹⁷.

2094. *ond-lēan*, Grein.; MS. *ond lēan*. The alliteration demands *ond-lēan*, since in the first half-line the alliterating word is certainly *yfla*, not *gehwylder*. See note to l. 1541, where *hand-lēan* has been similarly mis-written.

2097. *br[ea]c*. The evidence of Thorkelin's transcripts is confused (*bræc* A; *brene* altered to *brec* B). Probably the MS. had *breac*; it was so read, conjecturally, by Kemble.

2100. Cf. *erðan gefeoll*, l. 2834, and *næs gerād*, l. 2898.

2107. Since it is Hrothgar who speaks in ll. 2105–6, and again in ll. 2109–10, it seems natural to assume that he is the *hilde-dēor* who plays the harp in l. 2107; rather than [with Earle, Clark-Hall and others] to assume an abrupt transition from Hrothgar to some anonymous warrior, and back to Hrothgar again. 'The poem gives us no ground,' says Clark-Hall, for attributing to Hrothgar 'the versatility of some modern monarchs.' But surely the burden of proof must lie with those who adopt a confused syntax in order to deny musical talent to Hrothgar. The ideal Germanic monarch was a skilled harper: Gunnar could even play with his toes [Volsunga saga, cap. 37]. And, as a matter of history, the last king of the Vandals, driven to the mountains, craved three boons from his conquerors: one was a harp, with which he might bewail his lot. [Procopius, *Bell. Vand.* II. 6.]

2108. *gomen*, Grundtvig²⁹⁷: Thorkelin's transcripts A and B *gōmel*: *mel* not now visible in MS.

- sōð ond sārlīc; hwilum syllic spell
 2110 rehte æfter rihte rūm-heort cyning;
 hwilum eft ongan eldo gebunden,
 gomel gūð-wiga giozuðe cwiðan ^{mourn} lament,
 hilde-strengo; hreðer inne wēoll,
 þonne hē wintrum frōd worn gemunde.
- pleasure* 2115 Swā wē þær inne ondlangne dæz
 niode nāman, oð ðæt niht becwōm
 öðer tō yldum. þā wæs eft hraðe
 gearo gyrm-wræce grendeles mōdor,
 siðode sorh-full; sunu dēað fornam,
- 2120 wiȝ-hete Wedra. Wif unhȳre uncanny
 hyre bearn gewræc, beorn ācwealde
 ellenlice; þær wæs Æschere,
 frōdan fyrn-witan, feorh ūð-ȝenze.
 Nōðer hȳ hine ne mōston, syððan mergen cwōm,
 2125 dēað-wērigne Denia lēode,
 bronde forbærnan, ne on bēl hladan ^{BALE}. *line*
 lēofne mannan; |hio þæt ic ætbær Fol. 177.
 fēondes fæð[mum] un[der] firȝen-strēam.
 þæt wæs Hrōðgāre hrēowa tornost, *bitter*
 2130 þārā þe lēod-fruman lange begēate.
 þā se ȝēoden mec ȝine life
 healsode hrēoh-mōd, þæt ic on holma geþring ^{the ong.}
 eorl-scipe efnde, ealdre ȝenēðe,
 mārðo fremede; hē mē mēde gehēt.
 2135 Ic ȝā ȝæs wālmes, þe is wide cūð,
 grimne, gryrelicne grund-hyrde fond.

2109. *sārlīc*. Grein₁, followed by Holthausen_{2,3}, *searolic*, 'cunning.' But note that the song is of an elegiac type. [Cf. Schücking in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 12.]

2126. MS. *bēl* (= *bæl*). See note to l. 1981.

2128. *fæð[mum]*, Grein₂; MS. torn. Grein's emendation probably represents what was actually written in the MS. Zupitza gives the MS. reading as *fæðrunga*, but *unga* rests only upon a conjecture of Thorkelin, and the torn letter, which Thorkelin read as *r*, may well have been part of an *m*.

[un]der. Kemble₁ conjectured [*bær un*]der.

2131. *ȝine life*, 'conjured me by thy life': certainly not, as Earle translates it, 'with thy leave.' For 'leave' is *lēaf*; also, how could Hygelac's leave be obtained?

2136. *grimne*, Thorpe: MS. *grimme*.

þær unc hwile wæs hand-ȝemēne;
 holm heolfre wōoll, ond ic hēafde becearf
 in ȝām [grund]-sele ȝrendeles mōdor
 2140 ēacnum ecgum; unsōfte þonan
 feorh oþferede; næs ic fæxe þā gȳt; *fated*
 ac mē eorla hlēo eft gesearde
 māðma menigeo, maga Healfdenes.

xxxI Swā se ȝād-kyning þēawum lyfde;

2145 nealles ic ȝām lēanum forloren hæfde,
 mægnes mēde, ac hē mē [māðma]s ȝeaf,

Fol. 177^b.

sunu Healfdenes, on [min]ne sylfes dōm,

ðā ic ȝē, beorn-cyning, bringan wylle,

estum ȝeƿwan. ȝēn is eall æt ȝē ^{a gāt in}

[minra] lissa gelong; ic lȳt hafo ^{as i} = dependent

hēafod-māga nefne, Hyzelāc, ȝec."

Hēt ðā in beran eafor, hēafod-segn,

heaðo-stēapne helm, häre byrnan, ^{hāry - byrnie}

2187. All recent editors read *hand gemēne*, but cf. German *handgemein werden*, 'to fight hand to hand.'

2189. No gap in MS. [grund-] was conjectured independently by Grundtvig²⁰⁷ and Bouterwek (*Z.f.d.A.* xi. 97); [gūð]-sele, Thorpe [followed by Holthausen and Sedgefield].

2146. MS. defective in corner here and in next line. Thorkelin's transcripts A and B give ...is: Grundtvig²⁰⁷ and Kemble₁ conjecture [māðma]s.

2147. [min]ne, Kemble₁: [*ein*]ne, the emendation of Grundtvig [1861, p. 73], gives inferior sense. With on [min]ne sylfes dōm cf. on *hyra sylfra dōm* (*Maldon*, 38), 'at my, their own choice.' Exactly parallel is the old Icelandic legal expression *sjalfdāmi*, 'self-doom,' the right of one party to settle for himself the extent of the compensation he shall receive from the other. So, too, in the 'Cynewulf and Cyneheard' episode in the *A. S. Chronicle*, the pretender offers to the retainers of the fallen king *hiera ȝāgene dōm*, 'as much as they wished': and in *Beowulf*, 2964, Ongentheow had to abide *Eafores ȝāne dōm*, 'Eofor did as he chose with him.' [See Koch in *Anglia*, xxvii. 235.] Cf. the Old Saxon phrase *an is seitvēs dōm* [*Heliank*, 4488, where Sievers' note should be compared].

2149-50. Does this mean 'From now on I look to you only for my reward: I have done with foreign service'?

2150. MS. *lissa gelong* is unmetrical [Sievers]: emendations suggested are *lissa gelenge* or *gelongra*: but a simpler remedy is to transpose the words [Holthausen, *Litteraturblatt*, xxi. 61] or to supply *minra* before *lissa gelong* [Klaeber, in *J.E.G.Ph.* viii. 257: so Holthausen₂].

hafo. For this old form of the 1st pers. sg. cf. ll. 2668, 3000.

2152. Most editors read *eafor-hēafod-segn*. For the triple compound Cosijn²¹ compares *wulf-hēafod-trēo*. But, as compounds of three words are as rare in O.E. poetry as compounds of two words are common, it seems better to make two parallels, like *wudu, wal-sceaftas* (l. 398).

But what is this boar ensign? A helmet, or an ensign with a boar-figure upon it? The last alternative is supported by l. 1021 [Klaeber²²]. The *eoforcumbul* of *Elene*, 259, hardly helps us, being similarly ambiguous.

2155 gūð-sweord geatolic, gyd æfter wræc:

"Mē ðis hilde-sceorp Hrōðgār sealde,
snotra fengel; sume worde hēt,
þæt ic his ærest ðe ̄st gesægde; ~~tan~~
cwæð þæt hyt hæfde Hiorogār cyning,
lēod Scyldunga, lange hwile;

2160 nō ̄sy ̄ær suna sīnum syllan wolde,

hwatum Heoroweard, þēah hē him hold wære,
brōost-ȝewādu. Brūc ealles well."

Hyrde ic, þæt þām frætwum fēower mēaras

lungre gelice lāst weardode,

æppel-fealuwe; hē him ̄st geteah

mēara ond māðma. Swā sceal |mæg dōn,

Fol. 178^a.

nealles inwit-net ȳðrum bregdon,

dyrnnum cræfte dēað rēn[ian] prepare

hond-ȝesteallan. Hygelāce wæs

2170 niða heardum nefas swyðe hold,

ond gehwæðer ȳðrum hrōþra ȝemyndiz.

Hyrde ic, þæt hē ȝone heals-bēah Hygde gesalde,
wrætlicne wundur-māðum, ȝone þe him Wealhðeo

ȝeaf,

2175 ȳðod[nes] dohtor, þrīo wicȝ somod

swancor ond sadol-beorht; hyre syððan wæs,

æfter bēah-ȝege, br[ē]ost ȝeweorðod.

2157. The obvious interpretation is: 'that I should first give thee his (Hrothgar's) good wishes.' So Schröder [*Anglia*, xiii. 342], Clark-Hall, Sedgefield. Yet, according to the general rules of O.E. style, we should expect l. 2157 to be parallel to ll. 2158-9. Hence Klaeber²⁶⁵ [followed by Holthusen] suggests that ̄st may mean 'bequest,' 'transmission,' "so that the meaning would ultimately come near to Grein's old rendering 'that I the pedigree thereof should report to thee' [Earle]." Note, however, that this old rendering, if right, was so by accident. For the older editors misread est as eft; and having thus turned a noun into an adv., they were compelled to find a new object by turning the adv. ærest into a noun, to which they gave the quite unprecedented meaning of 'origin,' 'pedigree.' The separation of his from the noun ̄st with which it goes is unusual.

2164. Sg. verb with pl. noun. Cf. l. 1408 (note). Kemble, etc., *wear-dodon*.

lungre gelice. It is not very clear here which is the adv. and which the adj.; are the horses 'quite alike' ('quite' is a rather forced use of *lungre*), or 'alike swift'?

2167. *bregdon* = *bregdan*.

2168. MS. defective at edge: *rēn[ian]*, Kemble₃.

2174. MS. defective at edge: *ȳðod[nes]*, Kemble₁.

2175. *sadol-beorht*. Cf. l. 1088.

2176. *br[ē]ost*, Thorpe, Grundtvig [1861, p. 74]: MS. *brost*.

- Swā bealdode bearne Ecgðeowes,
 2180 zuma gūðum cūð, gōdum dāðum,
 drēah æfter dōme, nealles druncne slōð
 heorð-geatætas; næs him hrēoh sefa,
 ac hē man-cynnes māste cræfte
 ȝin-fæstan ȝife, þe him god sealde,
 hēold hilde-dēor. Hēan wæs lange,
 swā hyne ȝēata bearne gōdne ne tealdon,
 2185 ne hyne on medo-bence micles wyrðne
 |drihten Wedera gedōn wolde; Fol. 178b.
 swýðe [wēn]don, þæt hē sleac wāre, SLACK
 æðelingz unfrom. Edwenden cwōm
 tir-éadigum menn torna gehwylces.
 2190 Hēt tā eorla hlēo in ȝefetian,
 heaðo-rōf cyning, Hrēðles lāfe
 golde ȝegyrede; næs mid ȝēatum tā
 sinc-māðþum sēlra on swoordes hād.
 þæt hē on Biowulfes bearne ȝelegde,
 2195 ond him ȝesealde seofan þūsendo,
 bold ond brego-stōl. Him wæs bām samod
 on tām lēod-scipe lond ȝecynde,
 eard, ēðel-riht, ðōrum swiðor
 side rice, þām tāer sēlra wæs.
- 2200 Eft þæt ȝeiode ufaran dōgrum
 hilde-hlæmmum, syððan Hygelac læz,
 ond Hear[dr]ēde hilde-mēceas
 under bord-hrēoðan tō bonan wurdon,
2186. The MS. has *drihten wereda*, which means 'Lord of Hosts' [of Rankin in *J.E.G.Ph.* viii. 405]. *Drihten Wedera*, 'lord of the Weder-Geatas,' the emendation of Cosijn²¹, seems exceedingly probable [so Holthausen and Sedgefield].
2187. MS. defective at edge: [*wēn*]don is Grein's emendation. Cf. *Crist*, 310.
2195. Probably 'seven thousand hides of land,' which would be an earldom of the size of an English county. [Cf. *Klage* in *P.B.B.* ix. 191 and 2994.]
2198. ðōrum, Hygelac, as being higher in rank (*sēlra*). [Cf. Cosijn²¹.]
2202. Hear[dr]ēde, Grundtvig²⁹⁸: MS. *hearede*. See I. 2375.

āgan
assail

ðā hyne gesōhtan on siȝe-þēode
 2205 hearde hilde-freca[n], Heāðo-Scīlfingas,
 niða genēȝdan nefan Hererices—
 syððan |Bēowulfe brāde rice
 on hand gehwearf. Hē gehēold tela
 fiftig wintra —wæs ðā frōd cyning.
 2210 eald ēþel-weard—, oð ðæt ān ongān
 deorcum nihtum draca rics[i]an,
 sē ðe on hēa[um hæ]þe] hord beweotode,

Fol. 179^a.

2205. *hilde-freca[n]*. Many editors follow Grundtvig [1861, p. 75] in altering to *hildfreca[n]*.

2206. Most editors put a full stop or semicolon at the close of this line, leaving the sense of *þæt geiode, etc.* very lame or very obscure. I take the construction of the passage to be as follows: *þæt* (l. 2200), as in many other passages in the poem (cf. ll. 1846, 1591), has a forward reference like modern 'this,' and is anticipatory of a substantive clause, which usually begins with a relative *þæt*; this substantive clause is contained in ll. 2207-8 (first half), but the conjunction *þæt* is omitted here, as in l. 2035, perhaps because *syððan* (l. 2207) is correlative with *syððan* (l. 2201).

2207. The folio that begins here (179^a), with the word *beowulfe*, is the most defective and illegible in the MS. Moreover, it has been freshened up by a later hand, often inaccurately, so that most of what can be read cannot be depended upon (e.g. in l. 2209 the later hand seems to have changed *wintra* to *wintru*). Zupitza transliterates the readings of the later hand, and gives in footnotes what he can decipher of the original. I reproduce the more important of these notes: but in many cases I have not been able to make out as much of the first hand as Zupitza thought could be seen. All such cases I have noted: whenever Zupitza is quoted without comment it may be taken that I agree.

2209. Many editors follow Thorpe in altering *ðā* to *þæt*.

2210. *ān* altered to *ōn* by later hand. Cf. l. 100.

2211. *rics[i]an*, Kemble, : Thorkelin's transcripts A and B *ricsan*: now gone in MS.

2212. MS. very indistinct; nothing in Thorkelin's transcripts A and B between *hea* and *hord*. Zupitza, *hea[ðo]-hlæwe*, and in a foot-note: 'what is left of the two letters after *hea* justifies us in reading them *ðo*.' Zupitza's reading is followed by Holthausen and Schücking. But it gives unsatisfactory sense: what is a 'war-mound'? 'A burial mound about which a fight is going to take place,' says Schücking: this however seems at best a far-fetched explanation.

Further, there is no evidence that the two missing letters were *ðo*: they look much more like *um*. And it is clear that the following word was not *hlæwe*, for the second letter of the word was not *l*. The word might be *hæþe* or *hope*. Sedgefield reads *hēaum hæþe*, 'on the high heath.' Indeed *hæþe* was also read by Sievers in 1870-1 [P.B.B. xxxvi. 418], so this is probably to be taken as the MS. reading. However to me it looks more like *hēaum hope*, 'on the high hollow.' The word *hop* survives in Northern English *hope*, 'a hollow among the hills,' as, for example, in Forsyth, *Beauties of Scotland*: 'The hills are everywhere intersected by small streams called *burns*. These, flowing in a deep bed, form glens or hollows, provincially called *hopes*'.

Although by the sea, the mound may have stood in such a hollow or *hope*.

STONE-BARROW
THIEF

stān-beorh stēapne; stīg under læg
eldum uncūð. þær on innan gióng
2215 niða nāt-hwyle ::::: h gefēng
hēðnum horde hond :::::::
since fāhne hē þæt syððan :::::
þ[ēah] ð[e hē] slæpende besyre[d wur]de
þeofes cræfte; þæt sið ȝiod [onfand]

2218. Later hand *steerne*.

2214-2220. Grein's attempt, in his *Beowulf*, to reconstruct the passage is too remote from the extant indications to need recording. That of Bugge⁹⁸⁻¹⁰⁰ is important:

2215 niða nāt-hwylc, nēode tō gefēng
hēðnum horde; hond s̄tgenam
sele-ful since fāh; ne hē þæt syððan āgeaf,
þeah ðe hē slæpende besyredre hyrde
þeofes cræfte: þæt se ȝioden onfand,

2220 bȳ-folc beorna, þæt hē gebolgen wæs.

2214. þær on innan gióng niða nāt-hwylc can be made out fairly clearly from the MS. and Thorkelin, and there can be little doubt of the correctness of the emendation to *niða*, made by Kluge.

But what follows forms one of the severest cruces in *Beowulf*. Holthausen, in part following earlier editors, reads:

[nēadby] ge feng
hēðnum horde; hond [āfeorde
selefūl] sincfāh: ne hē þæt syððan [ādrēg]...

'In dire need he (the fugitive) received the heathen hoard; his hand removed the jewelled goblet; nor did he (the dragon) endure it patiently.'

This may be accepted as giving the general sense correctly, and the words supplied by Holthausen fit exactly into the gaps indicated in Zupitza's transliteration. But a glance at the MS. shows Holthausen's restoration to be impossible: (1) immediately preceding *gefēng* was a letter involving a long upright stroke; i.e. either *b*, *h*, *l*, or *þ*: (2) there is not room for [āfeorde *selefūl*]; the space allows, according to Sedgefield's reckoning, only 8 or 9 letters, according to mine 10 or 11, but certainly not 18 (as Zupitza thought) or 14: (3) [ādrēg] cannot be right, for here again the first letter was *b*, *h*, *l*, or *þ*.

The suggestion of Klaeber [*Anglia*, xxviii. 446], *ne hē þæt syððan bemāþ*, seems likely, 'nor did he (the dragon) afterwards conceal it,' i.e. he showed evident tokens of his anger.

Sedgefield reads sē [þe] n[ē]h geþ[ra]ng in l. 2215, and does not attempt to fill the gap in l. 2216: sē þe nēh is probably right, but the space does not allow of *geþrang*.

2217. Zupitza: 'fah originally fac, but h written over c.' Heyne-Schücking, *fācne* (cf. l. 2009).

2218. Grein and Heyne make two lines of this, and have been unaccountably followed by their modern editors, Würker and Schücking. In compensation, however, they make one line of ll. 2228, 2229, so that their reckoning comes right again.

þ[ēah] ð[e hē] was made out with fair probability by Zupitza.
besyre[d wur]de partly read, partly conjectured, by Kluge.

2219. sið, Kluge. According to Thorkelin's transcripts, the MS. had *sie*. The *e* has now gone; *sie* is a possible dialectical form for *sið* (Sievers, § 337, N. 4), but, as the *e* was almost certainly in the later hand, which has here freshened everything up, we need not hesitate to alter it to *o*.

onfand, Grein.

2220 [bū-]folc beorna þæt hē gebolge[n] wæs.

xxxii Nealles mid gewealdum wyrm-hord ābræc
sylfes willum, sē ðe him sāre gesceōd;
ac for þrēa-nēllan þ[ēow] nāt-hwylces *Slæw*
hæleða bearna hete-swenzeas flēah, flēan = fled
2225 [ærnes] þearfa, ond ðær inne fealh,
secȝ syn-bysiȝ. Sōna inw[l]atode *gāyð* in
þæt ::::: ðām gyst[e] gryre-]brōga stōd;
hwaðre [earm-]sceapen

..... | [earm-]sceapen Fol. 179^b.
2230 [þā hyne] se fær begeat, *þegtan* = *left*
FEAR

2220. *bu-folc* or *by-folc* seems to be the MS. reading, and has been adopted by Bugge and Sedgefield. Holthausen follows Kluge, *burh-folc*: but the faint traces of letters in the MS. certainly favour *by* or *bu*, not *burh*: and there is not room for the longer word. Bugge¹⁰⁰ compares the prose *bifylc*, 'neighbouring people, province': Sedgefield renders *bū-folc*, 'nation, people.'

gebolge[n], Grein₁.

2221. 'weoldum the later hand instead of *wealdum*, the *a* being still recognisable.' (Zupitza.)

The later hand reads *wyrm horda craf*t, which makes no sense. Kaluza's *wyrmhord abræc*, 'broke into the dragon's hoard,' has been adopted by Holthausen (q.v.), Schücking, and Sedgefield.

2223. Zupitza, *þ[ēgn]*, and in a foot-note: 'the traces of three letters between *þ* and *nat* justify us in reading *egn* (*þegn*, Kemble.)' [So Holthausen and Schücking.] But the last three letters are now quite illegible, and even Thorpe, who made a careful collation of the MS. in 1830, three years before Kemble's first edition, leaves a blank. As *þegn* seems from the whole context to be an unlikely term for the *feā-sceaftum men* (l. 2285), I read *þeow*, following Grundtvig [1861, p. 76]. [So Sedgefield.]

2224. Later hand *fleoh*.

2225. *ærnes* is not clear, but 'to judge from what is left' (Zupitza), and that is exceedingly little, it seems to be correct.

fealh, Grein₁: Thorkelin's transcripts A and B *weall*. 'Now only *weal* left, but *w* stands on an original *f*, which is still recognisable' [perhaps]; 'and what seemed to be another *l* in Thorkelin's time may have been the remnant of an original *h*.' (Zupitza.)

2226. The second hand has been traced over the obscured letters *sōna mwatide*, which, of course, is nonsense. But what does it misrepresent? Thorpe [followed by Schücking: cf. Bugge¹⁰¹], *sōna inwlātode*, 'soon he gazed in': Holthausen, *sōna hē wagode*, 'soon he (the dragon) bestirred himself': Sedgefield, *sōna hē þā ede*.

2227. Grein₂ [followed by Holthausen] suggests *þær* to fill the gap. But probably more than 3 letters are missing: Sedgefield thinks 4, Zupitza 5; it is difficult to say exactly, as the gap comes at the end of a line in the MS.

'The indistinct letter after *gyst* seems to have been *e*. The traces of the third word allow us to read [with Grein] *gryre*.' (Zupitza.)

2228. 'According to the traces left, the first word [i.e. in the MS. line] may have been *earm*.' (Zupitza.) Kemble gives it as *earm*.

2230. Zupitza reads, with some doubt, 'þā hine before se.' The extant traces seem to me to bear this out with fair certainty.

þær; Wüller reads this as *fæs*; Zupitza: 'fæs freshened up, but *s* seems to stand on an original *r*.' There can be little doubt that this is so.

sinc-fæt [geseah]. þær wæs swylcra fela
 in ðam eorð-[hū]se ər-gestrēona,
 swā hȳ on geār-dagum gumena nāt-hwylc,
 eormen-lafe æfelan cynnes,
 2235. þanc-hycgende þær gehydde,
 dēore māðmas. Ealle hie dēað fornām
 ærran mālum, ond sē ān ðā gēn
 lēoda duguðe, sē Ȣer lengest hwearf,
 weard wine-geōmor, wēnde þas ylcan,
 2240. þæt hē lȳtel fæc long-gestrēona
 brūcan mōste. Beorh eall gearo B A R R O W
 wunode on wonze wæter-Ȣum nēah,
 niwe be næsse, nearo-cræftum fæst,
 þær on innan bær eorl-gestrēona
 2245. hringa hyrde hord-wyrðne dæl,
 fættan goldes, fēa worda cwæð:
 "Heald þū nū, hrūse, nū hæleð ne mōstan,

*{anth} *heras**

2231. After the first line of the new folio, the illegibility is confined to the edges of the next three lines.

geseah is Heyne's emendation, but I doubt if there is room either for that or for *genōm*, Holthausen²²³. Yet the metre demands two syllables: *funde* might fit in.

2232. [hū]se, Zupitza's conjecture.

2237. 'Si the later hand, but it seems to stand on an original e.' (Zupitza.) I cannot see this.

2239. *weard* or *weward*: both make sense. 'The last letter of the first word was originally *d*, although the later hand has not freshened up the stroke through the *d*.' (Zupitza.) I cannot detect traces of this stroke: and *weward* gives the better sense. [Schücking reads *weward* as an emendation.]

'rihde the later hand, but *wende* the first.' (Zupitza.) Here again I cannot share this certainty as to the first hand.

Sedgefield was the first to note that the MS. reading *yldan* has been clumsy altered from *ylcan*. Both readings seem to be the work of the second hand. This is 'a genuine little find to rejoice at' [Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xliv. 122], as it gives us a simple and intelligible text:—the survivor 'expected the same fate as his friends,' viz. that his tenure of the hoard would be a transitory one.

2244. 'innon the later hand, but o stands on an original a.' (Zupitza.) Not clear to me.

2245. Zupitza, *hard-wyrðne*, and in a foot-note: 'w (or f?) and the stroke through d in *wyrðne* not freshened up.' The form *hard* occurs nowhere else in *Beowulf*. Klaeber [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 431] suggested *hord-wyrðne*, 'worthy of being hoarded,' and this was independently adopted by Sedgefield (both adapting Schücking's *hord, wyrðne dæl*). The emendation to *hord* had already been made by Bouterwek [*Z.f.d.A.* xi. 98].

2246. 'fec later hand, but originally *fea*.' (Zupitza.)

2247. 'mæstan later hand, but I think I see an original o under the ss; a also seems to stand on another vowel, u or o?' (Zupitza.) All very obscure.

eorla ēhte. Hwæt, hyt ēr on ðe
 2250 gōde begēaton; ȝūð-dēað fornām,
 feorh-bealo frēcne, fýra gehwylcne
 lēoda mīnra, þāra ðe þis [lif] ofgeaf;
 gesāwon sele-drēam. [Ic] nāh hwā sweord wege,
 2255 oððe fe[o]r[miel] fæted wāze, flagan [Fol. 180^a].
 drync-fæt dēore; dug[uð] ellor scoc. departed
 Sceal se hearda helm [hyr]sted ȝolde jewelled; bedigit
 fætum befeallen; feormynd swefāð,
 þā ðe beado-griman bȳwan sceoldon; wall-worke - adorn
 ge swylce sēo here-pād, sio æt hilde ȝebād
 ofer borda gebræc bite irena,
 2260 brosnað after beorne; ne mæg byrnān hrīng
 æfter wiȝ-fruman wide fēran

(RORO) shield

2250. 'reorh beate later hand, but the first *r* stands on an original *f*, and *c* on an original *o*.' (Zupitza.) Not clear to me.

fýra, Kemble₃ [fira]: MS. fyrena.

2251. þāra: the later hand has þana; 'nor do I see any sign of the third letter having originally been *r*.' (Zupitza.)

[lēoht] supplied by Kemble₃: [lēoht], Holthausen.

2252. gesāwa sele-drēam, a conjecture of Rieger⁴⁰⁸, is adopted by Holt-hausen. Similar in meaning is (*ge*)secga sele-drēam [Trautmann: and independently Klauber, in *J.E.G.Ph.* vi. 193, *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 465]. This is supported by Andreas, 1656, secga sele-drēam; a support which is all the more weighty because the writer of the Andreas seems to have imitated the *Beowulf*. The change from gesāwon to gesecga is not as violent as it looks: for gesāwon in the Anglian original of *Beowulf* may have been written *geseca(n)*, which might easily have been miswritten for *gesecga* or *secga*. In support of the text, however, can be quoted *Exod.* 36, geswāfon sele-drēamas.

Holthausen supplies *ic*, as there is a gap in the MS. sufficient for two letters.

2253. MS. defective here and in ll. 2254, 2255, and 2268; *fe[o]r[miel]*, the emendation of Grein₁, is supported by Zupitza, who shows that the remaining traces of the word in the MS. make *fetige* impossible. A trace of the tail of an *r* certainly seems to be visible. Cf. l. 2256.

A C-line: scan oððe feormið.

2254. dug[uð], Kemble₃.

scoc, Grein₁: MS. scoc.

2255. *hyr* in [hyr]sted comes at the end of the line and is now lost. It is recorded by Kemble, after having been conjectured by Grundtvig³⁹.

2256. Many editors have normalized to *feormiend* or *feormend* (cf. l. 2761) but the change is unnecessary.

2259. *irena*: Sievers would emend to *iren[n]a* [P.B.B. x. 258]. Cf. note to l. 673.

2260. *after beorne*: *after* is here certainly temporal: 'after the death of the warrior.' The same interpretation is often given to *after wiȝ-fruman* in the next line. But the two phrases are, in spite of appearances, not parallel: and it is very likely that *after wiȝ-fruman* means 'behind,' 'following,' 'along with,' the warrior. [Cf. Klauber in *J.E.G.Ph.* vi. 197.] This is certainly the meaning of *hæleðum be healf*, 'by the heroes' side.'

- hæleðum be healfe. Nis hearpan wyn,
 gomen gléo-bēames, ne ȝōd hafoc **HAWK**
 geond sēl swingeð, ne se swifa mearh
 burh-stede bēateð. Bealo-cwealm hafað
 feala feorh-cynna forð onsended."
 2265 Swā giōmor-mōd gieħħo māende **sorrows** ~~mōnes~~
 ān æfter eallum, unblīe hwe[arf] or wēon
 dæges ond nihtes, oð ȝæt dēaðes wylm
 2270 hrān ȝet heortan. Hord-wynne fond
 eald üht-sceaða opene standan,
 sē ȝe byrnende biorgas sēceð,
 nacod nið-draca, nihtes flēoȝed
 fýre befangen; hyne fold-būend
- 2275 [swiðe ondræ]da[ð]. Hē gesēcean sceall Fol. 180^b.
 [ho]r[d on] hrūsan, þær hē hæſen gold
 warað wintrum frōd; ne byð him wihte ðy sēl. **wēten**
 Swā se ȝēod-sceaða þrō hund wintra
 hēold on hrūsan hord-aerna sum
- 2280 ēacen-cræftig, oð ȝæt hyne ān ābealch **wēgaw**
 mon on mōde; man-dryhtne bær

2262. *Nis*, Thorpe's correction. [Cf. Bugge, *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 212.] The MS. has *næs*. Cf. II. 1928, 2486, where I have kept the MS. reading. But here the change of tense is too harsh.

2266. *ford*: Thorkelin's transcripts A and B, *feord*; Zupitza reads it as *forð*. He says: 'There is a dot under *e*, which is besides very indistinct.' Underdottedting is equivalent to erasure.

2268. *hwe[arf]*. Kemble gives the MS. reading as *hwēop*, but the confusion of Thorkelin and the evidence of Thorpe make it very doubtful whether the last two letters were clear in Kemble's time; and *hwēop*, which can only mean 'threatened,' makes no sense. It is possible either that *hwēop* was miswritten for *wēop*, 'wept,' or that we should read *hwēarf*, 'wandered.' Both suggestions were made by Grein: the first is followed by Holthausen, and Schücking, the second by Holthausen, and Sedgefield. It seems on the whole less violent to alter the *op*, which may be a mere guess of Kemble's, than the *h*, which stands clearly in the MS.

2275. MS. defective and illegible. Zupitza's emendation. Cf. Cottonian *Gnomic Verses*, 26: *draca sceal on hlewē | frōd, frāstwum wlanc*.

2276. [ho]r[d on] *hrūsan* was conjectured by Zupitza. *on* had been conjectured by Ettmüller, *hrūsan* read by Kemble.

2279. *hrūsan*, Thorkelin's correction: so Kemble, etc.: MS. *hrusam*.

2280. Most editors follow Grundtvig³⁰⁰, and alter to the normal form *ābealh*. Such normalizations would not be tolerated in a Middle English text: why should they be allowed in an Old English one? The spelling *ch* is interesting here; see Sievers, § 228, N. 1.

2281. Müllenhoff¹⁴¹ thinks that the lord (*man-dryhten*) to whom the treasure was carried, and who in return gave the fugitive his protection, must be Beowulf. This does not however seem certain. All we know is that the treasure ultimately came to Beowulf (l. 2404).

= realis
metred
strik

fæted wēge, frioðo-wāre bæd
 hlāford sinnē. Dā wæs hord rāsod, *plundered*
 onboren bēaga hord; bēne zetīðad Boon
 fēa-sceaftum men. Frēa scēawode
 fira fyrn-ȝeweorc forman siðe. *for frist time*
 þā se wyrm onwōc, wrōht wæs geniwad; stife
 stonc ȳā æfter stāne, stearc-heort onfand
 feondes fōt-lāst; hē tō forð gestōp
 2285 dyrnan cræfte dracan hēafde nēah.

Swā mæg unfrēge ēaðe gedizan escape
 wēan ond wræc-sið, sē ðe Waldendes
 hyldo gehealdeþ. Hord-weard sōhte
 georne æfter grunde, wolde guman findan,

2290 2295 þone þe him on sweofote sāre geteðode;
 hāt ond hrēoh-mōd |hlāw oft ymbēhwearf Fol. 181.
 ealne utan-weardne; nās ȳār ȳenig mon Low (moan)
 on þāre wēstenne. Hwæðre wīges zefeh, *schem (nijici)*

2283-4. The repetition of *hord* may perhaps be an error of the scribe. Holthausen, [followed by Sedgefield] suggests that the first *hord* is miswritten for *hlāw*, Bugge [Z.f.d.Ph. iv. 212] that the second *hord* is miswritten for *dæl*.

2287. *wrōht wæs geniwad*, 'a new, unheard of, strife arose.' Cf. use of *nive* in l. 783. [See Klaeber⁴³.]

2295. Cosijn³³, followed by recent editors, reads *sār*. But cf. l. 2526.

2296. *hlāw*, Kemble₂. Thorkelin's transcripts A and B have *hlāwum*. Grundtvig (ed. 1861, p. 79) *hlāw nū*.

ymbēhwearf. The *e* of *ymbē* has probably been inserted by a scribe. [Cf. Sievers in P.B.B. I. 258, and II. 2618, 2691, 2734, Finnsburg, 35.]

2297. *ealne utan-weardne* is unmetrical. Holthausen and Klaeber [Engl. Stud. xxxix. 465], following Sievers [P.B.B. I. 306; Metrik, § 85], propose *eal* utanweard; Schücking, *ealne utanweardne*. Cf. l. 2803.

2297-8. The MS. has: *ne ȳār ȳenig mon on þāre westenne hwæðre hilde gefeh*. This gives a sentence without a verb, and a line which fails to alliterate. The reading of the text is that of Schücking's edition [adopted by Holthausen₂, vol. II. p. 170]: *nās* is a conjecture of Cosijn³⁴. It makes sense and gives a metrical line with the least possible disturbance of the text. Grein reads *ne [wæs] þār...*; Heyne [wæs] on *þāre wēstenne*. Rieger⁴⁰ and Sedgefield assume two half-lines to be lost. Sedgefield reconstructs the passage thus:

ealne utan ne wear[ð] ȳār ȳenig mon
on þāre wēstenne [wiht gesyne].
Hwæðre hilde gefeh [.....]
bea[du]-weorces [georn];

þāre, Thorkelin's transcript B. A has a blank: in the MS. itself nothing is now left but the lower part of the perpendicular stroke of *þ*. Normally *wēsten* is masc. or neut., and many editors accordingly alter *þāre* to *þām*. Considering how corrupt the passage is, little weight can be attached to *wēsten* being treated here as fem.

Grein has *hæðe*, for the alliteration.

bea[duwe] weordes; hwilum on beorh æthwearf,
 2300 sinc-fæt söhte; hē þæt sōna onfand, ^{found} int
 ðæt hæfde gumenā sum goldes gefandod,
 hēah-gestrēona. Hord-weard onbād
 earfoðlice, oð ðæt æfen cwōm.
 wæs ðā gebolgen beorges hyrde, ^{wæte}
 2305 wolde se lāða lige forzyldan ^{awz} ^{beginning}
 drinc-fæt dȳre. Pā wæs dæg sceacen
 wyrme on willan; nō on wealle læ[n]g longer
 bidan wolde, ac mid bæle for,
 fȳre gefyser. Wæs se fruma egeslic ^{beginning}
 2310 lēdum on lande, swā hyt lungre wearð ^{quickly}
 on hyra sinc-gifan sāre geendod.

xxxiii. Dā se gæst ongan glēdum spīwan,
 beorht hofu bærnan; bryne-lēoma stōd
 eldum on andan; nō ðær aht cwices
 2315 lāð lyft-floga læfan | wolde.

Fol. 181^b.

Wæs þæs wyrmes wīg wide gesyne,
 nearo-fages nīð nēan ond feorran,
 hū se gūð-sceaða jēata lēode
 hatode ond hýnde. Hord eft gesceat, ^{þe cētan = STOOT}
 2320 dryht-sele dyrnne, ðær dæges hwile;
 hæfde land-wara lige befangen,
 bæle ond bronde; beorges getrūwode, ^{ar d' art to}
 wiges ond wealles; him seo wēn gelēah.
 pā wæs Biowulfe brōga zecyðed
 2325 snūðe tō sōðe, þæt his sylfes hām,
 bolda sēlest, bryne-wylmum mealt,

2299. MS. mutilated: *bea[du]-weordes*, which was probably the MS. reading, gives a defective line. Holthausen [*Anglia*, xxi. 366] suggests *bea[du]-weordes* [georn]: Klauber [*J.E.G.P.* viii. 257] *beaduwe weordes*, comparing l. 2626 (*gūðe rās* for *gūðrās*) and for the form *fealuve*, l. 2165, *bealwa*, l. 281, *bealewa*, ll. 1946, 2082. The *we* might easily, as Klauber points out, have been written once only instead of twice (haplography). [So Schücking and Holthausen.]

2305. *se lāða*, Bugge [*Z.J.d.P.* iv. 212], etc.: MS. *fela ða*.

2307. *læ[n]g*: MS. *læg*. Grundtvig³⁰⁰ [and Kemble₂, following Thorpe's suggestion], *leng*. But by adopting the old form *læng* we can keep nearer to the MS. See Sievers, § 89, N. 5.

2312. *gæst*. See note to l. 102.

2325. *hām*. The MS., by an obvious scribal error, has *him*. Curiously enough Conybeare (p. 150) read the MS. as *hām*, but the credit of making the emendation goes to Grundtvig³⁰¹ and Kemble₂.

- gif-stōl gēata. þæt tām gōdan wæs
 hrēow on hrēore, hyze-sorga māest;
 wēnde se wisa, þæt hē Wealdende acc
 2330 ofer ealde riht, ēcean Dryhtne,
 bītre gebulge; brēost innan wēoll
 dārk þēostrum gebōnūm, swā him gēþywe ne wæs.
 Hæfde līz-draca lēoda fæsten, fasten, stīng holt
 ēa-lond utan, eorð-weard Ȝone,
 2335 glēdum forgrunden; him tāes ȝūs-kyningz,
 Wedera þioden, wræce leornode. de wīse, slī dī
 Heht him þā gewyrcean wīgendra hléo
 eall-irennē, eorla dryhten,
 wīg-bord wrætlic; wiſſe hē gearwe, Fol. 182^a.
 2340 þæt him holt-wudu he[lp]an ne meahte,
 lind wið līge. Sceolde lān-daga
 æþeling ær-gōd ende gebidan,
 worulde lifes, ond se wyrn somod,

2332. The 'dark thoughts' are presumably a foreboding of evil, rather than any rebellion against divine decree, and their unwanted character (*swā him gēþywe ne wæs*) represents rather a lapse from Beowulf's customary optimism [Cosijn²⁴] than from his 'high standard of piety' [Earle].

2334. Arguments as to the home of the Geatas have been based upon interpretations of *ea-lond* as 'island.' But it seems clear that *ea-lond* need mean no more than 'water-land,' 'land that is bordered (not of necessity completely) by water,' as first interpreted by Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 68]. For other examples, cf. Krapp in *Mod. Phil.* ii. 403 and *N.E.D.*: 'Norway is a great Ilond compassed abowt almost wyth the See' [i.e. surrounded by the sea].

stan, 'from without,' marks the direction of the dragon's attack.
eorð-weard is parallel to *lēoda fæsten* and *ea-lond*.

Sedgefield, reads *don[n]e*, comparing for position of *donne*, l. 3062; and for *Ȝone* written for *donne*, l. 70.

2336. *leornode*, 'studied, gave his mind to vengeance.' Cf. *Cura Pastoralis*, p. 485, l. 28, *geteornad Ȝæt hē dēd Ȝæt yfel*, 'gives his mind to evil.'

2338. *eall-irennē* (masc.) forms, of course, a false concord with *wig-bord* (neut.). Hence many editors [Holthausen 1., Schücking, 1910] have adopted the emendation *irennē scyld* proposed by Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 56]. Bugge subsequently withdrew his suggestion, in favour of the less probable explanation that there was a form *irennē* standing to *iren* as *Ȝetterne* to *Ȝtern* [*Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 213]. But syntax is often confused in *Beowulf*: *scyld* may have been in the author's mind when he wrote *eall-irennē* [cf. Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 465]. Holthausen, reads:

Heht him þā gewyrcean wīgena hléo [scyld]
eall-irennē...

Mr Grattan suggests that *irennē* is the weak neuter; 'that thing all of iron.'

This shield all of iron is, of course, as fictitious as the shield with which Achilles was equipped for his greatest struggle.

2340. MS. defective at corner: *helpan* is Thorkelin's emendation.

2341. *lān*, Grundtvig²⁰¹, Kemble₂; MS. *þend*. Cf. l. 2591.

- þeah ȝe hord-welan hēolde lange.
 2345 Oferhogode ȝā hrинга fenzel,
 þat hē þone wid-flogan weorode gesōhte,
 sīdan herze; nō hē him þā sēcce ondrēd,
 ne him þas wyrmes wīg for wiht dyde,
 eafoð ond ellen, forðon hē ȳr fela, for ^{W.M.} ^(1. am.)
 nearo nēbende, niða gedigde, ^{syððan hē Hrōðgāres,}
 hilde-hlema, syððan hē Hrōðgāres, ^{syððan = escape}
 siȝor-ēadīg secȝ, sele fælsoðe,
 ond æt ȝūðe forgrāp ȝrendeles mægum ^{grapped to death}
 lāðan cynnes. Nō þat læsest wæs LEAST
 2350 hond-gemōt[*a*], þær mon Hyzelāc slōh,
 syððan ȝēata cyning ȝūðe ræsum, f.
 frēa-wine folca Frēs-londum on,
 Hrōðles eafora, hioro-dryncum swealt ^{swealtan}
 bille gebēaten; þonan Biowulf cōm ^{Hene did at least}
 2355 sylfes cræfte, sund-nytte drēah; ^{du oþ arl nea-rewin}
 hæfde him on earme [*āna*] þrittig Fol. 182^b.
 hilde-geatwa, þā hē tō holme [stīȝ]. ^{went down, here}
 Nealles Hetware hrēmge þorff[ton]
 feðe-wiges, þe him foran onȝean
 linde bæron; lýt eft becwōm
 2360 fram þām hild-frecan hāmes niosan.
 Oferswam ȝā sioleða bigong sunu Ecȝðēowes,

2347. *þā*, Kemble₂: MS. *þā* (= *þam*). *Sacc* is fem. (Sievers, § 258, 1). The scribe, by a natural error, has repeated the stroke (signifying *m*) over the *a*, which he rightly wrote over the *i* in the preceding *hi* (= *him*).

2348. *mægum*. See note to 1. 565.

2349. *hond-gemōt[*a*]*, Kemble₁: MS. *hond gemot*.

2350. ‘Died by the thirsty sword’ [Earle, Cosijn^{ss}]. The metaphor is an obvious one. But it is not so easy to say which, of many interpretations, was in the poet’s mind. [Cf. Krüger in P.B.B. ix. 574: Rickert in Mod. Phil. ii. 67.]

2351. MS. defective at corner, here and in two following lines. Before *þrittig*, written *xxx* in the MS., there seems to be space for some three letters. Grein₁ supplied [*āna*].

2352. [stīȝ], Kemble₂.

2353. *þorff[ton]*, Kemble₁. *hrēmge þorftan*, ‘needed to be exultant’.

2354. Holthausen and Sedgefield take *hild-frecan* as a dat. pl. = *Het-warum*. But surely it refers to Beowulf: ‘few got them back again from that war-wolf to see their homes’ [Clark-Hall: so also Earle].

2355. *sioleða bigong* = ‘expanse of still waters,’ if the conjecture of Bugge [Z.f.d.P. iv. 214] be correct, and *sioleð* is to be connected with the Goth. *anasilan*, ‘to sink to rest.’ [Dietrich in Z.f.d.A. xi. 416 would connect with *sol*. But we have seen that the apparent occurrence of this word

earm ān-hāza, eft tō lēodum,
 þēr him Hygd gebēad hord ond rīce,
 bēagas ond brego-stōl; bearne ne trūwode,
 þæt hē wið æl-fylcum ēþel-stōlas
 healdan cūðe, ðā wæs Hygelāc dēad.
 Nō ȝy ær fēa-sceaftē findan meahton destitut(mankieff
emourner)
 æt ȳām æðelingze ȝenige ȝinga,
 2375 þæt hē Heardrēde hlāford wære,
 oððe þone cynedōm ciosan wolde;
 hwæt hē hine on folce frēond-lārum hēold,
 ȳstum mid āre, oð ȝæt hē yldra wearð,
 Weder-ȝēatum wēold. Hyne wræc-mæcgas
 2380 ofer sās sohtan, suna Öhteres;
 hæfdon hȳ forhealden helm Scylfinga,
 ȝone sēlestān sē-cyninga,
 þāra ȝe in Swið-rīce sinc brytnade,
 mārne þēoden. Him þæt tō mearce wearð; Fol. 183.
 2385 hē þēr [flor feorme feorh-wünde hlēat hlētan =
 swoordes swenzum, sunu Hygelāces. set by lyt
 andred accend this
 2390 ȝēatum wealdan; þæt wæs ȝōd cyninȝ.
 XXXIV SĒ ȳas lēod-hryres lēan ȝemunde
 uferan dōgrum; Eadgilse wearð

full 44 prince

[in l. 302 with the meaning of 'sea' is due to a scribal error: and the meaning of 'muddy pool' is equally unsatisfactory here.]

2370-5. *bearn*, *hē* refer to Heardred: *fēa-sceaftē* to the Geatas.

2377. *hine*, Thorpe: MS. *hi* (= *him*).

2379. See *Index of Persons*: Onela, Eadgils.

2383. MS. *ȝe ȝe*, the first *ȝe* at the end of a line, the second at the beginning of the next.

2384. With the punctuation given above, *Him* refers, of course, to Hygelac's son Heardred: 'that was his life's limit.' (For *mearc* in temporal sense cf. *Genesis*, 1719.) Sedgefield takes *him þæt tō mearce wearð* with the preceding lines, interprets *him* as referring to Onela, the *helm Scylfinga*, and *mearc* as meaning 'territory': 'Sweden had become his land,' i.e. Onela had succeeded Ohthere.

2385. *for feorme*. The MS. has *orfeorme*, 'forsaken,' which does not give very satisfactory sense. Grein's *on feorme*, 'at a banquet,' is an improvement. Better still is *for feorme*, 'on account of his hospitality.' This was suggested by Möller [V.E. 111], and has been adopted by most recent editors and translators.

2387. *Ongendioes* *bearn*, i.e. Onela.

fea-sceaftum fréond, folce gestépte exalti, (at stop
ofer sē side sunu Œhteres, stem)

2395 wiȝum ond wæpnum; hē gewræc syððan
cealdum cear-siðum, cyning eadre binéat. hi-hi stem
Swā hē niða gehwane genesen hæfde, escaped
sliðra geslyhta, sunu Ecȝðlowes,
ellen-weorca, oð ȝone ānne dæȝ.

2400 þē hē wið þām wyrme gewegan sceolde.
gewāt þā twelfa sum, torne gebolzen,
dryhten ȝēata dracan scēawian;

hæfde þā gefrunen, hwanan sio fæhð ārās,

bealo-nið biorna; him tō bearne |cwōm Fol. 183^b.

2405 māðþum-fet māre þurh ȝæs meldan hond. finde's

Sē wæs on ȳām ȳrēate þreottēoþa secȝ,

sē ȝæs orleges ðr onstealde;

hæft hyge-ȝiðmor sceolde hēan ȝonon

wong wisian. Hē ofer willan ȝiong

2410 tō ȝæs ȝe hē eorð-sele ānne wisse,

hlæw under hrūsan holm-wylme nēh,

ȝyð-gewinne, sē wæs innan full

wrætta ond wira. Weard unhiore, uncany; sometimes

gearo gūð-freca, gold-māðmas hēold,

2415 eald under eorðan; næs þæt ȝyð cēap (CHEAP) baryn

tō gegangenne gumena ænigum.

gesæt ȳā on næsse nið-heard cyning,

þenden hælo abēad heorð-ȝenēatum,

gold-wine ȝēata. Him wæs geōmor sefa,

2420 wæfre ond wæl-füs, wyrd ungemete nēah,

2393. By supporting the exiled Eadgils against Onela, Beowulf obtains his revenge on the Swedes. [Cf. Bugge¹³, etc.] See note to l. 2603 and *Index of Persons*: Eadgils.

2394. Schücking adopts the emendation of Schröder [*Z.f.d.A.* xlivi. 366-7] *ofer sē-side*, 'after a journey by water.' *Sē side* means the same as the *wid wæter* of l. 2473: the lakes which separate Swedes and Geatas.

2395. *hē*, Beowulf: *cyning*, Onela.

2396. *cealdum*: the battle between Eadgils and Onela took place on the ice of Lake Wener; nevertheless, *ceald* may mean nothing more than 'bitter, hostile.'

2401. *twelfa*: MS. XII.

2409. *wong wisian*. Not merely 'to show,' but 'to lead the way.' Cf. l. 208.

- sē ȝomelan grētan sceolde,
 sēcean sāwle hord, sundur gedēlan
lif wið lice; nō þon lange wæs
 feorh æþelinges flæsce bewunden.
- 2425 Biowulf mājelade, bearn Ecȝēowes:
 "Fela ic on ȝiogōðe gūð-rāssa ȝenæs, escape (nesan)
orleg-hwila; ic þæt eall ȝemon.
[Ic wæs syfan-wintre, þā mec sinca baldor, Fol. 184^a.]
 frēa-wine folca, s̄et minum fæder ȝenam; Prince (n. Balds)
- 2430 hēold mec ond hæfde Hrēðel cyning,
 geaf mē sinc ond symbel, sibbe ȝemunde;
 næs ic him tō life lāðra ȿwihte
 beorn in burgum þonne his bearna hwylc,
 Herebeald ond Hæðcyn, oððe Hygelāc min.
- 2435 Wæs þām yldestan ungedēfe(lice) unbefitthly
 mæges dādum morþor-bed strēd, st̄egar = STREW
 syððan hyne Hæðcyn of horn-bozan,
 his frēa-wine, flāne geswenchte,
 miste mercelses ond his mæg ofscēt, scēs' an
- 2440 brōðor ðeरne, blōðigan ȝāre.
þæt wæs feoh-lēas gefeoht, fyrenum gesyngad, nimm'd
 hredre hyge-mēðe; sceolde hwæðre swā þeah

2421. Many editors follow Grundtvig (ed. 1861, p. 88) and read *sēo*.
Wyrd is fem. elsewhere, but cf. ll. 1844, 1887, 2685.

2423. *bon lange*. Sedgefield suggests that *bon* may be miswritten for *bon* (= *bonne*), which would then be interpreted, as in l. 435, etc. 'therefore, and so.' Keeping *bon*, we must interpret 'it was not long from that time.'

2430. Holthausen, and Sedgefield read
geaf me Hrēðel cyning
sinc ond symbel...

Hrēðel cyning alone is certainly a light line. Holthausen₂,₃ avoids the difficulty by reading *Hrēðel cyning geaf* as the half-line.

2432. *ȿwihte*. Sievers [P.B.B. I. 256] would read *wihte* for metrical reasons [so Schücking and Holthausen].

2435. *ungedēfelice* is hypermetrical, and is probably miswritten for *ungedēfe*. [So Holthausen and Schücking: cf. Sievers, P.B.B. I. 234: *Metrik*, § 85.]

2438. Bugge¹⁰³, thinking *frēa-wine* 'lord' inapplicable, conjectured *frēo-wine* (= 'noble brother,' Earle), comparing *Genesis* 983, *frēomēg ofslōh, brōðor sinne*. Keeping *frēa-wine*: 'smote him who should have been his lord.'

2439. *ofscēt = ofscēat*.

2441. *fyrenum* in l. 1744 perhaps means 'maliciously,' 'treacherously': but here it has only an intensifying force, 'exceedingly': no malicious intent is attributed to Hæþoyn. [Cf. Klaeber⁴⁹⁹.]

2442. Holthausen, in part following Grein₁, reads *Hrēðle hygemēðo*, 'a heart sorrow for Hrethel.'

æðelingz unwrecen ealdres linnan.
 Swā bið geðomorlic zomelum ceorle
 2445 tō gebidanne, þæt his byre ride ^{son}
 giong on galgan; þonne hē gyd wrece,
 sārigne sang, þonne his sunu hanġað
 hrefne tō hrōre, ond hē him helpan ne mæg,
 eald ond in-frōd, ænige gefremman.
 very ill
2450 Symble bið gemyndzad morna gehwylce
 |eaforan ellor-silð; ðōres ne gýmeð Fol. 184^b.
 tō gebidanne burgum in innan
yrfe-weardas, þonne se ān hafað
 þurh dēaðes nýd dæda gefondad.
 2455 gesyhð sorh-cearig on his suna büre
 win-sele wéstne, wind-gereste ~~wind-rest~~
 rēote berofene; ridend swefad,
 hæled in hoðman; nis þær hearpan swēg,
 gomen in geardum, swylce ðær iū wāron.
 xxxv 2460 GEwiteð þonne on sealman, sorh-lēoð gæleð

2444. *Swā*, 'in such wise,' a comparison of Hrethel's woe to that which an old man might feel, if his son were hanged. Gering has seen in the grief of this man a reference to Ermanaric, who (in legend) hanged his son: but the likeness seems remote. Ermanaric was not credited with taking the death of his kin so much to heart.

2445. Cf. *galgan ridan* in the *Fates of Men*, 88, and the Scandinavian 'kenning' for the gallows, 'Odin's horse.'

2446. MS. *wrece*. Grein *wreced*, followed by many editors, including Holthausen and Sedgefield. But the change is unnecessary. [Cf. Bugge in *Tidsskr.* viii. 56.]

2448. *helpan*. Kemble, emended to *helpe*. There is no other certain instance of the weak noun. Possibly the scribe wrote *helpan* for *helpe*, thinking of the infinitive. [Cf. Sievers in *Z.f.d.Ph.* xxi. 357.] Indeed it would be possible to take *helpan* and *fremman* as two parallel infinitives, 'cannot help him, or in any wise support him' (understanding *hine*), as suggested by Koch [*Anglia*, xxvii. 220-1]. But *ænige* = 'in any wise' lacks analogy. [Cf. Klaeber¹⁴³ and Sedgefield's note.]

2453. For gen. sg. in -as see Sievers, § 237, N. 1. Cf. ll. 68, 2921.

2454. The alteration of Grundtvig (ed. 1861, p. 84) and Müllenhoff¹⁴⁴, who transposed *dæda* and *dēaðes*, is not necessary.

2456. Holthausen's *windge reste*, 'windy resting place,' alters the form, but not the meaning.

2457. *rēote*. The best explanation seems to be that of Holthausen, that this is a mistranscription for *rēete* or *rāte* (see Sievers, § 27, N.), the old spelling of *rēte* (dat. of **rētu*, 'joy,' from *rēt*, 'cheerful'; cf. *rētan*, 'cheer'). Holthausen's conjecture is supported by such spellings as *beoc* for *bēc* in the *Codex Aureus Inscription*. An earlier explanation was that of Bugge [*Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 215], who interpreted *rēot* as 'rest.'

143 *swefad*. Klaeber [*Anglia*, xxviii. 446] adopts Grein's emendation *swefed*, and interprets *ridend* as 'the rider on the gallows' (cf. l. 2445); *swefad* might be a Northern singular: see Sievers, § 358, N. 2.

ān æfter ānum; þūhte him eall tō rūm,

wongas ond wic-stede. Swā Wedra helm

æfter Herebealde heortan sorge

weallinde wæg; wihte ne meahte

on ȳām feorh-bonan fæghē gebētan; feud

nō ȳy ær hē þone heaðorinc hatian ne meahte he aþo: hālf

lāðum dædum, þeah him lēof ne wæs.

Hē ȳā mid þære sorhze, þē him sio sār belamp,

ȝum-drēam ofgeaf, ȝodes leohht zecēas;

2470 eaferum lēfde, swā dēð ēadiȝ mon,

lond ond lēod-byriȝ, þā hē of life gewāt.

þā |wæs synn ond sacu Swēona ond ȝēata, Fol. 185^a.

ofer [w]id wæter wrōht ȝemæne,

here-nið hearda, syððan Hrēðel swealt,

2475 oððe him Ongentheowes eaferan wæran

frome, fyrd-hwate, frēode ne woldon

ofer heafو healdan, ac ymb Hreosnabeorh

eatolne inwit-scear oft gefremedon.

þæt mæg-wine mine zewræcan,

2480 fæhē ond fyrene, swā hyt gefræȝe wæs,

þeah ȳe ðe his ealdre zebohte,

2466. *heaðorinc* = Hæthcyn.

hatian, 'pursue with hatred.' [Cf. Klauber in *Archiv*, cix. 805.]

2468. Holthausen¹,² adopts the reading of Rieger (*Lesebuch*), *þe him swā sār belamp*, 'which befel him so sorely': Schücking omits *sio*, on the ground that an article beginning with *s* is avoided before a substantive so beginning. Holthausen, accordingly reads *þe him gio sār belamp*.

2473. MS. defective at corner: [w]id, Grundtvig³. Thorkelin's transcript B has a blank, but A has *rid*: a mutilated O.E. *w* might easily be mistaken for *r*.

2475. For *oððe* = *ond*, see note to ll. 648-9.

Sedgefield's conjectures, *seodðe* (= *siððan*), or *oð ðæ[t]*, do not seem necessary. War broke out after Hrethel died, and after Ongentheow's sons had grown to be valiant warriors.

him may be an 'ethic dative' referring to Ongentheow's sons [Bugge in *Tidsskr.* viii. 57], in which case it need not be translated, or it might refer to the Geatas: 'valiant against them.'

Holthausen, following Sievers, spells *Ongend̄eos*.

2477. *Hreosnabeorh* is unknown. Sedgefield, following Bugge, reads *Hrefna beorh* (cf. ll. 2925, 2935). But the engagements and the localities seem to have been distinct; *Hreosnabeorh* in the land of the Geatas, *Hrefna wudu* in the land of the Swedes, as Bugge¹¹ admits.

2478. MS. *ge ge fremedon*. Cf. ll. 986 (see note), 2383.

2479. *mæg-wine* *mine*, i.e. Hæthcyn and Hygelac.

2481. *his hit*, the emendation of Grein¹ [adopted by Schücking and Sedgefield], is certainly an improvement.

heardan cēape; Hæðcynne wearð,
 2485 *gēata* dryhtne, gūð on sēge. *i mērēdīn*
 þā ic on morgne gesfrægn mērē ðōrēne
 billes ecgum on bonan stēlan, *a vērēd wēm*
 þēr Onȝenþēow Eofores nīosat;
(hōtān fāl) gūð-helm tōglād, zomela Scylfing
 hrēas [hilde-]blāc; hond gemunde
 fēhðo genōge, feorh-sweng ne oftēah. *wi hēlēd*

2490 Ic him þā mā̄mas, þe hē mē sealde,
 geald æt gūðe, swā mē zifeðe wæs,
 lēohtan sweorde; hē mē lond forzeaf,
 eard, ȳsel-wyn. Næs him ȣenig þearf,
 þat hē tō gīfum, oððe tō gār-Denum,
 2495 oððe in Swio-rice, sēcean þurfe
 |wyrsan wiȝ-frecan, weorðe zecýpan; Fol. 185^b.
 symle ic him on fēðan beforan wolde,
 āna on orde, ond swā tō aldre sceall
 sēcce fremman, þenden þis swoord þolað,
 2500 þat mec ȳr ond sið oft gelæste.
 syððan ic for duȝeðum Dæghrefne wearð
 tō hand-bonan, Hūga cempan.

2484-5. Rightly rendered by Bosworth-Toller: 'One kinsman with the edge of the sword brought home to the slayer the death of the other': but the kinsmen are not Eofor and Wulf, as there explained (since Wulf is not slain), but Hygelac and Hæthcyn. [See Kook in *Anglia*, xxvii. 232: Cosijn^{ss.}]

The episode is narrated more fully later (ll. 2949-2998).

2486. Grein, *nīosade*; but cf. ll. 1928, 1928, etc.

2488. No gap in MS: [hilde-]blāc, Holthausen's conjecture [*Anglia*, xi. 366], is followed by recent editors. The word is not extant, but cf. *wig-blāc*, *Exodus*, 204.

Bugge [*Tidskr.* viii. 297] suggested *hrēa-blāc*, 'corpse-pale,' since the repetition *hrēas hrēa-* would have accounted for the scribal blunder; and Grein *heoro-blāc*; but both these stop-gaps are metrically objectionable [the first obviously; for the second of Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 300].

2489. *feorh-sweng*. We should expect the gen. with *oſteon* (see l. 5). We also find the dat. (see l. 1520), and accordingly Holthausen, followed by Sedgefield, would write *feorh-swenge* here. [Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix. 807.] Yet the change is unnecessary, for the acc. construction is also found.

2490. The episode is ended: *him* refers to Beowulf's lord, Hygelac.

2495. For the present *þurfe*, cf. *hūbbe* (l. 1928).

2500. *ȳr ond sið*, 'early and late.'

2501. It is not clear whether *for duȝeðum* means 'by reason of my valour' (cf. l. 1206 for *wlenco*), or whether it means 'in the presence of the doughty' (cf. l. 2020 for *duguðe*).

2501-2. Beowulf praises his sword, which has done him good service, early and late, since the time when he slew Dæghrefn. But the following lines show that in this feat Beowulf did not use his sword. Hence some

Nalles hē tā frætwe Frēs-cyning[e],
 brēost-weorðunge, bringan mōste,
 ac in campe zecronz cumbles hyrde, *cumbyan*
amyt æþeling on elne; ne wæs ecg bona, *cumblt = stan dan*
 ac him hilde-ȝrāp heortan wylmas,
 bān-hūs gebræc. Nū sceall billes ecg,
 hond ond heard sveord, ymb hord *wigan*.¹⁰ contest
 2505 Bēowulf maðelode, bēot-wordum spræc,
 nīehstan siðe: "Ic genēðde fela
next gūða on geogoðe; gȳt ic wylle,
 frōd folces weard, fēhðe sēcan,
 mārðum fremman, gif me se mān-sceaða
 2510 of eorð-sele ūt gesēcēd."
 gezrätte tā gumena gehwylcne,
 active hwate helm-berend, hindeman siðe,
 swāese gesiðas: "Nolde ic sveord beran,
 wāpen tō wyrme, gif ic wiste hū

Fol. 186^a.

editors [e.g. Schücking and Sedgefield] separate the two sentences by a full stop after *gelīste*, and take *syððan*, not as a conj., but as an adv.

Yet the sword may have been taken by Beowulf from the dead Dæghrefn: in which case the connection is close enough between ll. 2499 and 2501. [So Rieger¹¹; Klaeber in *Archiv*, cxv. 181.]

2503. *ðā frætwe*, 'those famous spoils,' clearly the necklace of ll. 1195, etc., won by Beowulf at Heorot. This had naturally passed to his liege lord. (But note that in ll. 2172, etc., this necklace is said to have been given, not to Hygelac, but to Hygd.) Dæghrefn must be the slayer of Hygelac: as such he would, had he lived, have presented the spoils he had won to his chief. But Beowulf avenged his lord, though the body of Hygelac (*Lib. Monst.*) and his arms (l. 1211) remained with the Frankish foe.

Frēs-cyning[e], Grundtvig¹⁰⁴, Kemble, : MS. *frescyning*.

Who is the Frisian king? Does it refer to some tributary prince, or is it a title of the Frankish overlord? Since Dæghrefn is presumably a Frank (*Hūga cempa*) he would present the spoils to his own king, Theodoric the Frank, or to his son Theodobert, who was actually in command. Ll. 1210, 2921 also support the interpretation of *Frēs-cyning* as a reference to the Frankish overlord. But the writer of Beowulf may well have been using traditional names which he himself did not clearly understand.

2505. *Compe (campe)*, Kemble, : MS. *cempan*. If we keep the MS. reading, we shall have to interpret *cempan* = *cempum*, and render 'among the warriors' [von Grienberger, Schücking, 1908: cf. *Engl. Stud.* xlvi. 110]. But in this sense of 'among' seems unprecedented [Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 409-10, as Schücking now admits].

2505-6. *cumbles hyrde, æþeling*, refer to Dæghrefn.

2508. Morgan [*P.B.B.* xxxiii. 105] and Holthausen suggest *heard-sweord*, for the metre.

2514. Kemble², *mārðo*, supported by Bugge¹⁰⁴, and all recent editors, on the analogy of ll. 2134, 2645. But the argument from analogy may be pushed too far, and it is even possible that *fremman* is intrans., as in l. 1003.

- 2520 wið ðām āglēcean elles meahte
 gylpe wiðgripan, swā ic giō wið grendle dyde ;
 ac ic ðær heaðu-fyres hātes wēne,
 [o]reðes ond āttres; forðon ic mē on hafu
 bord ond byrnan. Nelle ic beorges weard
 oferfleoñ fōtēs trem, ac unc [furður] sceal
 weorðan æt wealle, swā unc wyrd geteoð, *deliver*
 metod manna gehwæs. Ic eom on mōde from,
 þæt ic wið þone gūð-flogan gylp ofersitte. *abstain*
meuth
prison
apoce
player
air
2525
2530
2535
2540
2523
2528
2529
2533
2534
- gēbide gē on beorge byrnum werede,
 secgas on searwum, hwaðer sēl mæge which h better
 æfter wæl-ræse wunde gedýgan
 uncer twēga. Nis þæt ēower sið,
 ne zemet mannes nefn[e] min ānes,
 þæt hē wið āglēcean eofoðo dæle, *strength* dishi
 eorl-scope efne. Ic mid elne sceall
 gold gegangan, oððe gūð nimeð,
 feorh-bealu frēcne, frēan ēowerne.”
 Ārās ðā bi ronde rōf öretta, *warrow*
 heard under helme, hioro-sercean bær
 under stān-cleofu, strenzo getrūwode
 ānes mannes; ne bið swyld eargas sið. *the coward*

2520-1. Sievers [P.B.B. ix. 141] suggests *þas āglēcean gylpe*, ‘against the boast of the adversary.’ Schröder [*Anglia*, xiii. 345] suggests *gylpe* for *gylpe*, ‘come to grips with the adversary in war.’ I take *gylpe*=‘with boast,’ i.e. ‘in such a manner as to fulfil my boast.’

2523. [o]reðes, Grein₁, āttres Kemble₂: MS. reðes / hattres. Cf. ll. 2557, 2839. There is a dot over the *h* of *hattres*, which Sievers [Z.f.d.Ph. xxi. 355] regards as intended by the scribe to signify that *h* is cancelled. I should rather regard the dot as accidental.

2525. The second half-line is metrically deficient: *furðor* is Klauber’s emendation [*Archiv*, cxv. 181] adopted by Holthausen. Holthausen’s earlier suggestion, *feohte* [*Litteraturblatt für germ. u. rom. Philologie*, 1900, p. 61], is adopted by Schücking. Bugge¹⁰⁴ had also suggested *feohte*.

In view of the rarity of a ‘prelude’ of two syllables with this type of line [cf. Sievers in P.B.B. x. 302] Bugge¹⁰⁴ would omit *ofer*, comparing *Maldon*, 247, *ſēon fōtēs trym*. [So Sedgefield²⁸³.]

Holthausen, reads *ferfleoñ* (= *forfleoñ*).

2528. *þæt* = ‘so that.’ Sievers’ emendation [P.B.B. ix. 141] *þas*, ‘therefore,’ is unnecessary. [Of. Klauber⁴⁵, Schücking, *Satzverk.*, 25.] ‘The conj. *þæt* is found to denote the relation between two facts in the vaguest possible manner’ (Klauber).

2529. Note that, where the pronoun follows the imperative of the verb, the normal inflection of the verb is dropped.

2533. MS. defective at edge: *nefn[e]*, Grundtvig²⁰⁴.

2534. *þæt*, Grundtvig²⁰⁴, Kemble₁: MS. *wat*.

geseah ðā be wealle, | sē ðe worna fela, Fol. 186.

gum-cystum gōd, gūða gedigde,

hilde-hlemma, þonne hñitan fēðan, ~~næst~~, ^{last}

sto[n]dan stān-bogan, stream ut þonan

brecan of george; wæs þære burnan wælm

heāðo-fýrum hāt; ne meahte horde nēah

unbynndene ənige hwile

dēop gedīgan for dracan lēge. *līg*

2545 2550 Lēt ðā of brōstum, ðā hē gebolzen wæs,

Weder-ȝēata lēod word ut faran,

stearc-heort styrmde; stefn in becōm

heāðo-torht hlynnan under hārne stān;

hete wæs onhrēred, hord-weard oncnio ^{cnāwan} ~~oncnio~~

mannes reorde; nās ȳer māra fyrst

frēode tō friclan. From ȳerest cwōm

orūg ȝaglēcean ut of stāne,

hāt hilde-swāt; hrūse dynede.

Biorn under beorge bord-rand onswāf ^{surfan =} ~~surfan =~~ ^{reaching}

2555 2560 wið ȳām gryre-ȝieste, ȝēata dryhten;

ðā wæs hrinȝ-bogan heorte gefyſed ^{fysan = incite}

sæcce tō sēceanne. Sweord ȳer gebrād

gōd gūð-cyning, ȝomele lāfe,

ecgum unslāw; ȝeghwæðrum wæs

2565 bealo-hycendra |brōga fram öðrum. Fol. 187.

2545. sto[n]dan. Thorpe: MS. stodan. Thorpe's emendation is confirmed by a passage in the *Andreas*, 1492, etc., where these lines seem to be imitated.

2547. ne meahte...dēop gedīgan, 'could not endure the depths of the cave.' Grundtvig²⁰⁵ reads dēor; so Bugge [Tideskr. viii. 297], but this was with the belief that the MS. could so be read, whereas the reading is clearly *deep*, not *deor*. Dēor has, however, been adopted by Earle and Sedgefield: 'nigh to the hoard could not the hero unscorched any while survive.'

2556. frēode. Sedgefield reads *freodo*.

2559. Biorn refers to Beowulf. Sedgefield reads *born*, and puts the stop after *beorge*, making l. 2559 a continuation of ll. 2556-8: 'the earth resounded and burned under the hill.' For *biorn*, *beorn*=*born*, *bearn* he compares l. 1880.

2562. sēceanne. See note to l. 478.

~~þr~~ gebrād, 'had already drawn his sword.'

2564. MS. un|glaw. 'A letter erased between *l* and *a* in *glaw*: that it was *e* is not quite certain' (Zupitza). As there is all the appearance of an uncompleted alteration, I have adopted the emendation of Bugge²⁰⁶ (following Thorpe). Klaeber [*Anglia*, xxix. 880] defends *unglēaw*, which he takes to mean 'very sharp,' with *un* intensifying, as in *unlār* (l. 357). But this use of *un* appears to be very problematical.

Stið-mōd gestōd wið stēapne rond
 winia bealdor, tā se wyrm gebēah brūgan = Bow
 snūde tōsomne; hē on searwum bād.
 2570 gewāt tā byrnende gebogen scriðan, gī dīns
 tō gescipe scyndan. Scyld wel gebearg
 life ond lice lāssan hwile
 māerum þēodne, þonne his myne sōhte; hope
 tār hē þī fyreste forman dōgore
 wealdan mōste, swā him wyrd ne gescrāf fārl pr
 2575 hrēð at hilde. Hond úp ābrēd
 gēata dryhten, gryre-fāhne slōh nleān = struck
 incge lāfe, þat sio ecg gewāc
 brūn on bāne, bāt unswiðor,
 þonne his ȣiod-cyning þearfe hæfde,
 2580 bysigum gebēded. þā wæs beorges weard
 æfter heaðu-swenge on hrēoum mōde,
 wearp wæl-fyre; wide sprungon
 hilde-lēoman. Hrēð-sigora ne gealp ~~wil fer~~
 gold-wine gēata; gūð-bill geswāc
 2585 nacod at niðe, swā hyt nō sceolde,
 iren ȣer-ȝōd. Ne wæs þat ēðe sið,
 þat se māra maya Ecgðēowes

2567. *winia*. Cf. note to l. 1418.

2570. MS. *ȝescife*. Heyne emended *gescife*, 'headlong,' basing his conjecture upon an O.E. gloss in a MS. of Aldhelm's *de Virginitate*, now at Brussels, in which *per preceps* is rendered *nidferscife*, with the further explanation *niðferscetende* in the margin. [Cf. Z.f.d.A. ix. 468 and *scyfe* in Bosworth-Toller.] Heyne's emendation has been adopted by Holthausen and Sedgefield.

2573. *dōgore*: Sievers, followed by Holthausen, would read *dōgor* (uninflected instrumental, cf. Sievers, § 289) which improves the metre.

2573. etc. 'For the first time (literally, the first day) he had to spend his time in a struggle devoid of victory.' [But cf. Klaeber⁴⁶⁴.]

2577. MS. *incgafe*. The word *incge* is otherwise unrecorded (but cf. note to l. 1107). It has been conjectured that it means 'valuable' or 'weighty.' Thorpe conjectured *Ingæs lāfe* [so Holthausen_{1,2}, abandoning an earlier conjecture, *Anglia, Beiblatt*, xiii. 78, and Sedgefield], believing the word 'to be a corruption of some proper name.' If Thorpe's reading is correct, Ing would presumably be identical with the primeval hero from whom the sea-tribes, the Ingaevones, were said to derive their name (see *Index of Persons*: Ingwine). Ing is recorded in the O.E. *Runic Song*, 67, as a hero of the East Danes. Some have identified Ing and Seaf.

Holthausen, *Ing[win]e[s] lāfe*, a tempting conjecture, 'with the sword which Hrothgar had given him.'

2579. *his bearfe*, probably 'need of it.'

2581. *hrēoum*. See note to *fēaum*, l. 1081.

grund-wong þone ofgyfan wolde;
sceolde [ofer] willan wic eardian

2590 elles hwerzen, swā sceal æghwylc mon Fol. 187^b.

ālætan lān-dagas. Næs ðā long tō ðon,

þæt ðā āglēcean hȳ eft gemēton.

Hyte hyne hord-weard, hreðer æðme wēoll, *adversary*

niwan stefne; nearo ðrōwode

2595 fȳre besonȝen, sē ðe Ȥr folce wēold.

Nealles him on hēape hand-ȝesteallan,

æðelinga bearn, ymbe gestōdon

hilde-cystum, ac hȳ on holt buȝon,

ealdre burgan. Hiora in ānum wēoll *wigaf*

2600 sefa wið sorgum; sibb æfre ne mæg

wiht onwendan, þām ðe wel þenceð.

Wigaf

xxxvi WIglāf wæs hāten, Wēoxstānes sunu,

lēoflic lind-wiga, lēod Scylfinga,

2588. *grund-wong* was taken by the older editors to mean 'the earth': hence *grund-wong ofgyfan*, 'to die' [so Clark-Hall]. This interpretation of *grund-wong* has recently been defended by Klaeber [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 466].

Since Bugge [*Tidsskr.* viii. 298], it has been more usual to interpret *grund-wong* as the ground in front of the barrow [so Cosijn³⁶] or the floor of the dragon's den. Beowulf has hardly got so far as the floor: but a concrete, local interpretation is supported by l. 2770 (cf. too l. 1496).

Beowulf has to retreat (ll. 2586-8): the poet alludes to the issue of the combat (ll. 2589-91): then returns to his description again.

2589. No gap in MS. Rieger⁴⁰ emends [ofer] *willan* (cf. l. 2409); Grein₂, [wyrmes] *willan* (cf. l. 3077); Cosijn³⁶, [wyrmē tō] *willan*.

2595. sē ðe Ȥr folce wēold: Beowulf, 'who had long ruled over his folk.' [Cf. Cosijn³⁶; Bugge in *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 216.]

2596. *hand*, Kemble₂: MS. *heand*.

2603. Wiglaf is called *lēod Scylfinga* because his father, Weorstan (though apparently by origin a Geat), had once been a chief in the service of the Swedish (Scylfing) king Onela. Weorstan may well have married into the family of his king, like Egtheow, Efor, or Bothvar Bjarki: such a supposition would make the title *lēod Scylfinga* more appropriate to Wiglaf, and might perhaps explain *his māgum* (l. 2614, but see note there). Ælfhere, whose name begins with a vowel, would then be a member of the Swedish royal family (since in Germanic heroic tradition princes of the same family commonly have names which alliterate together) rather than one of the Wægmundings (whose names run on *W*).

When Eadgils and Eanmund rebel against their uncle Onela, and take refuge among the Geatas, Onela smites them (see ll. 2379-90). Weoxstan, serving under Onela, slays Eanmund, and, according to Germanic custom, presents the spoils of his slain foe to his king. But, contrary to custom, Onela does not accept them (for to do so would be publicly to approve the slaying of his own nephew); yet he rewards the slayer with the spoils, and hushes up the matter: 'Onela spake not of the feud, though Weoxstan had slain his (Onela's) brother's son' (i.e. Eanmund, son of Ohthere), ll. 2618-9.

Yet Weoxstan belongs to the Wægmundings (l. 2607), a family of the Geatas to which Beowulf is related (l. 2814). Why he was serving with

- māg Ālfheres; geseah his mon-dryhten
 2605 under here-griman hāt þrōwian;
 gemunde ðā ðā āre, þe hē him ār forgeaf,
 wic-stede welizne Wāgmundinga,
 folc-rihta gehwylc, swā his fæder āhte;
 ne mihte ðā forhabban, hond rond gefēnȝ,
 2610 geolwe linde, gomel swyrd getēah.
 þæt wæs mid eldum Ēanmunes lāf,
 |suna Óhtere[s], þām æt sace wearð, Fol. 188a.
 wræcca[n] wine-lēasum, Wēohstān bana
 mēces ecȝum, ond his māgum ætbær
 2615 brūn-fāgne helm, hringde byrnan,
 eald sveord etonisc, þæt him Onela forgeaf,
 his gædelinges gūð-gewādu,
 fyrd-searo fūslīc; nō ymbe ðā fæhðe spræc, *Fyrd = arm
aðre dworan
= prostat*
 þeah ðe hē his brōðor bearн abredwade.
 2620 Hē frætwe gehēold fela missēra,
 bill ond byrnan, oð ðæt his byre mihte
 eorl-scipe efnan swā his ār-fæder;
 geaf him ðā mid ȝēatum gūð-gewāda
 ȝéghwæs unrim, þā hē of ealdrē gewāt
 2625 frōd on forð-weg. þā wæs forma sið ~vis
 geongan cempan, þæt hē gūðe rās

the national enemy, or why, in spite of this, his own people ultimately received him back, we do not know. [Cf. Chadwick, *Origin of the English Nation*, p. 179.] The re-grant (l. 2606) of Weoxstan's fief to Wiglaf must not be taken as signifying that the fief had been forfeited by Weoxstan: a formal re-grant is in every case necessitated by the death of the father. [See *Widsith*, 95-6, and cf. Chadwick, p. 169.]

[The difficulties are well explained by Müllenhoff in *A.f.d.A.* iii. 176-8.]

2612. Óhtere[s], Grundtvig³⁰⁵, Kemble₁: MS. *ohtere* (partially corrected by Thorkelin).

2613. MS. defective at corner: wrecca[n], Ettmüller₂: Wēohstān, Grundtvig³⁰⁶, Kemble₁: MS. *weohstanes*.

2614. māgum probably means Onela: pl. for sg., as in l. 2353: cf. note to l. 565.

his may refer to Weoxstan (see l. 2603, above) or, more probably, to Ēanmund.

2615. The alliteration is improved if, with Rieger, followed by Holthausen, we read *byrnan hringde*.

2620. *Hē*, i.e. Weoxstan.

Grundtvig [1861, p. 89], followed by Holthausen, supplies *þā* before *frætwe*.

2623. We must understand *Wēohstān* as subject to *geaf*.

- mid his frēo-dryhtne fremman sceolde;
 ne gēmealt him se mōd-sefa, ne his māḡes lāf
 gewāc æt wīge; þæt se wyrm onfand,
 2630 syððan hie tōḡedre gēgān hæfdon.
 Wiglāf maðelode, word-rihta fela,
 sægde gesiðum —him wæs sefa gēomor—
 “Ic ðæt |māl geman, þær wē medu þegun, Fol. 188b. picgan =
 þonne wē gehēton ūssum hlāforde Seigertkrieleat
 in bior-sele, ȣe ūs ȣas bēagas geaf,
 þæt wē him ȣā gūð-gētāwa zyldan woldon,
 gif him þyslicu þearf gelumpe,
 helmas ond heard sveord. Dē hē ūsic on herze
 gecēas
- tō ðyssum sið-fate sylfes willum,
 2640 onmunde ūsic mārða, ond mē þās māðmas geaf,
 þe hē ūsic gār-wigend gōde tealde, deemed
 hwate helm-berend, þeah ȣe hlāford ūs Datin
 þis ellen-weorc āna āðōhte
 tō gefremmanne, folces hyrde,
- 2645 forðam hē manna māest mārða gefremede,
 dæda dollicra. Nū is se dæg cumen,
 þæt ūre man-dryhten māgenes behōfað (BEHOFAS) need:
 gōdra gūð-rinca; wutun gongan tō, ~~wutun a d. id. 2645~~
 helpa hild-fruman, þenden hyt sū, HEAT ~~hit u.~~
- 2650 glēd-egeſa grim. god wāt on mec,
 þæt mē is micle lēofre, þæt minne lic-haman

2628. *māges*, Ettmüller: MS. *māgenes*.

his *māges lāf*, ‘his father’s sword.’

2629. *þāt*, Thorpe: MS. *þa*.

2633. To this appeal to the *gesiðas* to make good their boast there are two close parallels: *Maldon* (212–15) and the *Bjarka māl*, as recorded in the Latin paraphrase of *Saxo Grammaticus* (*Hist. Dan.*, Bk II.). It is a commonplace of Old Germanic poetry: and indeed of heroic poetry generally.

2636. See note to l. 368.

2642. Bugge [*Z.f.d.P. iv. 216*] suggested *hlāford ûser* instead of *hlāford ȣas*: Cosijn¹⁰³, *hlāford ȣur*.

2645. *forðam*: MS. *forðā*; Zupitza transliterates *forðan*. So also l. 2741.

2649. *þenden hit hāt sū* or *þenden hāt sū* are alternative suggestions of Kemble: *hāt* is supported by Bugge¹⁰⁶, who compares l. 2605, and is adopted by Earle and Sedgefield.

mid minne gold-ȝyfan ȝlēd fæðmię.
 Ne þynceš mě ȝerysne, þat wē rondas beren
 eft tō earde, nemne wē æror mægen
 2655 fāne ȝefyllan, feorh ealzian ^{þwodict} ^{ende aca}
 Wedra ȝeodnes. Ic wāt geare,
 þat nāron eald-ȝewyrht, þat hē āna scyle
 ȝēata duzuše gnorn þrōwian,
 gesīzan aet sēcce; urum sceal swoord ond helm, ^{luat}
 2660 byrne ond beadu-scrūd, bām ȝemāne." ^{= unc}
 Wōd þā þurh þone wāl-rēc, wīg-heafolan bær
 frēan on fultum, fēa worda cwað:
 "Lēofa Biowulf, lāest eall tela, ^{punþm}
 swā ū on geoguš-fēore ȝēara ȝecwāde,
 2665 þat ū ne ȝlāete be ȝē lifigendum
 dōm gedrēsan; scealt nū dēdum rōf,
 æðelingz an-hȳdiz, ealle mægene
 feorh ealzian; ic ȝē ful-lāestu." ^{W.Y.}

2652. MS. *fæðmię*, optative sing. I take *g* here to signify *s*, which is the oldest form of the optative ending. [Cf. Sievers, § 361.] See note to l. 1981.

2657. Most editors make a compound *eald-ȝewyrht*, which they generally [Holthausen, Sedgefield, Earle] render 'ancient custom,' etc. *eald-ȝewyrhtum* occurs in the *Dream of the Rood*, 100, where it means 'deeds done of old,' with thought of the deserts therefrom resulting. 'Ties through deeds done' seems to be the meaning of *ȝewyrht* here.

2659. In the MS. a colon, a comma, and a *d* are placed after *urum*, thus: *urū* : . The colon signifies that something has been omitted, and the *d* [signifying 'it is wanting': Lat. *deest*] corresponds to another *d* in the margin, which is followed by the word *sceal*, between dots, thus: : . *sceal* . This device, to signify that the word *sceal* has been omitted after *urum*, has often been misunderstood, and the line misread in consequence.

urum bām seems a strange way of expressing *unc bām*. Bugge [*Tideskr.* viii. 58; *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 216] supposes a gap. So Rieger⁴¹⁰ and Earle. Parallels can, however, be found: Cosijn quotes examples of *nāniges ūres*, *ūres nānes*, etc., for *nāniges ūre*, *ūre nānes* [*P.B.B.* viii. 578] and *iowra selfra* is found in *Orosius* [ed. Sweet, 48, 21] for *iowra selfra*.

Sedgefield²⁸⁸ conjectures *huru* for *urum*: 'surely sword and helmet...must be common to both.'

2660. *beadu-scrūd*, Ettmüller, (so Thorpe); MS. *byrdū scrūd*. The word *byrdū*, which is unknown, is defended by von Grienberger [*P.B.B.* xxxvi. 83] and *byrdū-scrūd* interpreted to mean 'coat of mail.' Yet it is possible that *beadu* has (not unnaturally) been written *byrdū* through the influence of the preceding *byrne*. Holthausen's further alteration [following Cosijn²⁸⁹], *bord ond beadu-scrūd*, does not seem essential, though it certainly improves the reading of the text, in which the shield is not mentioned, and the coat of mail enumerated twice.

Bugge [*Tideskr.* viii. 55 etc.] suggested *bīwdu scrūd*, 'adorned vestment'; *bīwan*, to adorn, occurs in l. 2257.

Æfter þām wordum wyrm yrre cwōm,
 2670 atol inwit-ȝæst, öðre siðe
 fyr-wylmum fāh fionda nios[i]an,
 lāðra manna. *Līg-ȝȳdum forborn lyran* (intens.)
 bord wið rond[e]; byrne ne meahte
 geongum gār-wīgan ȝēoce gefremman;
 2675 ac se māga geonga under his māȝes scyld
 elne ȝēode, þā his āgen w[æs]
 ȝlēdum forgrunden. þā zēn ȝūð-cyning
 m[ærða] gemunde, mægen-strengo slōh
 hilde-bille, þæt hyt on heafolan stōd
 2680 niþe genýded; Nægling forbærst,
 geswāc æt sæcce *sweord Biowulfes,* Fol. 197^b.
 ȝomol ond græg-mæl. Him þæt gifeðe ne wæs,
 þæt him irennā ecze mihton
 helpan æt hilde —wæs sio hond tō strong—
 2685 sē ðe mēca gehwane, mine ȝefrāȝe,
 swenȝe ofersóhþe, þonne hē tō sæcce bær
 wæpen wund[r]um heard; næs him wihte ðe sēl. *þe he*
 þā wæs þēod-sceaða þriddan siðe,
 frēcne fyr-draca, fæhða ȝemyndiz,
 2690 ræsde on ȝone rōfan, þā him rūm āgeald,
 hāt ond heaðo-ȝrim, heals ealne ymbefēnȝ *fōr*

2671. MS. defective, here and in ll. 2676, 2678. Though evidence points to *niosian* having stood in the MS. here, it must have been a mere scribal variant of the form *niosan*, which the metre supports, and which is also found in *Beowulf*. See note to ll. 115, 1125.

2673. *rond[e]*, Kemble₁: MS. *rond*. The emendation is metrically necessary; cf. l. 3027. *Wið ronde* = 'as far as to the rond.' [Cf. Klaeber in *M.L.N.* xx. 86.]

2675. In the *Iliad* (viii. 267, etc.) Teucer fights under the shield of Ajax. For other remarkable coincidences with Homer cf. H. 2806, 3169.

2676. MS. defective at edge: *w[æs]*, Grundtvig³⁰⁶, Kemble₁.

2678. MS. defective at edge: *m[ærða]*, Grundtvig³⁰⁶, Kemble₁.

2682. That a warrior should have been too strong for his sword seems to have been quite possible in the Germanic heroic age. It is told of Offa that he broke the swords offered him for his duel by simply brandishing them in the air [Saxo, *Hist. Dan.*, Bk ii: ed. Holder, p. 115]. The Icelandie-sagas, with their greater sobriety, tell of a hero, who, in his last fight, had to keep straightening out his sword under his foot [*Laxdæla Saga*, cap. 49].

2686. *bonne*. Bugge¹⁰⁵, followed by Holthausen, reads *bone*.

2687. *wund[r]um*, Thorpe: MS. *wundū*. A convincing emendation; cf. *wundrum wrætlice*, *Phænix*, 63; *wundrum hēah*, *Wanderer*, 98.

2691. *ymbefēnȝ*. The *e* is probably a scribal insertion [cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* x. 260]: the line runs better when it is deleted.

biteran bānum; hē geblōdegod wearð
sāwul-driore; swāt yðum wēoll.

xxxvii DĀ ic æt þearfe [ȝefræȝn] þeod-cyninges
2695 andlongne eorl ellen cȳðan,
cræft ond cēnðu, swā him gecynde was; *here di*
ne hēdde hē þas heafolan —ac sio hand gebarn
mōdiges mannes, þær hē his māges healp—,
þæt hē þone nið-ȝest nioðor hwēne slōh, *u li h*
2700 secȝ on searwūm, þæt ðæt sweord gedēaf *die fan*
fah ond fæted, þæt ðæt fyr onzon
sweðrian syððan. þā zēn sylf cyning
geweold his gewitte, wæll-seaxe gebræd *slaughter* —
biter ond beadu-scearp, þæt hē on byrnan wæg;
forwrāt Wedra helm wyrm on middan. *Fol. 189.*
2705 Fēond ȝefyldan —ferh ellen wræc—, *wæc on*
ond hi hyne þā bēgen ābroten hæfdon, *= dīne on*
sib-æðelingas; swyld sceolde secȝ wesan,
þegn æt þearfe. þæt ðām þeodne wæs
2710 siðas[t] sige-hwil sylfes dædum,

2694. No gap in MS. : [gefræȝn], Kemble₁. See ll. 2484, 2752, etc.

2697. It is not clear whether it was his own head or the dragon's which Wiglaf did not heed. [For the former interpretation see Cosijn³⁷; for the latter Bugge¹⁰⁵, who compares l. 2679.]

Wiglaf attacks what he knows to be the more vulnerable part of the dragon; both Frotho and Fridlevus in Saxo [Bk ii., ed. Helder, p. 39; Bk vi., p. 181] learn a similar discrimination: the parallels between these dragon fights in Saxo and those in our text are close. Sigurd also attacked Fafnir from below, but in a more practical and less heroic manner.

2698. māges, Kemble₁: MS. magenes (so Grein-Wülker); cf. l. 2628, and foot-note. See also l. 2879.

2699. See note to l. 102.

2701. þæt ðæt. Sievers, objecting to this awkward collocation of þæt, proposed þā ðæt [P.B.B. ix. 141]. But Grundtvig had already suggested that the first þæt (which is written þ) should be read þā. See note to l. 15, where this problem of the interpretation of þ first meets us. Sedgefield reads þā; þæt can, however, be defended here. [Cf. Schücking, Satzverk., 25.]

2704. It seems best, in spite of strict grammatical concord, to take biter ond beadu-scearp as referring to wæll-seaxe.

2706. ȝefyldan. Ettmüller₂, and Thorpe proposed to read gefyldæ, parallel to forwrāt: Sievers [P.B.B. ix. 141] argues for this reading, which has been adopted by Sedgefield.

ellen. Cosijn³⁷ suggested ellor [so Holthausen_{1,2}: but Holthausen₃, ellen]: cf. ll. 55, 2254. The meaning would be 'drove his life elsewhere,' i.e. to Hell. With much the same meaning Kluge¹⁰² reads feorh ealne wræc, 'drove out all his life,' comparing Genesis, 1385.

2710. siðas[t], Grein₁: MS. siðas. Grundtvig³⁰⁷ suggested siðest. Yet it is possible to defend siðas here as gen. of sið, parallel to worlde geworce:

worlde geweordes. **Dā** sio wund ongon,
þe him se eorð-draca ær geworhte,
swelan ond *swellan*; hē þæt sōna onfand,
 þæt him on brēostum bealo-nið[e] wēoll,
 2715 ãttor on innan. **Dā** se æðelingz giong, *s an ðem*
 þæt hē bi wealle wis-hygende
 SEAT gesæt on sesse, seah on enta geweorc,
 hū ðā stān-bogan stapulum fæste
 ēce eorð-reced innan healde.

Hyne þā mid handa heoro-drēorigne,
 þēoden mārne, þegn ungemete till. *≈ 500*
 wine-dryhten his, wætere gelafede
 hilde-sædne, ond his hel[m] onspēon. - *spōnnar*
 Biowulf mæbelode: hē ofer benne spræc, *wound*
 2725 wunde wæl-blēate; wisse hē gearwe,
 þæt hē dæg-hwila gedrogen hæfde,
 eorðan wynn[e]; ðā wæs eall sceacen
 dōgor-gerimes, dēað ungemete nēah:
 "Nū ic suna minum syllan wolde
 2730 gūð-gewædu, þær mē gifeðe swā

'That was to the chieftain a victorious moment of his allotted span, of his life-work.'

sige-hwil, Kemble: MS. *sigehwile*. After *sige*, *hwile* might easily be written in error for *hwil*. Grein, *sige-hwila*.

2714. The older editors read *bealo-nið*, so also Sedgefield,: but the word comes at the end of the line, and evidence points to a letter having been lost. (Thorkelin's transcripts: A *bealomð*, B *bealo niði*: now only *beal* left.) *Bealo-niðe* is essential on metrical grounds [cf. Sievers in P.B.B. x. 269], and is probably to be regarded as the MS. reading.

2715. *giong*, 'went.'

2719. *ēce*. Holthausen would read *ēcne*=*ēcne*, 'mighty.'

Ettmüller, Rieger⁴¹ [in an excellent note], Heyne, Holthausen, etc., read *hēoldon*. But no change is necessary. For the tense cf. ll. 1923, 1928, 2486; and for the sg. verb with pl. subject in a subordinate clause cf. l. 2164, and see the note to ll. 1408 and 2085. Further I do not see why *eorð-reced* should not be the subject: 'How the earth-hall contained within itself the arches....'

2723. MS. defective: *hel[m]*, Grein₁, etc., following Grimm.

2724. Beowulf speaks *ofer benne*, 'over his wound,' 'wounded as he was,' just as the warriors boast *ofer ealowäge*, 'over their cups' (l. 481). [Cf. Cosijn⁴², and Klaeber, *Archiv*, civ. 287, where the passage is elaborately discussed. Corson's rendering, 'beyond (i.e. concerning other things than) his wound,' *M.L.N.*, iii. 193, seems impossible.]

2725. *wæl-blēate*, 'deadly pale.' Cf. *Crist*, 771, *blātest benna*.

2727. *wynn[e]*, Thorkelin's correction: MS. defective.

Fol. 189^b.

2735 þenig yrfe-weard æfter wurde
lice ȝelenze. Ic tās lēode hēold
fiftig wintra; nās se folc-cyning
ymbe-sittendra þenig tāra,

2740 þe mec gūð-winum grētan dorste,
egesan þeon. Ic on earde bād lāðan ^{lāðan} ^{þe gen.}
māel-gesceafta, hēold min tela,
ne söhte searo-niðas, ne mē swōr fela
āða on unriht. Ic þæs ealles mæg

2745 feorh-bennum sēoc gefēan habban;
forðam mē witan ne þearf Waldend fira
morðor-bealo māga, þonne min sceaceð ^{þe sun} ^{þe react.}
lif of lice. Nū þū lungre geong ^{Imp. ḡeongan}
hord scēawian under hārne stān,

2750 Wiglāf lēofa, nū se wyrm ligeð,
swefed sāre wund, since berðafod.
Bio nū on ofoste, þæt ic ær-welan,
gold-æht ongite, gearo scēawige
swezle searo-zimmas, þæt ic þy sōft mæge ^{sófher}
2755 æfter māðsum-welan min ālætan
lif ond lēod-scope, ^{pone} ic longe hēold."

xxviii ÐĀ ic snūde (gefrægn) sunu Wihstānes
æfter word-cwydum wundum dryhtne
hýran heaðo-siocum, hring-net beran,
2755 broȝdne beadu-sercean, under beorges hrōf.
geseah þā siȝe-hrēig, þā hē bi sesse ȝeong,
mago-þeȝn mōdiȝ māðsum-sizla fealo, Fol. 190^a.
gold glitinian grunde ȝetenȝe, lying ^{ȝeun-} ^{ȝeun-} shaped
wundur on wealle, ond þæs wyrmes denn,

2788. *sela*. A typical example of that understatement so common in O.E. poetry. We must not, of course, suppose (as some have done) that Beowulf admits to having sworn some false oaths, but not many. Cf. l. 203.

^{2749.} Rieger⁴¹⁻² saw in *swegle* a corruption of *sigele*, 'brooch,' comparing the parallel passage, l. 1157. Holthausen and Sedgefield, read pl. *siglu*; Klaeber²²⁰ defends the sg. form *sigele*, quoting parallels for such collocation of sg. and pl.

2755. *under*, Thorkelin's correction: MS. *urder*.

2757. Most editors normalise to *fela* or *feola*. But see Sievers, § 275, and cf. § 150. 8: Büllbring § 236.

2759. *ond.* Trautmann, followed by Holthausen and Sedgefield, reads *geond*.

- 2760 ealdes üht-floran, orcas stondan, flagons
 "Far-de ad fyrn-manna fatu feormend-lēase, polished less
 "is vessels" hyrstum behrorene. pār wās helm monig (be) wās not in
 rusty eald ond ömiz, earm-bēaga fela
 searwum gesæled. Sinc ēaðe mæg,
 2765 gold on grund[e], gum-cynnes gehwone
 oferhīzian, hȳde sē ðe wylle.
 Swylce hē siomian geseah sezn eall-zylden
 hēah ofer horde, hond-wundra mæst,
 gelocen leoðo-cræftum; of ðām lēoma stōd,
 2770 þæt hē þone grund-wong ongitan meahte,
 wrāte ziondwitan. Næs ðæs wyrmes þær
 onsýn æniȝ, ac hyne ecȝ fornā.
 Dā ic on hlāwe gefrägn hord rēafian,
 eald enta geweorc, ānne mannan,
 2775 him on bearm hladon bunan ond discas ^{cupz & DISHES}
 sylfes dōme; sezn ēac genōm,
 bēacna beorhtost. Bill ȳr gescōd
 —ecȝ wās iren— eald-hlāfordes

2760. *stondan*: Holthausen, following Ettmüller, reads *stōdan*.

2765. MS. defective at edge. *grund[e]*, Grundtvig³⁰⁷, Kemble₁.

2766. No satisfactory explanation of *oferhīzian* is forthcoming. The general drift is that gold gets the better of man, 'hide the gold whoso will.' But how? Because, in spite of all, the gold is discovered again? Or because, when found, it carries a curse with it? *Ofer-hīzian* may possibly be a compound of *hīzian*, 'to strive' (Mod. Eng. 'hie'), and so mean 'to over-reach.' An interpretation very widely accepted is 'to make proud, vain': hence 'deceive.' In this connection it has been proposed to connect *oferhīzian* with *hēah*, 'high,' and with Goth. *ufarhāuhids*, 'puffed up, vain' [Bugge, in *Tidskr.* viii. 60, 298; Klauber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 466]; or with *oferhīd* (*oferhygd*, *oferhydig*, 'proud' [Kluge¹⁹², followed by Schücking, who spells *oferhidgian*, and others]. Against the last it is objected [Holthausen] that a derivative from the adj. *oferhīdig* must preserve the accent on the first syllable, and so cannot alliterate with *h*. Sedgefield²²⁸ suggests *oferhīwian* (not elsewhere recorded, but assumed to mean 'deceive'): *hīwian* means 'to assume a false appearance,' 'to feign'): Sedgefield₂, *ofer hīg[e* hījan, 'raise him above his (usual) mind, render presumptuous.'

2769. Earle follows Thorpe in reading *leoðo-cræftum* (with *eo*), 'locked by spells of song.' This seems forced and unnecessary.

lēoma, Kemble₁: MS. *leoman*. For the opposite mistake cf. l. 60.

2771. *wrāte*, Thorpe, here and in l. 3060: MS. *wræce* in both places.

2775. *hlādon*: MS. *hlodon*. Grundtvig³⁰⁸ emended to *hladan*, but it is not necessary to alter the second *a*. For infin. in -on cf. ll. 308, etc., and see Sievers, § 363, N. 1.

2777. *ȳr gescōd*: MS. *ȳr-gescōd*. Kemble *ȳr-gescōd*, 'sheathed in brass.' This has the support of Thorpe and Grein, but lacks analogy; for the reading in the text cf. l. 1587, and ll. 1615, 2562, and 2973.

2778. *Bill...eald-hlāfordes*, the MS. reading, is understood by Bugge

another which
9th warden on steel
post warde Beowulf
time now post
time (from range) come

pām tāra māðma mund-bora wæs ~~protector~~
longe hwile, lig-egeasan wæs wæs (vegan)
hātne for horde, hioro-weallende
middel-nihtum, oð þæt hē morðre swealt. Fol. 190^b.
Ār wæs on ofoste, eft-siðes georn,
frætwum gefyrðed; hyne fyrwet bræc, ~~en~~ hit
hwæðer collen-fers cwiċne gemette
in tām wong-stede Wedra þeoden,
ellen-siocne, þær hē hine ēr forlēt.
Hē tā mid pām māðmum māerne þioden,
dryhten sinne, drierixne fand.

ealdres set ende; hē hine eft ongōn
wæteres weorpan, oð þæt wordes ord print ran
brēost-hord þurhbræc. [Beowulf reordode]
gomel on giohðe gold scēawode:
"Ic tāra frætwā Frēan ealles tānc,
Wuldur-cyninge, wordum secȝe,
ēcum Dryhtne, þe ic hēr on starie,
þas tē ic mōste minum lēodum
ēr swylt-dæge swyld gestrynan. obtain
Nū ic on māðma hord mine bebohte ~~bygon~~ ^(Sō hic iusiam)

[Tidsskr. viii. 800], Holthausen, and Schücking to mean the sword of Beowulf, by Müllenhoff¹⁵² the sword of the former possessor of the hoard.

It is obvious that ll. 2779–2782 refer to the dragon. Whether *eald-hlāforde* be taken to mean Beowulf or the former owner will probably depend on the interpretation of l. 2777. If we read ēr *gescōd*, we shall interpret 'the sword of the lord of old time [Beowulf] with iron edge had slain the guardian of the treasure.' If, with Kemble, we read *bill ēr-gescōd*, this will be object of *genōm* in l. 2776, and we must accordingly delete the full stop.

Rieger¹⁵³ and Cosijn¹⁵⁴ read *eald-hlāforde* (=the dragon) in apposition with *pām*. [This is adopted by Earle and Sedgefield.]

2791. *wæteres*. Kemble, etc. emended to *wætere*: but the instrumental gen. seems possible enough [Bugge in Z.f.d.Ph. iv. 218; Cosijn¹⁵⁵]. Cf. *gūf-geworca*, l. 1825.

2792. No gap in MS. *Beowulf maðelode* was suggested by Grundtvig¹⁵⁶ and Kemble, [so Sedgefield]. But since *maðelode* is never found in the second half-line, other suggestions have been made: *Beowulf reordode* [Holthausen] or *pās sē beorn gespræc* [Schücking: the repetition of the letters *ræc* would account for the scribe's omission].

2793. *giohðe*, Thorpe (following Kemble₁₅₇, *gehðo*): MS. *giogode*. Cf. l. 8095.

2799. Instances of *in*, *on*= 'in exchange for,' are quoted by Klaeber [Anglia, xxvii. 258]: *hē bebohte bearn wealdendes on seolfres sinc, Crist and Satan*, 577.

mine, Ettmüller₁₅₈: MS. *minne*.

- 2800 frōde feorh-lege, fremmað *gēna* still
 lēoda þearfe; ne mæg ic hēr leng wesan.
Hātað heaðo-mære hlāw gewyrcean *unial mound*
 beorhtne æfter bæle *at brimes nōsan*.
 sē scel tō zemyndum minum lēodum
- 2805 hēah hlifian on Hrones-næsse, *wh. el. ren*
tōvna þat hit sā-liðend syððan hātan *swe*; = name, call
 Biowulfes biorh, *sā ðe brentingas high shippe*
nīða ofer flōda zenipu feorran drīfað." *Fol. 191a.*
- Dyde him of healse hring gyldenne
- 2810 þioden þrist-hýdiz; þegne gesealde,
 geongum gār-wigan, gold-fähne helm,
 bēah ond byrnan, hēt hyne brūcan well.
 "þū eart ende-laf üsses cynnes,
 Wēgmundinga; ealle *wyrd* forswēop
- 2815 mine māgas tō metod-sceafta, *appoints doom*
 eorlas on elne; ic him *æfter sceal*" *þyngs wād*
þāt wæs þām gomelan *ginzæste word* *þāt*
 brōost-zehydum, ær hē bāl cure, *cēsan*
 hāte heaðo-wylmas; him of hræðre *gewāt*
- 2820 sāwol sēcean sōð-fæstra dōm.
- [xxxix] Ðā wæs *gegonzen* *guman unfrōdum*
 earfōlice, þat hē on eorðan *geseah*
 þone lēofestan lifes *at ende*

2800. *gēna*. Thorpe, *gē nū*; and this emendation has been adopted by most recent editors. It does not appear necessary.

2803. Holthausen and Klaeber [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 465], following Sievers, read *beorht* (see note to l. 2297), and similarly *þest* for *sē* in the next line.

2806. Cf. *Odyssey*, xxiv. 80, etc.: 'Then around them [the bones of Achilles] did we, the holy host of Argive warriors, pile a great and glorious tomb, on a jutting headland above the broad Hellespont, that it might be seen afar from off the sea by men, both by those who now are, and by those who shall be hereafter.'

2814. *forswēop*, Kemble,: MS. *for speof* (*speof* at the beginning of the next line).

2819. *hræðre*: MS. *hwæðre*, which might very easily have been mis-written for *hræðre*. Kemble, emended *hreðre*.

2820. There is no number in the MS. after this line to indicate the beginning of a new section, but there is a space, and l. 2821 begins with a large capital. The next 'fitte'-number (l. 2892) is *xl*.

2821. *guman*, Grein,: MS. *gumū unfrōdū*, doubtless another instance of 'anticipation.' Cf. l. 158, where the MS. has *banū folmū*, and see note.

- blēate gebēran. Bona swylce lēg,
 2825 egeslic eorō-draca ealdre berēafod,
 bealwe gebēded. Bēah-hordum lēg
 wyrm wōh-bozen wealdan ne mōste,
 ac him irennā ecga fornāmon,
 hearde, heaðo-scearde, homera lāfe, *hammān*
 2830 þæt se wid-floga wundum stille
þrēas on hrūsan hord-ærne nēah;
 nalles |æfter lyfte läcende hwearf
 middel-nihtum, māsm-æhta wlōnc *þrōnd* Fol. 191^b.
 ansyn ūwde, ac hē eorōan gefēoll
 2835 for ðæs hild-fruman hond-ȝeweorce.
 Hūru þæt on lande lýt manna ȳah *gives his prosperity with few*
 mægen-āgendra, mine gefrēge,
 þeah ȳe hē dæda gehwæs dyrstig wære, *daring*
 þæt hē wið attor-sceaðan oreðe geræsde,
 2840 oððe hring-sele hondum styrede,
 gif hē wæccende weard onfundē
 būon on beorge. Biowulfe wearð
 dryht-māðma dæl dæðe forgolden;
 hæfde ȝaghwæðer ende gefēred
 2845 lānan lifea. Næs ȳā lang tō ȳon,

2828. Grein, emended to *hine*: so Schücking and Sedgefield, on the ground that in other instances *forniman* governs the acc. But see Klauber [*Engl. Stud.* xlvi. 828] who instances *forgrīpan* with the dat., *Beowulf*, 2358; *Generis*, 1275.

2829. Thorpe's emendation *heaðo-scearpe*, 'battle sharp,' has been followed by many editors, and, indeed, it seems very probable that *scearpe* might have been miswritten *scearde*, through the influence of the preceding *hearde*. Yet *scearde* can be defended [Schücking in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 110].

2834. *eorōan gefēoll*, 'fell to the earth.' Cf. ll. 2100, and 2898, *næs gerād*.

2836. *on lande*, 'in the world.'

lyt is probably dat. after ȳāh, 'has prospered with few.' Klauber⁴⁵⁵ takes *lyt* as nom., translating 'few have attained or achieved': for this meaning of ȳon he compares Cottonian *Gnomic Verses*, 44, *gif hēo nelle on folce geþéon*, 'if she will not attain among the people that...' and a number of examples from the O.E. version of Bede's *History, etc.* [cf. *Anglia*, xxvii. 282].

2841. *wæccende*. Thorpe altered to *wæccendne*. But *wæccende* as acc. sing. masc. can be paralleled: cf. l. 46, *umbor-wesende*.

2842. *būon=būan*.

2844. *ȝaghwæðer*, Kemble: MS. *ȝaghwæðre*. Grein, *ȝaghwæðre* (acc. pl.), *ende* (nom.). But cf. l. 8063; besides, *ȝaghwæðer* is found nowhere else in the pl.

þæt ðā hild-latan holt ofgēfan,
 tÿdre trēow-logan tÿne ætsomne,
 ðā ne dorston ēr dareðum lācan *dareð* = *dat*
 on hyra man-dryhtnes miclan þearfe;

ac hȳ scamiende scyldas bāran,

gūð-gewādu, þār se gomela lāg;

wlitan on Wilāf. Hē gewērjad sät,

fēðe-cempa, frēan eaxlum nēah,

wehte hyne wætre; him wiht ne spēow *spōwan*: *newer*

2850 Ne meahte hē on eorðan, ðeah hē ūðe wel,
 on ðām frum-ȝāre feorh gehealdan, *ƿynnian* *class?*
 ne ðās Wealdendes wiht oncirran. *ȝown*

Wolde dōm |godes dædum rædan Fol. 192.
 gumena gehwylcum, swā hē nū ȝen dēd. *God's doom rules* *The deo d.*

2860 þā wæs at ðām geongum grim ondswaru
 ȝe-bezēte, þām ȝe ēr his elne forlēas. *theri g. his mid id.*
sore-hearted Wiglaf maðelode, Wēohstānes sunu,
 sec[ȝ] sāriȝ-ferð seah on unlēofe:

"þæt lā! mæȝ secgan, sē ȝe wyle sōð specan,

2865 þæt se mon-dryhten, sē ȝow ðā māðmas ȝeaf,
 ȝored-ȝeatwe, þe ȝē þār on standað,
 —þonne hē on ealu-bence oft ȝesealde
 heal-sittendum helm ond byrnan,

þēoden his þegnum, swylce hē þrýdlicost *acc. rel. it all* *þine*

2852. It is possible that *wlitan* = *wlitan* (infin.), in which case only a comma should be placed after *lāg*. [So Sedgefield.] Most editors have followed Thorkelin in normalizing to *Wiglaf*. See note to ll. 218 and 1530.

2854. *wehte*, 'tried to awake him' [Klaeber²⁸¹]. Cf. *bræc* (l. 1511). Sedgefield²⁸² suggests *wēhte* = *wætte*, 'wetted.'

spēow, Thorkelin : MS. *speop*.

2857. The reading of the text would mean 'change aught ordained of God.' Most editors follow Thorpe in substituting *willan* for *wiht* [so Holthausen and Schücking]. Klaeber suggests *wēorold-endes wiht*, 'anything of the end of his life'; i.e. 'he could not avert his death at all' [J.E.G.P. viii. 258].

2860. The strong form *geongum* after *ðām* is, of course, exceptional, and is probably only a scribal error for *geongan*. Holthausen and Schücking alter to *geongan*. See note to l. 158.

2863. *sec[ȝ]*, Thorkelin's correction : MS. *sec*.

2869. *þrýdlicost*. From *þrýþ*. Thorkelin²¹³ corrected to *þrýðlicost* here, and this spelling with *þ* has been retained down to the present day. The scribe is sometimes careless in crossing his *d*'s, but in the only other passage I know where the word occurs [Byrhtferth's *Handboc*, ed. Kluge in *Anglia*, viii. 302, l. 14] the same spelling with *d* occurs. Under the circumstances *d* for *þ* is quite a normal phonetic development (cf. Sievers, § 201, 8) and this spelling should surely be retained in the text.

- 2870 ðwēr feor oðre nēah findan meahte—,
 þæt hē gēnungra gūð-gewādu
 wīðe forwurpe, tā hyne wiȝ beget.
 Nealles folc-cyning fyrd-gesteallum ^{wīðe - comrade}
 gylpan þorste; hwæðre him god ūðe,
 2875 sīgora Waldend, þæt hē hyne sylfne gewræc
 āna mid ecȝe, þā him wæs elnes þearf.
 Ic him lif-wraðe lȳtle meahte
 setxian æt gūðe, ond ongan swā þeah
 ofer min ȝemet mæges helpan.
- 2880 Symle wæs þy sēmra, þonne ic sweorde drep ^{drepian}
 ferhō̄-geniðlan; fyr unswiðor
 wēoll of gewitte. Wergendra tō lȳt ^{verian =} ^{delen a}
þronz ymbe þoden, þā hyne siȝ þrāȝ becwōm. Fol. 192b.
 Hū sceal sinc-þego ond swyrd-gifu, ^{time}
- 2885 eall ȝel-wyn, ȝowrum cynne
 lufen ȝelicgean! Lond-rihtes mōt,
 þere mæȝ-burge monna ȝeghwylc
 idel hweorfan, syððan ȝeþelingas
 feorran ȝefricgean flēam ȝowerne, ^{flight (why need I learn?)}
- 2890 dōm-lēasan dād. Dēað bið sēlla
 eorla zehwylcum þonne edwit-lif" ^{in my life,}

2881. *fyr unswiðor*. This was defended by Rieger²⁸ as a conjectural emendation, and an exact scrutiny of the MS. shows it to be the actual reading, except for the negligible discrepancy in the division of the letters: *fyrun* (*u* altered from *a*) *swiðor*. Grein conjectured *fyr ran swiðor*. Since this is inconsistent with *wæs þy sēmra* (l. 2880) we should then have to make Beowulf, instead of the dragon, the subject of *wæs*. Some [e.g. Cosijn²⁹ and Sedgefield] take Beowulf, in any case, as the subject of *wæs*: but it seems better to make the dragon the subject. This is clearer if, with Sievers [P.B.B. ix. 142] and Holthausen, we alter *ferhō̄-geniðlan* to *ferhō̄-geniðla*, putting a comma after *drep*.

2882. *Wergendra*, Grundtvig³⁰, Kemble: MS. *fergendra*, which is unmeaning, and does not alliterate. *p* and *f* are easily confused.

2883. *þrāȝ*, 'time of terror.' Cf. note to l. 87.

2884. *Hū*. This was altered by Kemble, to *nū*, and almost all editors have followed. Yet, as Holthausen tentatively suggests, *hū* makes good sense as introducing an exclamatory clause. Cf. *Wanderer*, 95: *Hu seo þrāȝ gewāt...*!

2886. If *lufen* means 'love,' it certainly forms an unsatisfactory parallel to *ȝelwyn*. [Cf. Sievers in P.B.B. xxxvi. 427.]

2890. MS. *dād* corrected from *dæl*.

2890-1. Does Wiglaf mean 'you had better go and hang yourselves'? Tacitus [*Germ. vi*] mentions suicide as the last refuge from such disgrace: *multique superstites bellorum infamiam laqueo finierunt*. [Cf. Scherer, *Kleinere Schriften*, i. 490, for a comparison of this passage with other

- XL Heht ðā þæt heaðo-weorc tō hagan biodan
 ûp ofer ēg-clif, þær þæt eorl-weorod
 morgen-longne dæg mōd-giōmor sät
 bord-hæbbende, bēga on wēnum, *wit*
 2895 ende-dōgores ond eft-cymes
 lēofes monnes. Lȳt swigode *swigian*
 niwra spella, sē ðe næs gerād,
 ac hē sōðlice sægde ofer ealle:
 2900 "Nū is wil-geofa Wedra lēoda,
 dryhten ȝēata, dēað-bedde fæst,
 wunað wæl-reste wyrmes dædum.
Him on efn ligeð ealdor-ȝewinna
 2905 *siex-bennum sēoc; sweorde ne meahte*
 on ðām ȝglēcean ȝnige þinga
 wunde gewyrcean. Wiglaf siteð
 ofer Biowulfe, byre Wihstānes,
 eorl ofer ðōrum unlifigendum,
 healdeð hige-mæðum |hēafod-wearde
 2910 lēofes ond läðes. Nū ys lēodum wēn
 orleg-hwile, syððan under[ne]
Froncum ond Frȳsum fyll cyninges
wide weorðeð. Wæs sio wrōht scepen

Fol. 193a.

with reason
documents showing the punishment of the unfaithful retainer, and Bouterwek in Z.f.d.A. xi. 108 for a comparison with other formulas of solemn denunciation.]

2893. *ēg-clif*, Kemble: MS. *ecg clif*. Kemble's emendation is supported by l. 577, and has been adopted by almost all later editors, it being urged that 'ecg' is used only of weapons in O.E.' This however is far from being the case: *ecg*, 'verge, brink of high ground,' occurs very frequently in the charters. Nevertheless, since *næs* in l. 2898 makes it probable that the army was stationed on a sea-cliff, I adopt Kemble's emendation, though with hesitation.

2898. See note to l. 2834.

2904. *siex-bennum*. Holthausen and Sedgefield spell *sex-bennum* [from *seax*]. Cf. Sievers, § 108, 2.

2909. Kemble, and Rieger⁴¹² read *hige-mēðum*, 'holds watch over the spirit-wearied, i.e. the dead.' This is not, in reality, a textual alteration, since in the Anglian original *mēðum* and *mēðum* would have coincided in form; but we should rather have expected *hige-mēðra*, agreeing with *lēofes* and *läðes*. Sievers [P.B.B. ix. 142; but cf. P.B.B. xxxvi. 419] and, tentatively, Bugge⁴¹³ would read *hige-mēðe*, 'weary of soul,' qualifying Wiglaf, to whom similar epithets are applied, ll. 2852, 2863: *hyge-mēðe* occurs in l. 2442, where, however, it seems to mean 'wearying the mind.' Bugge also suggests *hige-mēðum*, from a presumed *hige-mēðu*, 'weariness of spirit' [so Holthausen].

2911. *under[ne]*, Grein₁: MS. *under*. Cf. l. 127, and, for omission of *ne*, l. 1981.

heard wið Hūgas, syðan Higelāc cwōm
 2915 faran flot-herze on Frēsna land,
 þær hyne Hetware hilde ge(h)nægdon, felled him
^{arhine}
 elne geëodon mid ofer-mægene,
 þæt se byrn-wiga būgan sceolde,
 fēoll on fēðan; nalles frætwe zeaf
 2920 ealdor dugoðe. Ús wæs ā syðan
 Merewioingas milts ungyfeðe.

^{= tō = hom (to)}
 Ne ic te Swēo-ðeode sibbe oððe trēowe
 wihte ne wēne; ac wæs wide cūð,
 þætte Onȝenðio ealdre besnyðede ^{synfian}
 2925 Hæðcen Hrēþling wið Hrefna-wudu,
 þā for onmēdlan ærest gesōhton
^{unrigan}
 gēata lēode gūð-Scilfinigas.

^{awesone}
^{ne G. kīs}
 Sōna him se frōda fæder Ohtheres,
 eald ond eges-full, ^{natur - blōw}
 2930 ábrēot brim-wisan, bryd aheorde, ^{livende}
 gomela iō-mēowlan golde berofene,
 Onelan mōdor ond Ohtheres,
 ond tā folzode feorh-geñiðlan,

^{S. præse}
 2918. MS. gehnægdon: genægdon, 'assailed,' Grein, and Bugge [Tidsskr. viii. 64] followed by Holthausen and Sedgefield: cf. l. 2206. This has the advantage of avoiding double alliteration in the second half-line: cf. l. 1151 and note.

2919. 'The prince gave no treasures to his retainers' (as he would have done had he been victorious). [So Bugge¹⁰⁶.]

2921. Grein₁, etc., Merewioinga, following Thorpe (Grundtvig³⁰⁹ had suggested mere-wicinga). But correction is unnecessary: Merewioingas is gen. sg., 'of the Merovingian king.' See note to l. 2458. [So Bugge in Tidsskr. viii. 300.]

2922. te is the unaccented subsidiary form of tō. Instances occur both in E.W.S. (*Cura Pastoralis*) and in early glosses. Cf. O.S. ti-, te-; O.H.G. si, ze. See Bosworth-Toller, and Napier's *O.E. Glosses*.

2929. ondslyht, a correction of Grein₁: MS. hond slyht, here and in l. 2972. The change is necessary for the alliteration. Cf. l. 1541 (and note), and see Sievers, § 217, N. 1.

2930. ábrēot. Some editors follow Kemble, in normalizing to ábrēat. But confusion of ēo and ēa is common in the non-W. S. dialects, and traces of it are abundant in *Beowulf*. Further, in this type of strong verb, ēo is found in place of ēa, even in W.S. See Sievers, § 384, N. 2.

brim-wisan refers to Hæþcyn, who must have carried off the wife of Ongentheow.

bryd aheorde. The MS. has bryda heorde. No importance can be attached to the spacing of the MS.: yet the verb áheordan, 'to release from guardianship' (heord) is not elsewhere recorded, and is doubtful. Holthausen_{1,2} ájeorde, 'removed': so Sedgefield; Holthausen follows Bugge¹⁰⁷, ahredde, 'saved.'

oð ðæt hi oðeodon earfoðlice
in Hrefnes-holt hlāford-lēase.

Bessæt ðā sin-herze sweorda lāfe
wundum wērge; |wēan oft gehēt
earmre teohhe ondlonze niht;

2940 cwæð, hē on mergenne mēces ecgum
gētan wolde, sum[e] on galg-trēowu[m]
[fuglum] tō gamene. Frōfor eft gelamp
sārig-mōdum somod ēr-dæge,

syððan hie Hyzelāces horn ond bȳman,
2945 gealdor ongēaton, þā se ȝoda cōm
lēoda dugoðe on läst faran.

2945 xli Wæs sio swāt-swaðu Sw[ē]ona ond gēata,
wæl-rēs weora, wide gesyñe,

hū ðā folc mid him fæhðe tōwehton. weccan
gewāt him ðā se ȝoda mid his gædelingum, relative

2950 frōd, fela-ȝeōmor, fæsten sēcean,
eorl Ongentjō ufor oncirde;
hæfde Higelāces hilde gefrunen,
wlonces wiȝ-cræft; wiðres ne trūwode, resistance

þæt hē sæ-mannum onsacan mihte,
2955 heaðo-liðendum, hord forstandan,
bearn ond brýde; bēah eft þonan

"he bent him back ^{then w.}"

2940-1. Sedgefield, following Thorpe, reads grētan: but the change is unnecessary; gētan, 'to destroy,' is not uncommon in the compound āgētan. [For the etymology cf. I.F. xx. 327, where Holthausen adduces Lithuanian and Lettish cognates.]

The MS. has *sum on galg treowu to gamene*: Thorpe corrected *sum[e]* and supplied *[fuglum]*, comparing *Judith*, 297, *fuglum tō frōfre*: Kemble, had emended to *trēowu[m]*.

Bugge¹⁰⁷ [cf. *Tidskr.* viii. 60], Holthausen, and Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 143] suppose a gap here of a line or more, and this is borne out by the fact that, even after making the three corrections in the text in ll. 2940-1, the construction is not very satisfactory.

2943. *horn ond bȳman* are to be taken together in apposition with *gealdor* [with Holthausen], rather than *bȳman* construed as a gen. dependent on *gealdor* [with Schücking, etc.].

2946. *Sw[ē]ona*, Thorkelin's correction: MS. *swona*.

2949. *se ȝoda* is Ongentheow. Bugge¹⁰⁸ proposed *gomela* (cf. l. 2968), because he thought so complimentary a word inapplicable to the Swedish king in the mouth of the Geat who is here speaking. An unnecessary scruple; cf. l. 2382 for praise of a Swedish king.

2951. It is difficult to say whether *ufor* means 'on higher ground' or 'further away.' [Cf. Kock in *Anglia*, xxvii. 236.]

2955. *heaðo-liðendum*. See note to l. 1862.

eald under eorð-weall. þā wæs æht boden
Swēona lēdum, segn Higelace;

freoðo-wong þone forð oferhodon,

2960 syððan Hrëslingas tō hagan þrunzon. *he dyre*

þær wearð Ongenthioƿ ecgum sweorda,

blonden-fexa, on bid wrecen, brought to bay
þæt se þeod-cyning ƿafian sceolde

Eafores ānne dōm. Hyne yrriŋa

Fol. 194a.

2965 Wulf Wonrēding wæpne geræhte, *sp reached*

þæt him for swenze swat ædrum sprong steams
forð under fexe. Næs hē forht swā ᬁh-tho (þéah)
gomela Scilfing, ac forzeald hraðe

wyrsan wrixle wæl-hlem þone,

2970 syððan ƿeod-cyning þyder oncirde. *tuned*

Ne meahte se snella sunu Wonrēdes

ealdum ceorle *(h)ondsyht* giofan, *return-him*
ac hē him on hēafde helm ær gescer, *SHEAR*

þæt hē blōde fāh būgan sceolde,

2975 feoll on foldan; næs hē frēge þā git,

fated

2957-9. If we retain the MS. reading, we must interpret: 'Pursuit was offered to the Swedes and a captured banner [was] offered to Hygelac.' Thus many editors, and lately Schücking, who quotes parallels for the importance attached in Germanic times to the capture of the enemy's banner. [Cf. Cosijn²⁹.] This reading compels us to take *boden* with two widely different nouns, but l. 653 may be quoted as a parallel to this [Klaeber²⁴⁰]; and, though the construction is harsh, none of the emendations are sufficiently convincing to justify our deserting the MS.

Schröer [*Anglia*, xiii. 347] takes *æht* as 'treasure,' and alters *lēdum* to *lēoda*: 'the treasure of the Swedes and a banner were offered [as ransom] to Hygelac.' So, too, Sedgefield, but without altering the text: 'were offered by the people of the Swedes to Hygelac.' Bugge¹⁰⁷ [and in *Tidsskr.* viii. 61], following Kemble₂ and Thorpe, read *Hygeläces*, and explained: 'the banner of Hygelac was raised as a sign of pursuit.' But this also involves a forced construction: therefore if we read *Hygeläces* it is better to delete the semi-colon, and construe with Holthausen: 'the banners of Hygelac overran the fastness' [so Clark-Hall]. Sievers, *sæcc Hygeläces*, 'the battle of Hygelac,' parallel to *æht*.

Holthausen, *æht*, 'pursuit,' for *æht*.

2959. *forð*, Thorkelin's correction: MS. *ford*.

2960. Is the *haga* ('enclosure') equivalent here to the *wi-haga* ('phalanx') of *Maldon*, 102? [Cf. Cosijn²⁹.]

2961. *sweorda*, Kemble, MS. *sweordū*. Cf. l. 158.

2964. Grundtvig¹¹⁰, *Eafores*. But see l. 2757 (note), and cf. *eafor*, l. 2152.

ānne dōm. See note to l. 2147.

2972. See note on l. 2929.

2973. hē, Ongenthioƿ; him, Wulf.

2974-5. hē, Wulf.

- corner him* ac hē hyne gewyrpte, þēah ðe him wund hrine. *wīnan*)
 Lēt se hearda Higelāces þegn
 brād[n]e mēce, þā his brōðor læg,
 eald sveord eotonisc, entiscne helm *qīsanic*
 2980 brecan ofer bord-weal; *þā gebēah* cyning, *= hit*
 folces hyrde, wæs in feorh dropen. *drepam* = bind up
wickly Dā wēron monige, þe his mēg wriðon, *wīþan* = bind up
 ricone ārērdon, *þā* him gerymed wearð,
 þæt hie wæl-stōwe wealdan mōston.
 2985 Þenden rēafode rinc ðōerne, *her*
 nam on Ongenthō iren-byrnan,
 heard swyrd hilted ond his helm somod;
 hāres hyrste Higelāce bær.
at her Hē ð[ām] frætwum fēn, ond him fēgre gehēt
 2990 lēana [mid] lēodum, ond gelæste swā; Fol. 194^b.
 geald þone gūð-rās ȝēata dryhten,
 Hrēðles eafora, þā hē tō hām becōm,
 Iofore ond Wulfe mid ofer-māðnum,
 sealde hiora gehwæstrum hund þūsenda
 2995 landes ond locenra bēaga; ne ðorfte him *þā* lēan
 oðwitan
 mon on middan-ȝearde, syðða[n] hie *þā* mārða
 geslōgon; **forhei* *rec* *lēan*

2977. Holthausen and Sedgefield, following Sievers, insert þā after lēt.
begin, Eofor.

2978. brād[n]e, Thorpe: MS. brade.

2982. his mēg, Eofor's brother, Wulf.

2985. rinc, Eofor: ðōerne, Ongentheow.

2999. MS. defective at corner: ð[ām], Grundtvig¹¹⁰.

2990. MS. defective at corner: room for either two or three letters.
 Kemble₁, [on]; Grundtvig (1861, p. 102). [mid]. Bugge¹⁰⁸ compares ll. 2611, 2623.

gelæste, Kemble₂: MS. gelæsta.

2994. þūsenda. According to Plummer [*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, II, 28] and Kluge [P.B.B. ix. 191], 'hides' must be understood. But an earldom of 100,000 hides would have been about the size of the whole land of the Geatas: Sussex contained only 7,000: see l. 2195. Again, how, in this case, are we to construe locenra bēaga? I should rather, with Rieger¹¹⁵ and Schücking, understand some money denomination: 'the value of 100,000 sceattas in land and rings': a great, but not inconceivable, reward.

2995. The typical O.E. figure of understatement. It is not clear, however, whether him is sg. or pl., whether it is the generosity of Hygelac which is being celebrated (in which case ne ðorfte...middan-ȝearde must be taken as a parenthesis), or the valour of Eofor and Wulf.

2996. syðða[n], Grundtvig¹¹⁰: MS. syðða. Cf. note to l. 60.

ond ~~þā~~ Iofore forgeaf āngan dohtor,
 hām-weorðunge, hyldo tō wedde. *leoda*
 þæt ys sio fēhō ond se feond-scipe,
 3000 wæl-nið were, Ȣas Ȣe ic [wēn] hafo,
 þe ūs sēceað tō Swēona lēoda,
 syððan hie gefricgeað frān ūserne
 ealdor-lēasne, þone Ȣe ær gehēold
 wið hettendum hord ond rice
 3005 æfter hæleða hryre, hwate Scildingas,
 folc-rēd fremede, oððe furður ȝen
 eorl-scipe efnde. *Nū* is ofost betost,
 þæt wē þēod-cyning þær scēawian,
 ond þone gebringan, þe ūs bēagas geaf,
 3010 on ād-fære. Ne scel ānes hwæt "a part only"
 meltan mid þām mōdigan, ac þær is māðma hord,
 gold unriime, grimme gecēa[po]d, "creeped"
 ond nū æt siðestan sylfes feore *(sea lion)*

3000. No gap in MS.: [wēn], Kemble₁. Cf. L. 883.
 3001. For the pl. *lēoda* see Wulfstan (ed. Napier), p. 106, l. 23 and *Psalm* lxxi. 10. [Cf. Sievers § 264 and Royster in *M.L.N.* xxiii. 122.]
 3005. Müllenhoff¹⁸⁵ considered this line a careless repetition of l. 2052, and this is the easiest way out of the difficulty. Thorpe explained: 'It would appear that Beowulf, in consequence of the fall of Hrothgar's race [*halefa hryre*] was called to rule also over the Danes (Scyldings).' Klauber calls this an 'extraordinary assumption,' but we may note that, according to Saxo (Book III), the throne of Denmark *was* thus left vacant after the fall of Hrothulf, and was taken by a Swedish prince, who ruled jointly over both kingdoms. Since Saxo does not recognise any kingdom of the Geatas apart from the Swedes, this might reasonably be interpreted as a reminiscence of such a tradition as Thorpe assumes. The Geatish kingdom *was at* this date nearing its fall. It is accordingly exceedingly improbable that any such rule existed as a historic fact: for its existence in tradition of the empire attributed to king Arthur.

Most editors follow Grein₂, and alter to *Scyfingas*, and this can be taken (1) in apposition with *hie* in l. 3002, which is intolerably forced; (2) parallel with *hord ond rice* in l. 3004, in which case we can only suppose that the term *Scyfingas* could be applied equally, on the ground of common ancestry, to both Swedes and Geatas; compare l. 2603, where Wiglaf is called *lēod Scyfinga*; (3) l. 3005 might be taken as a parenthesis: 'After the fall of the heroes, the Scyfingas were bold'; or (4) it can be transposed to follow l. 3001 [Ettmüller: so Holthausen and Sedgefield].

But, since so little relief is gained by altering the text to *Scyfingas*, it is better to let *Scyldingas* stand, unless we have the courage to make the satisfactory alteration to *Sē-Gēatas* [with Klauber, whose discussion of the subject in *J.E.G.P.* viii. 258-9 should be consulted].

3007. *Nā* is, Kemble₂: MS. *meis*. *Mē* is a possible reading: 'As for me,' 'as it seems to me.'

3012. MS. defective at corner: *gecēa[po]d*, Kemble₁.

bēagas [geboh]te; þā sceall brond fretan,

3015 , æled þecean, |nalles eorl wegan

Fol. 195.

māðum tō gemyndum, ne mægð scyne

habban on healse hring-weorðunge,

ac sceal geōmor-mōd, golde berēafod,

oft, nalles ēne, el-land tredan,

3020 nū se here-wisa hleahtor ælegde, LAUGHTE R

gamen ond glēo-drēam. Forðon sceall gār wesan,

moniz morgen-ceald, mundum bewunden, han ds

hæfen on handa, nalles hearpan swēg

wīgend weccean, ac se wonna hrefn wan raren

3025 fūs ofer fægum fela reordian,

earne secȝan hū him æt ēte spēow, spōwan (succes^d class?)

þenden hē wið wulf[e] wæl rēafode."

Swā se secȝ hwata secȝende wæs

lāðra spella; hē ne lēaz fela

3030 | wyrda ne worda. Weorod eall ārās;

ēdon unblīe under Earna-næs,

wollen-tēare, wundur scēawian.

Fundon þā on sande sāwul-lēasne

hlim-bed healdan, þone þe him hringas zeaf

3035 ærran mālum; þā wæs ende-dæz ^{and y} his dage

gōdum gezongen, þæt se gūð-cyning,

Wedra þēoden, wundor-dēaðe swealt.

Ær hi þær gesēgan syllicran wiht,

8014. [geboh]te: MS. defective, Grundtvig³¹¹ suggested *bebohte*. We may interpret *gebohte* as a pret. sing., with *Beowulf* understood as subject: or as pl. of the past part., agreeing with *bēagas*. [Cf. Lawrence in *J.E.G.Ph.* x. 638.]

3027. *wulf[e]*, Grundtvig³¹¹: MS. *wulf*. Correction metrically necessary. Cf. l. 2673. [See Martin in *Engl. Stud.* xx. 295.]

3028. *Grein₂*, *secg-hwata* (i.e. 'sword-brave'), a quite unnecessary compound: *se secg hwata* is paralleled by *se maga geonga* (l. 2675). [Cf. Bugge, *Tidsskr.* viii. 61.]

For *secggende* see Sievers, § 216, N. 1.

3034. See note on l. 1271.

3035. According to Zupitza the MS. has *errun* ('u altered from a by erasure'). But I should read this as *erran*, and attribute the partial oblitera- tion to accident.

See Sievers, § 304, N. 3.

3038. 'But first they saw a stranger being there' [Clark-Hall]. Many attempts have been made to improve this sentence: [*þ*]ær hi þā gesēgan, Sievers' emendation, is followed by Holthausen and Sedgefield. But, though somewhat awkwardly phrased, the meaning seems clear. [Cf. Klaeber in

- wyrm on wonze wiðer-ræhtes þær
 3040 lānē licgean; wæs se lēg-draca,
 grimlic gry[re-fah], glēdum beswæled. Fol. 195^b.
enche
 Sē wæs fiftiges fōt-ȝemearces
 lang on lezere; lyft-wynne hēold
 nihtes hwilum, nyðer eft gewāt
 3045 dennes niosian; wæs tā dēaðe fæst,
 hæfde eorð-scrafa ende genyttod.
 Him biȝ stōdan bunan ond orcas,
 discas lāgon ond dȳre swyrd,
 3050 ðomige, þurhetone, swā hie wið eorðan fæðm
 þūsend wintra þær eardodon;
 þonne wæs þæt yrfe ēacen-cræftig,
 iū-monna gold, galdre bewunden, þ. 1. 1. = incantat
encompassed
 þæt tām hring-sele hrinan ne mōste
 gumena ȝenig, nefne god sylfa,
 3055 sigora Sōð-cyning, sealde þām ȝe hē wolde
 —hē is manna gehyld— hord openian,

Engl. Stud. xxxix. 427.] The fifty-foot-long dragon would naturally be the first thing to attract the gaze of those approaching.

3041. MS. defective at corner: *gry[re]*, Thorkelin; Heyne's *gryre-gæst* (cf. I. 2560) was based on Kölbing's statement that there is room for from four to six letters on the missing corner. [So Holthausen and Schücking.] Zupitza, on the other hand, reads *gryrif[e]* simply. Yet an examination of the other side of the leaf, where several letters have been lost, makes it probable that more than one letter has been lost on this side also. On the other hand, there is hardly room for *gry[re-gæst]*: but *gry[re-fäh]* [Bugge in *Tidsskr.* viii. 52] fills the gap well, and has the support of I. 2576.

3043-4. It is not clear whether *lyft-wynne* means 'joy in the air, pleasure of flying,' or is equivalent to *wynsunne lyft*, 'the joyous air,' abstract for concrete, like *eard-lufan* (I. 692). [For this last rendering cf. Cosijn³⁹.]

Equally it is uncertain whether we should construe *nihtes hwilum* as 'by night, at times' [cf. Bugge⁷²] or 'in the time of night' [Cosijn³⁹].

3045. *niosian*. See note to I. 115.

3049. It is unnecessary to follow Kemble, and normalize *þurhetone* to *þurhetene*.

The emendation *ðome þurhetone*, 'eaten through with rust' [Scheinert in *P.B.B.* xxx. 377], is one of those improvements of the MS. which are hardly legitimate.

3050. *þūsend wintra*. Müllenhoff draws attention to the discrepancy with I. 2278, according to which the time was 300 years. Krüger [*P.B.B.* ix. 577] tries to reconcile the passages by interpreting *swā* here 'as if,' 'as though.' But the discrepancy is immaterial. [Cf. Cosijn⁴⁰.]

3051. *þonne*, i.e. when the gold was laid in the earth [Bugge⁷⁴].

3056. Bugge¹⁰⁹ [followed by Holthausen and Schücking] would read *haleba* for *manna* [so Morgan in *P.B.B.* xxxiii. 110], so as to get the alliterating syllable in the right place. The same improvement can be made more simply by transposing the words: *hē is gehyld manna* [Sedgefield₂].

Grein, reads *hēlemania gehyld* in apposition to *hord*; so Earle: 'to open the hoard, the sorcerers' hold.'

such

efne swā hwylcum manna, swā him gemet ӯhte.

XLII þā wæs gesyne, þæt se sið ne ðāh

þām ȣe unrihte inne gehyddē

3060 wrāte under wealle. Weard ȣr ofslōh Warden

fēara sumne; þā sio fæhð gewearð

gewrecen wrātlīce. Wundur hwār þonne WHERE

eorl ellen-rōf ende gefere

lif-gesceafta, þonne leng ne mæg

3065 mon mid his [mā]gum medu-seld būan.

Swā wæs Biowulfe, þā hē biorges weard Fol. 196^a.

sōhte, searo-niðas; seolfa ne cūðe,

þurh hwæt his worulde gedāl weorðan sceolde. ~~worlde - pasti~~

Swā hit oð dōmes dæg diope benemdon

3070 þēodnas māre, þā ðæt þēr dydon, ^{'de lage sole māre'}

þæt se secg wāre synnum scildig, ^{cursed}
hergum geheāðerod, hell-bendum fæst,

3058, etc., mean, apparently, that the issue was a bad one for the dragon. Bugge^{109, 275} attempts a re-arrangement of ll. 3051-76, and makes ll. 3058-60 refer to the fugitive who originally stole the treasure.

3060. *wrāte*, Thorpe: MS. *wrāce*. Cf. l. 2771.

3061. *fēara sumne* means Beowulf, being 'one of a few' (cf. l. 1412), i.e. Beowulf with few companions. But, by the usual understatement, 'few' here probably means 'none.' Cosijn⁴⁰ compares *Rood*, 69, *māte weorode*, interpreting 'with a small company,' as meaning 'quite alone.'

3062 ff. The meaning seems to be 'It is a subject for wonder [i.e. it is uncertain] where a man will end his life, when he may no longer dwell on this earth. Even so was it with Beowulf—he knew not...'; *bonne* in l. 3062 is parallel with *bonne* in l. 3064. [See Kock in *Anglia*, xxvii. 233; Sievers in *P.B.B.* ix. 143; Nader in *Anglia*, x. 544-5; Cosijn⁴⁰, who compares Alfred's *Cura Pastoralis*, Preface (ed. Sweet, p. 8), *uncūð hā longe*, 'it is uncertain how long.]

On the other hand we might take the *swā* in l. 3066 and *swā* in l. 3069 as correlative, with *seolfa...sceolde* forming a parenthesis. The meaning would then be: 'It happened unto Beowulf in such wise as the þēodnas māre had laid the spell.'

3065. MS. defective at corner: [mā]gum, Kemble 1.

3067. *sōhte* governs both *biorges weard* and *searo-niðas*.

Sedgefield reads *searo-niða*, comparing for the adverbial gen. pl. ll. 845, 1439.

3068. *þurh hwāt*, 'by what.' This is explained in the following lines (3069-3073); Beowulf's death is really caused by the curse which, unknown to him, had been placed upon the gold by the great chiefs (þēodnas māre) who had it in olden time. [Cf. Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 432.] So feared were these curses that forms of prayer are extant for purifying *vasa reperta in locis antiquis*. [See *Rituale Eccl. Dunelmensis*, Sürtees Society, 97, etc., and Bouterwek in *Z.f.d.A.* xi. 109.] The curse on the Niblung hoard may be compared.

3069. *diope*. Holthausen₁, *diore*: so Sedgefield.

3072. *hergum*. Holthausen₁, conjectures *hesgum*, 'confined by cares.' The change (n to r) is a slight one, but hardly for the better: *hergum* makes a good parallel to *hellbendum*.

wommum gewitnad, sē ȝone wong strude; *þrindan*
 næs hē gold-hwāte gearwor hæfde
 3075 Āgendes ēst ǣr gescēawod.
 Wiglaf maðelode, Wihstānes sunu:
 "Oft sceall eorl monig ānes willan
 wræc ādrēogan, swā ūs geworden is.
 Ne meahton wē gelāran lēofne þeoden,
 3080 rices hyrde, rād ȝenigne,
 þat hē ne grētte gold-weard ȝone,
 lēte hyne licgean, þær hē longe wæs,
 wīcum wunian oð woruld-ende;
 hēold on hēah gesceap. Hord ys gescēawod,

du mynning 8078. *strude*, Grundtvig³¹: MS. *strade*. [Cf. Bugge³².] See ll. 581 and 8126: *a* and *u* are in many scripts hardly distinguishable.

3074-5. The MS. reading is difficult, but admits of interpretation, if we take *næs* as the adv. of negation (cf. l. 562): 'Not before had he (Beowulf) beheld more fully the gold-abounding grace of the Lord': i.e. this was the biggest prize of gold which God had ever granted to him. [So Bugge in *Tidsskr.* viii. 62, etc.] The MS. is also tentatively defended by Cosijn³³, but with a different explanation: 'he (Beowulf) had by no means in gold-greedy wise (*gold-hwāte*) accurately surveyed (*gearwor gescēawod*, cf. l. 2748) the owner's inheritance (the dragon's hoard).' [For *ēst* = 'inheritance,' cf. also Klaeber³⁴.] This would mean that, although Wiglaf had shown him some of the spoils, Beowulf had not been able to survey the hoard closely. Müllenhoff [*Z.f.d.A.* xiv. 241] also retains the MS. reading.

Holthausen's objection that *gold-hwāte* must be wrong, because *hwāt* is only compounded with abstract nouns, seems invalid: *blēd-hwat*, 'flower or fruit abounding' (*Riddles*, I. [II.] 9), is an exact parallel, and Holthausen, returns to *gold-hwāte* as an adv.

Neither Bugge's rendering nor Cosijn's gives very good sense, but neither are any of the suggested emendations satisfactory. Sievers [P.B.B. ix. 143] reads *næs hē goldhwātes gearwor hæfde*, etc., 'Beowulf had not experienced the favour of the gold-greedy owner (the dragon)'; Rieger³⁵ and Cosijn³⁶, *næs hē gold hwātre gearwor hæfde [ofer] āgendes ēst ǣr gescēawod*, 'Beowulf had never looked more eagerly upon gold which he had gained against the will of its owner'; ten Brink³⁷ and Wyatt, *næs* [i.e. *ne wæs*] *hē gold-hwāt*; *gearwor hæfde*... 'Beowulf was not avaricious; rather he had experienced the grace of the Lord' (and therefore was endowed with the virtues); Holthausen, Schücking, and Sedgefield read *goldshāte* or *goldfrātwe*, 'never before had Beowulf gazed more eagerly upon gold adornments, the delight [or inheritance] of their owner'; or we might interpret the same reading, with Schücking [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 111], partly following Trautmann, 'rather would he [*se secg* of l. 3071] not have gazed upon the gold adornments...'

If the text is to be altered at all, it would probably be best to read *hie...hæfdon* for *hē...hæfde*: 'in no wise had these avaricious lords known the grace of the Creator,' i.e. the authors of the spell were heathen. Cf. note to l. 3068 and ll. 175-188.

3078. *ādrēogan*, Kemble: MS. *a dreoged*.

3084. 'We could not dissuade him; he held (on)to his high fate,' or 'he held on (adv.) his high fate.' Grein and Toller give several instances of the intrans. use of *healdan*, and of *on* used adverbially. See also Mätzner's *O.E. Dict.*, p. 405, col. 1; among other passages there quoted is: *hald hardiliche o þat tu haues bigunnen*, *St. Kath.*, 676.

- 3085 grimme gezongen; wæs þæt gifeðe tō swið,
þe ðone [*bēod-cyning*] þyder ontyhte.
Ic wæs þær inne ond þæt eall geondseh,
recedes geatwa, þā mē gerymed wæs *(nominative)*
nealles swæslīce, sið alýfed
- 3090 inn under eorð-weall. Ic on ofoste zefenz
micle mid mundum mægen-byrðenne *burden*
hord-zestrēona, hider |ut ætbær Fol. 196^b.
cyninge minum; cwico wæs þā zēna,
wis ond gewittig. Worn eall gespræc
- 3095 zomol on gehōðo, ond ēowic grētan hēt,
bæd þæt zē geworhton æfter wines dādum
in bæl-stede beorh þone hēan,
micelne ond mārne, swā hē manna wæs
wīgend weorðfullost wide geond eorðan,
- 3100 þenden hē burh-welan brūcan mōste.
Uton nū efstan öðre [*sīðe*]
sēon ond sēcean searo[-gimma] geþræc, *heyp*:
wundur under wealle; ic ēow wisige,
þæt zē genōge nēon scēawiað

Reading *hēoldon* [Heyne-Schücking, Holder], we must render 'we have gotten a hard destiny,' or, perhaps, 'fate appointed from on high'; reading *healdan* [Kemble, etc.], 'leave him (the dragon) to fulfil his high destiny' [Earle, Sedgefield]; or we might read *heoldon* = *healdan* [Bugge in *Z.f.d.Ph.* iv. 220-2, q.v. for further suggestions].

gescāwod. Sarrazin [*Engl. Stud.* xxviii. 410] suggests *gecēapod*, 'purchased.'

3085. *gifeðe*, 'Fate,' rather than, with Bugge¹⁰⁹, 'that which enticed the king (i.e. the treasure) was granted (*gifeðe*) in manner too overpowering, i.e. at too great a price, bought too dear.'

3086. No gap in MS.: [*bēod-cyning*], Grein.; Grundtvig¹¹⁰ had suggested *þēoden*.

3094. *wis ond gewittig*, either 'the prudent and wise king' [Scheinert in *P.B.B.* xxx. 381, footnote] or 'still alert and conscious' [Klaeber in *Anglia*, xxix. 382]. This last interpretation is supported by the use of *gewittig* in Ælfric's *Homilies*, e.g. ii. p. 24, l. 12: *hāo þærrihte wearð gewittig*, 'she forthwith became of sound mind.'

3096. *æfter wines dādum*, 'in memory of the deeds of our king,' is defended by Cosijn⁴¹ against the conjecture of Bugge [*Tidsskr.* viii. 300], *æfter wine dēadum*, 'in memory of your dead king.'

3101. No gap in MS.: [*sīðe*], Grundtvig¹¹⁰, Kemble².

3102. Line defective both in sense and metre. Bugge¹⁰⁹ supplied [*gimma*], comparing ll. 1157, 2749.

3103-4. Sievers [*P.B.B.* ix. 144] suggests *þær* for *þæt*, with *ic ēow wisige* in parentheses; so too Holthausen. [But see Schücking, *Satzwerk*. 26.]

Grundtvig¹¹⁰ normalized *nēon* to *nēān*, but unnecessarily. [See Sievers, § 150, 8, and Bugge in *Tidsskr.* viii. 63.]

- 3105 bēagas ond brād gold. Sie siō bær gearo
ādre geafned, þonne wē ūt cymen,
 ond þonne geferian frēan īserne,
 lēofne mannan, þær hē longe sceal
 on ðæs Waldendes wære geþolian." *ver. 105*
- 3110 Hēt ðā gebēdan byre Wihstānes,
 hæle hilde-dior, hæleða monegum,
bold-āgendra, þæt hie bæl-wudu
 feorran feredon, folc-āgende,
 gōdum tōgēnes: "Nū sceal glēd fretan
 3115 —weaxan wonna lēz— wigena strenzel,
 þone ȳe oft gebād isern-scūre, *5:10*
 þonne stræla storm strenzung gebēded *5:10*
 scōc ofer scild-weall, sceft nyte hēold,
 feðer-gearwum fūs flāne full-ēode." *ver. 105*
- 3120 Hūru se snōtra sunu Wihstānes
āciȝde of corōre |cyniges þegnas *5:10*. Fol. 198a.
 syfone [æt]somne, þā sēlestān,
 ēode eahta sum under inwit-hrōf
 hilde-rinc[a]; sum on handa bær
 3125 āled-lēoman, sē ȳe on orde gēong.
 Næs ðā on hlytme, hwā þæt hord strude, *plur. v.*
L.7

3118. *folc-āgende* may be nom. pl. [Cosijn⁴¹] or dat. sg. [Bugge¹⁰⁹].

3115. The introduction of a parenthesis between the verb *fretan* and its object *strenzel* is certainly strange. Consequently many editors take *weaxan*, not as the intrans. verb 'to grow,' but as a trans. verb, meaning 'to devour,' parallel to *fretan* and, with it, governing *strenzel*. Various cognates and derivations have been suggested. Cosijn connects with Lat. *vesci*, Earle and Sedgefield with *wascan* 'to bathe, envelope,' Holthausen with Goth. *fra-wisan*, 'to spend, exhaust.'

3119. *feðer-gearwum*, Kemble₁, partly following an emendation of Thorkelin: MS. *ſeðer gearwū*.

3121. This folio, the last, is very badly mutilated.
cyniges. Thorkelin corrected to *cyni[n]ges*. But *cynig* is a recognized form in the late 10th and 11th centuries.

3122. All recent editors read [*tō*]-*somne*, following Zupitza, who however admits: 'now to entirely gone.' But there seems to be no evidence that it existed even in Thorkelin's time: its occurrence in Kemble₂ seems to be due to conjecture. In the absence of evidence in its favour, I read [*æt*]-*somne* with Grein₂; cf. l. 2847.

3124. *hilde-rinc[a]*. Style and metre necessitate this emendation, made independently by Ettmüller₂ and Sievers [P.B.B. ix. 144]: cf. l. 1412. [For a defence of the MS. reading, see Cosijn⁴¹.]

3126. 'It was not decided by lot who should...' means, by the usual under-statement, that all pressed to take part. [Klaeber in *Engl. Stud.* xxix. 432.]

syððan orwearde ǣnigne dæl
 secgas gesēgon on sele wunian,
 lāne licgan; lýt ǣníg mearn,
 3130 þæt hī ofostlic[e] ùt geferedon
 dȳre māðmas. Dracan ēc scufun,
 (wyrm ofer weall-clif, lēton wēg niman,
 flōd fæðmian, frætwa hyrde.
 þā wæs wunden gold on wān hladen, Wt. 11.
 3135 ǣghwæs unrim; æþelingz boren,
 hār hilde[-rinc], tō Hrones-næsse.

XLIII Him ðā geziredan ȝēata lēode
 ad on eorðan unwāclincne,
 helm[um] behongen, hilde-bordum,
 3140 beorhtum byrnum, swā hē bēna wæs; *þetikin*
 ǣlegdon ðā tōmiddles mārne þeoden
 hæleð hiofende, hlāford lēofne.
menting
 Ongunnon þā on beorge bāl-fýra māest
 wīgend weccan; wud[u]-rēc āstāh *wood-REEK* (22. 2.)
 3145 sweart ofer swiðole, swōgende lēg
 wōpe bewunden —wind-blond ȝelæg—, *tumultus vici*
 oð þæt hē ðā bān-hūs gebrocen hæfde,
 hāt on hreðre. Hizum unrōte *ungræd*
 mōd-ceare māndon mon-dryhtnes cw[e]alm;
 3150 swylce ȝiðmor ȝyd [s]ia ȝ[eō-]mēowle *Fol. 198b.*

8130. *ofostlic[e]*: MS. defective at edge, emended by Ettmüller.

8134. MS. þ, which should stand for þæt (but see note to l. 115): þā, Thorkelin's emendation, so Kemble₂; þær, Kemble₃.

8135. *æþeling*, Kemble₂; MS. *æþelinge*. Probably the original MS. had *æþeling* [Bugge¹⁰⁹]. See Sievers, § 215.

8136. MS. *hilde to*. 'I am unable to decide whether there is an erasure of one letter after *hilde* or an original blank' (Zupitza): [*rinc*] is an emendation of Ettmüller₂: cf. ll. 1307 and 3124.

8139. *helm[um]*, Grein: MS. *helm*.

Sedgefield reads *helnum behēngon*, to avoid the discrepancy between *unwāclincne* (inflected) and *behongen* (uninflected).

8144. Hole in MS.: *wud[u]*, Kemble₁.

8145. MS. *swicðole*; *swiðole* is Thorpe's conjecture, though he gave an impossible interpretation of it. See note to l. 782.

lēg, Thorpe: MS. *let.*

8147. *hē* refers to *lēg* (l. 8145).

8149. MS. torn at foot: *cw[e]alm*, Kemble₁.

8150, etc. All that can either be made out at present, or for which we have adequate evidence in Thorkelin's transcripts or elsewhere, is given in the text. It seems clear that the mutilated passage occupies six lines (not seven, as was unaccountably supposed by Heyne and Wölker, and still is by Schücking).

..... [b]unden-heorde *bundes heerde*
 sorg-cearig *sælde geneahhe*, *hæghe hig*
 þæt hio hyre : : : : : gas hearde on : : ède
 wæl-fylla wonn : : : des egesan
 3155 hyðo : h : : : d. Heofon ræce swe[a]lg. *RÆEK* (2)
 geworhton ȳā Wedra lēode
 hl[æw] on [h]liðe, sē wæs hæah ond brād.
 [wæ]ȝ-liðendum wide ȝ[e]sýne,

It must be remembered that this page has been almost entirely freshened up in a later hand, and, in part, erroneously. Thus in ll. 3150, 3155, though only [s]ia, hyðo can now be read, no doubt sio, hynðo were the original readings. Bugge's restoration is therefore not to be discredited merely because a letter does not agree with what is now visible in the MS.

The reconstruction of ll. 3150-55 made by Bugge¹⁰⁻¹¹ is, apart from the last half-line, not to be improved upon:

3150 swylice giōmor-gyd sio geō-mēowle
 after Bēowulfe bunden-heorde
 song sorg-cearig, sēde geneahhe,
 þæt hio hyre hearm-dagas hearde ondrēde
 wæl-fylla worn wigendes egesan
 3155 hynðo ond hæft-nýd hēof on rice wealg.

geō (l. 3150) had been conjectured by Ettmüller, and sio geo-meowle, partly conjectured, partly deciphered, by Zupitza, who pointed out that this reading was confirmed by the Latin gloss *anus* written above. Under an exceptionally good light, Zupitza had also read, or 'thought he had been able to read,' first metodes, and later [w]igendes (l. 3154). The b of bunden-heorde (l. 3151) was conjectured by Grein. All the remainder of this excellent restoration is due to Bugge.

But Bugge's last half-line, hēof on rice wealg, 'lamentation in a strange land,' is a wanton departure from the MS., and is certainly wrong. The MS. reading is clearly heofon rece swealg, 'heaven swallowed the smoke' [swealg was conjectured by Ettmüller]: on further examination it proved to be the MS. reading.

Bugge comments upon his reconstruction: 'For the whole passage of ll. 3016-20. Beowulf's aged widow (geō-mēowle) was perhaps Hygd; cf. ll. 2369 ff.'

A close parallel is provided by the *Fates of Men*, 46-7, 'the lady laments, seeing the flames consume her son.' [For the O.E. song of lament over the dead, cf. Schücking in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 1, etc.] Compare too the lament of Andromache over Hector [*Iliad* xxiv. 725-45], which has the same governing motive: the fear that, now the tribal hero is dead, nothing but captivity awaits the defenceless folk. See also ll. 2999, etc., 3016, etc.

3158. 'The first two letters after hearde look like on or an, the letter before de may have been e, as the stroke that generally connects e with a following letter is preserved' (Zupitza).

3157. Zupitza, leode hl : on liðe, and in a foot-note: 'I am unable to make out hlæw after leode: the two last letters seem to me to be rather eo' [certainly]; hlæw is recorded by Kemble, as the MS. reading. See l. 3169. Thorpe, hliðe.

Holthausen [followed by Schücking] reads, for the sake of the metre, hl[æw] on [h]liðe[s nōsan].

3158. The remainder of this page of the MS. is frequently illegible or defective, both at the edges and elsewhere.

wæg is Kemble's conjecture.

- ond betimbredon on tȳn dazum
 3160 beadu-rōfes bēcn; bronda lāfe
 wealle beworhton, swā hyt weorðlicost
 fore-snotre men findan mihton.
- Hi on beorȝ dydon bēg ond siglu,
 eall swylce hyrsta, swylce on horde ār
 3165 nið-hēdige men genumen hæfdon; wan-mindel
 forlēton eorla gestrēon eorðan healdan,
 gold on grēote, þær hit nū gēn lifað ^{Gold in GRIT}
 eldum swā unnyt, swā hit ēro]r wæs.
 þā ymbe hlæw riodan hilde-dēore
- 3170 æbelinga bearn ealra twelfa,
 woldon [ceare] cwiðan, kyning māenan,
 word-gyd wrecan, ond ymb w[er] sprecan;
 eahtodan eorl-scipe, ond his ellen-weorc
 duguðum dēmon, swā hit gedē[fe] bið,
 3175 þæt mon his wine-dryhten wordum herze,
 ferhðum frēoge, þonne hē forð scile
 of līc-haman [læded] weorðan.
 Swā begnornodon gēata lēode
 hlāfordes [hry]re, heorð-zenēatas;
- 3180 cwædon þæt hē wære wyruld-cyning.
 manna mildust ond mon-[ðw]ærust, ^{mid him}
 lēodum liðost, ond lof-geornost.

3168. bēg. Thorpe, bēgas [so Holthausen, bēgas].

3168. Zupitza, hi :: :: r; hit ēro]r, Kemble₂.

3169. So when Attila was buried (doubtless according to Gothic rites) mounted horsemen rode round the body as it lay in state. The account of the burial of Achilles (*Odyssey*, xxiv. 68-70) may also be compared: 'And many heroes of the Achaeans moved in armour around thy pyre as thou wast burning, both foot and horse.'

3170. *twelfa* may be a gen., attracted to *ealra*, but more probably it is miswritten for *twelve*, 'twelve of the entire body' [Ettmüller₂. So Klaeber in *M.L.N.* vi. 17, Holthausen, Schücking, Sedgefield. Cf. also Einenkel in *Anglia*, xxvii. 5, 51].

3171. Zupitza, :: :: ; ceare, Grein; hie, Sedgefield.

3172. Zupitza, w :: ; wer, Grein.

3174. Hole in MS.: gedē[fe], Kemble₂.

3177. Zupitza: 'lachaman MS., but there can be little doubt that lac instead of līc is owing only to the late hand.'

Zupitza, :: :: ; Kemble, lēne, so Schücking. Kluge, Trautmann, Sedgefield, týsed. But the reading læded is supported by a comparison of the *Speech of the Soul*, 21, syððan of līchoman læded wære [Jacobsen, so Holthausen].

3179. Zupitza, :: : re; Thorpe, hryre.

3180. *wyruld-cyning*. Kemble, etc., *cyning*[a].

3181. MS. torn at foot: [ðw]ærust, Grundtvig³¹².

Completed, Sept 25, 1925

APPENDIX

THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURG

George Hickes first printed the fragment of the *Fight at Finnsburg* in his *Thesaurus* (1705: vol. i. p. 192). He mentions that he had found it written on a single leaf in a MS. of 'Semi-Saxon' Homilies in the Lambeth Library. Repeated search has failed to discover this leaf, and we have nothing to depend on but Hickes' very inaccurate transcript [quoted as 'Hickes' in the notes below].

* * * [hor]nas byrnað næfre ?
Hlēoþrode tā heaþo-geong cyning :
"Ne ðis ne dagað ēastan, ne hēr draca ne flēogeð,
ne hēr ðisse healle hornas ne byrnað,
5 ac hēr forþ berað,
. fugelas singað,

1. The first three words belong to a watcher (possibly Hengest), who is answered by the 'war-young king' (Hnæf).

[hor]nas, supplied by Rieger, *Lesebuch*.

2. Trautmann and Holthausen would write, for the sake of the metre, *tā hlēoþrode*.

heaþo-geong, Grundtvig's correction; Hickes, *hearo geong*.

3. *ðis*, 'this light': *ēastan*, Grundtvig: Hickes, *eastun*; *a* and *u* are easily and often confused, cf. l. 27 below and *Beowulf*, 158, 581, etc.

- 5-6. The two half-lines make sense individually, but do not combine. Hence it has been generally supposed that between them two half-lines have been lost, though there is no gap indicated by Hickes. Bugge [*Tidskr. viii. 805, P.B.B. xii. 23*], following in part a suggestion of Rieger [*Lesebuch*, cf. *Z.f.d.A. xlvi. 9*], proposed :

ac hēr forþ berað [fyrd-searu rincas,
flacre flānbogan] fugelas singað,

'But here champions bear forward their battle array: the flickering birds of the bow [i.e. arrows] sing.'

Another suggestion is to make the two recorded half-lines fit each other either by altering *hēr* to *fēr* [=fēr], 'they bring forward the sudden assault' [Grein, so Heyne, and, though abandoned by Grein, the conjecture was long-lived], or *berað* to *fērað*, 'they, i.e. the foes, press forward' [Grundtvig, followed by Holthausen]. In this case the *fugelas* will be birds: either carrion birds [ten Brink, *Pauls Grdr.* n. i. 545] or the birds of the morning [Klaeber in *Anglia*, xxviii. 447]; this last interpretation is supported by a parallel in the *Bjarkamál*, the opening call to arms of which has struck many students as resembling *Finnsburh*.

- gylleð græg-hama, gūð-wudu hlynneð,
 scyld scefte oncwyð. Nū scyneð þes mōna
 waðol under wolcnum; nū ārisað wēa-dāda
 10 ðe Ȣisne folces nið fremman willað.
 Ac onwacnigeð nū, wīgend mine,
 habbað Ȣowre [h]lenga[n], hicgeaþ on ellen,
 winnað on orde, wesað onmōde."
- 14, 15 Ðā ārās mæniȝ gold-hladen Ȣegn, gyrded hine his
 swurde;
 Ðā tō dura Ȣodon drihtlice cempan,
 Sigeferð and Eaha, hyra sword ȝetugon,
 and æt öþrum durum Ordlaf and Gūþlaf,
 and Hengest sylf hwearf him on läste.

7. *græg-hama*, 'the grey coat,' may refer equally well to the wolf or to a coat of mail.

8. *þes mōna*, 'the moon,' is quite idiomatic. [Cf. Klaeber in *Archiv*, cxv. 181.]

9. *waðol*. Exact meaning unknown. Suggestions, 'full (moon)' [so Holthausen and Schücking]; 'inconstant' [Boer, *Z.f.d.A.* xlvi. 148]; 'half covered' [von Grienberger, *P.B.B.* xxxvi. 100]. The M.H.G. 'wadel' has often been quoted in illustration; but as this term is ambiguous, denoting sometimes the full, sometimes the new moon, it does not help much. Cf. Grimm's *Mythology*, trans. Stallybrass, iii. 711.

12. [h]lenga[n]: *landa*, which Hickes gives, is unintelligible. The obvious correction *habbað Ȣowre linda* [Bugge in *Tidskr.* viii. 305], 'seize your shields,' is unsatisfactory from the point of view of alliteration, and *habbað* or *hebbað Ȣowre handa* [Ettmüller, Grein, Heyne, Sedgefield], 'raise your hands,' does not give very satisfactory sense; *hlencan* was suggested, but not adopted, by Bugge [P.B.B. xii. 23], and has been adopted by Holthausen and Trautmann. *Exodus*, 215, etc., *Moyses beþead Ȣorlas...habban heora hlencan, hygan on ellen*, seems to be connected with the *Finnsburg* passage, and it seems probable therefore that *hlencan* should be restored here.

hicgeað is Grundtvig's obviously successful correction of Hickes' *hie geað*.

13. *winnað on orde*. Hickes reads *windað*, 'fly, spring.' Sedgefield retains this, but most editors alter to *winnað*. The old characters used by Hickes have been read by Trautmann [B.B. vii. 41] and others as *þindad*, 'show your temper': but, as Mr Dickins has shown, this is an error.

14. Metrically this line seems rather overweighted, and it is likely enough that two lines have here been telescoped into one. Holthausen [in part following Trautmann] reads

Ðā ārās [of ræste rūm-heort] mæniȝ

goldhladen [gum-]ȝegn gyrded hine his swurde.

'Then arose from his couch many a valiant and gold-bedecked thane.'

17. *Sigeferth*, prince of the Seegan (l. 25), is clearly identical with the *Sæferth*, prince of the Sycgan, mentioned in *Widsith*, 31.

Eaha. Most editors emend to *Eawa*, a form for which there is more authority, as it occurs in the Mercian *Genealogy*.

18. *durum*. Pl. for sg.

Ordlaf: Ordlaf and Guthlaf are no doubt identical with the Guthlaf and Osłaf of *Beowulf*, 1148.

20. **Dā gȳt gārulf[e] gūðere stýrde,**
ðæt hē swā frēolic feorh forman sīþe
tō ðære healle durum hyrsta ne bārē,
nū hyt niþa heard ānyman wolde;
ac hē frægn ofer eal undearninga,
 25 **dēor-mōd hæleþ, hwā ðā duru hēolde.**
 "Sigeferþ is mīn nama (cweþ hē), ic eom Secgēna
 lēod,
 wreccea wide cūð. Fæla ic wēana gebād,
 heardra hilda; ðē is gȳt hēr witod,
 swærþer ðū sylf tō mē sēcean wylle."
- 30 **Dā wæs on wealle wæl-slihta gehlyn,**
 sceolde cellod bord cēnum on handa,

20. *bā gȳt*, as in *Maldon*, 278, serves to introduce a new incident in the chain of events. [Klauber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 307.]

stýrde, Ettmüller's emendation. Hickes, *styrode*; but the sense demands 'restrained' rather than 'incited.'

Guthere is apparently the speaker and Garulf the person who is being restrained. For it is Garulf who, neglecting the advice, falls.

Gārulfe, Trautmann: *Gārulf*, Hickes, followed by most recent editors. But *styrān* should take a dat. of the person and the metre of the line is improved by reading *Gārulfe*. [Cf. Klauber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 307.]

21-22. Hickes has *he...bærān*. We must alter either to *hie bærān* [Grein, Heyne] or to *hē...bārē* [Kemble]. The context emphatically favours the sg. because the advice to hold back from the attack can obviously be given to a special person for a special reason, but cannot be recommended generally. [Rieger in *Z.f.d.A.* xlvi. 11.]

forman sīþe, 'in the first brunt,' or perhaps 'in his first battle.' Guthere is probably, as Klauber points out [*Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 307], the uncle of Garulf. It is essentially the part of the uncle, in heroic poetry, to watch over and advise the nephew. Guthlaf and Guthere would then be brothers.

The parallel examples quoted by Klauber from the *Waltarius* and the *Nibelungen Lied*, where the uncle restrains the nephew, are not quite apposite, as in those cases the uncle has personal reasons for not wishing the nephew to join in the fight. Hygelac restraining Beowulf (ll. 1994, etc.) is more appropriate.

23, etc. *niþa heard* refers to Sigeferth; *hē...dēor-mōd hæleþ* to Garulf.

24. *eal*: Trautmann, *ealle*, for metrical reasons, followed by Holthausen.

26. *cweþ hē* is hypermetrical, and doubtless the insertion of some copyist.

27. *wreccea*. Hickes, *wrecten*. Grundtvig emended *t* to *c*.

Fæla. There is no necessity, either here or in l. 35, to normalize, as many editors have done, to *fela*.

wēana. Conybeare's emendation. Hickes, *weuna*.

28. *heardra*, Kemble's emendation. Hickes, *heordra*.

29. *swærþer*, probably 'thou canst have from me what thou wilt, good or evil,' rather than, as ten Brink thinks [Pauls *Grdr.* II. I. 546], a bitter jest, 'thou canst have from me which thou wilt, either "woes" or "sharp contests."

30. *on wealle*, Ettmüller: Hickes, *on healle*. The alliteration demands the change.

31. *cellod*, Grein; *bord*, Kemble: Hickes, *Celass bord*. A comparison

- bān-helm berstan. Buruh-ðelu dynede,
 oð æt ðære gūðe ȝārulf gecranȝ,
 ealra ȝerest eorð-büendra,
- 35 ȝūðlāfes sunu, ymbe hyne ȝōdra fæla.
 Hwearf [f]lacra hrāw hræfen, wandrode
 sweart and sealo-brūn; swurd-lēoma stōd
 swylce eal Finns-buruh fȳrenu wāre.
 Ne gefrægn ic nāfre wurþlicor æt wera hilde
- 40 sixtiȝ size-beorna sēl ȝebærann,
 ne nāfre swānas swētne medo sēl forgyldan,
 ȝonne Hnæfe guldan his hæg-stealdas.
 Hig fuhton fif dagas, swā hyra nān ne fēol

with *Maldon*, 283, leaves little doubt as to the correctness of the restoration; the meaning of *cellod* is a more difficult matter. Suggestions are: 'keel-shaped' [Grein]: 'vaulted' [Lat *celatus*, Kluge]; 'chilled, cold' [Jellinek in *P.B.B.* xv. 481]; 'leather-covered = *cylod*' [Trautmann in *B.B.* vii. 46]: 'having a boss or beak, *cele*' [Bosworth-Toller].

Holthausen₂ proposed *ce[or]las*, 'the man's, warrior's, shield,' the sg. used collectively: Holthausen₃, *cīðne*.

32. *bān-helm* means either (1) 'bone-protector,' 'shield,' parallel to *bord*, or (2) *bān-hūs*, 'body,' object to *brecan*, the shield being used in the last resort as a weapon of offence, as it was by Hereward the Wake.

34. *eorð-büendra*, perhaps 'first of all the dwellers in that land,' i.e. of the natives, Eotenas or Frisians, who are attacking Hnæf and his men.

35. The Guthlaf here, father of one of the assailants, can hardly be identical with the Guthlaf of l. 18, who is one of the besieged. It is probably not a case of the tragic meeting of father and son on opposite sides, for, if so, more would surely have been made of it. It is possible that we are dealing with two heroes of the same name [Klauber in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 308] or that *Gūðlaf* here is a corrupt reading [Trautmann, *B.B.* vii. 48].

36. *Hwearf [f]lacra hrāw hræfen*, 'the quickly moving raven hovered over the corpses,' an emendation hazarded by Bugge [*P.B.B.* xii. 27: Conybeare had already conjectured *hrāw*], for Hickes' *Hwearflacra hrær*. But, as Bugge recognized, the sense does not fit the metre. Grundtvig, followed by Grein₂, had suggested *hwearflacra hrāw*, 'the corpses of the swift,' a phrase explaining *gōdra fæla* above. [So Sedgefield.] Jellinek suggests *hwearf lādra hrēas*, 'a crowd of foemen fell' [*P.B.B.* xv. 481]; Holthausen, *hwearf [b]läcra hrēas*, 'a company of pale [corpses] fell'; Trautmann, *hrāwbläcra hwearf* [noun] *hræfen wundrode*, 'the raven gazed in astonishment at the mass of the corpse-pale [slain].'

40, etc. Cf. *Beowulf*, 2633 ff.

41. *nāfre*, Grundtvig: Hickes, *nefre*.

swānas swētne medo, Grein, partly following Ettmüller: Hickes, *swā noc hwitne medo*.

43. This line, with the alliteration on the fourth accented syllable, is unmetrical. Hence Rieger and Grein postulated a gap of two half-lines, and suggested various stop-gaps which Möller finally improved into

hig fuhton fif dagas [forðgerimed
ond nihta ȝðer swylc] swā hyra...,

and Trautmann

hig fuhton fif dagas [ferhð-grimme hæleð
ond niht eal-]swā: hyra....

- driht-*gesiða*, ac hiȝ *þā* duru hēoldon.
 45 Ðā gewāt him wund hæleð on wæȝ gangan,
 sāde þæt his byrne ābrocen wāere,
 here-sceorp unhrōr, and ēac wæs his helm ȝyrl.
 Ðā hine sōna frægn folces hyrde,
 hū *þā* wiȝend hyra wunda genēson,
 50 oððe hwæþer ȝēra hyssa * * *

44. *duru* must be pl., and is very probably an error for *dura*. Similar miswritings of *u* for *a* occur in ll. 3 and 27.

46. etc. It seems impossible to decide who is the wounded champion or whether the king who enquires is Hnæf or Finn. Is it possible that the speaker is Hnæf, who enquires why the *wiȝend*, the opposing warriors, seem to recover miraculously from the blows which his men give them? The position would then be identical with that in *Heimskringla* [ed. Jónsson, I. 449], when King Olaf Tryggvason ‘looked forward on the ship and saw his men swinging their swords and smiting fast, but that the swords bit ill, and he shouted, “Is it because ye raise your swords so dully that I see they bite not?”’ A man answered, “Our swords are blunted and broken”....

47. Hickes has *here-sceorump hrōr*, ‘the brave one in his battle array,’ which can be construed as in apposition to *wund hæleð*. Thorpe, followed by Bugge and Schücking, *here-sceorp unhrōr*, in apposition with *byrne*, an exceedingly tempting emendation. The interpretation of *unhrōr* is, however, not clear. Is it ‘not stirring’ in the sense of ‘firm,’ ‘trusty,’ ‘his byrnie was broken, his trusty war gear,’ or is it ‘not stirring,’ ‘inactive,’ ‘useless,’ ‘his byrnie was broken and his war gear useless?’ So Hialto exclaims in the *Bjarka mál*, as translated by Saxo [Bk. II, p. 65],

*Iam dure acies et spicula scutum
 Frustratim secuere meum, partesque minutim
 Avulseas abumpsit edax per prelia ferrum...
 Rupti etenim clypei retinacula sola supersunt.*

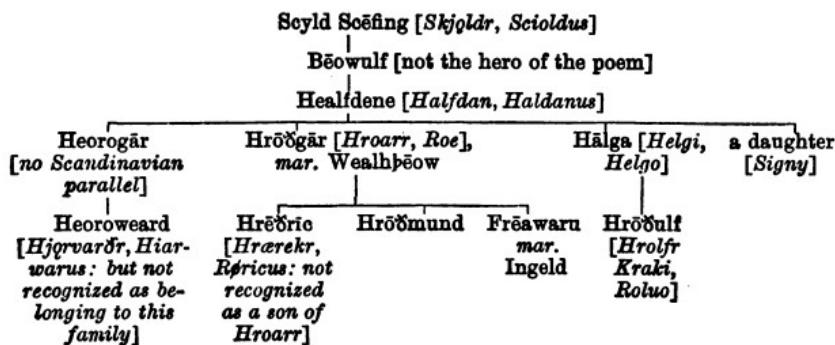
48. Holthausen, transposes, for the metre; *þā frægn hine sōna*.

50. Rieger [*Z.f.d.A.* xlvi. 12] suggests that the struggle probably ended by the hall being fired, Hnæf and his sixty men being driven into the open, and Hnæf there slain by Finn. This is improbable, for in that case we may presume that they would have all been overwhelmed, whilst we gather from *Beowulf*, 1082–5, that after Hnæf’s death they were able, under Hengest’s leadership, to hold out against Finn successfully to the end.

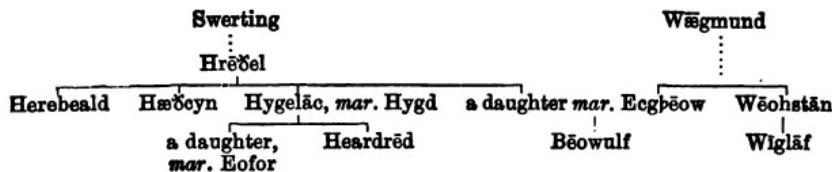
GENEALOGICAL TABLES

The names of the corresponding characters in Scandinavian legend are added in italics; first the Icelandic forms, then the Latinized names as recorded by *Saxo Grammaticus*.

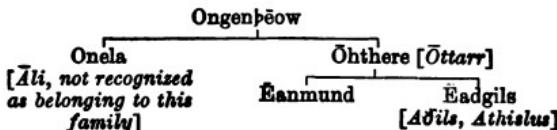
(1) THE DANISH ROYAL FAMILY.



(2) THE GEAT ROYAL FAMILY.



(3) THE SWEDISH ROYAL FAMILY.



PERSONS AND PLACES

The student will find particulars of many of the persons and places mentioned in *Beowulf* in the following books (among others) :

Chadwick, *Origin of the English Nation*, 1907.

Clark, *Sidelights on Teutonic History during the Migration Period*, 1911.

Chadwick, *The Heroic Age*, 1912.

The *Introduction to the study of Beowulf*, supplementary to the present volume, will include a discussion of the origin of the legends most prominent in *Beowulf*.

Many of the characters mentioned in *Beowulf* are also referred to in *Widsith*. The references are to my edition (Cambridge Press, 1912).

Abel, slain by Cain (q.v.), 108.

Ælfhere. Wiglaf is called 'kinsman of Ælfhere,' 2604.

Æschere, Hrothgar's counsellor and comrade in arms, slain and carried off by Grendel's dam in revenge for her son, 1288-1344, 2120-2130.

Är-Scyldingas, 464, Honour-Scyldings, a name of the Danes; see *Scyldingas*.

Bæanstan, Breca's father, 524. Müllenhoff² has suggested that the first element in the name may be connected with O.N. *bauni*, 'dog-fish,' thus echoing the aquatic names of Breca (q.v.) and the Brondingas.

Beorht-Dene, 427, 609, Bright-Danes; see *Dene*.

Beowulf the Dane (not the hero of the poem), 18, 53, an ancestor of the Danish king Hrothgar. Cf. Chadwick, *Origin*, 273, 291.

Beowulf the Geat (the second scribe, who begins in the MS. in l. 1939, preserves the spelling 'Biowulf,' 1987, 1999, etc.), the hero of the poem, first mentioned as 'Hygelac's thane' in l. 194, first named in l. 848. He is the son of Ecgtheow (263, etc.); his mother's name is not given, but she was the daughter of Hrethel, king of the Geatas, and therefore sister of Hygelac (371-5). After his seventh year Beowulf was brought up at the court of his grandfather, Hrethel (2428-34). In his youth (like many other heroes of legend) he was despised as slothful (2188-9), but when he grew up his hand had the strength of thirty other men's (379, cf. 2361). He gained glory in a swimming match with Breca (506-581), voyaged to Heorot, the hall of Hrothgar, king of the Danes, and purged it from the ravages of Grendel and Grendel's mother (q.v.), with both of whom he wrestled successfully. It is as a 'hand-slayer' (2502) that he attains his chiefest fame (2684 ff.).

He accompanied Hygelac in his fatal expedition against the Hetware, and saved his own life, after the fall of his king, by swimming (2359 ff.). He refused the throne, offered him by Hygelac's widow (2369 ff.); acted as guardian and protector to Hygelac's son Heardred (2377), and on the death of the latter became king of the Geatas, whom he ruled for fifty years (2209). Finally he slew, and was slain by, a fiery dragon (2210, etc.).

The setting against which Beowulf's exploits are depicted is historic: Hygelac was undoubtedly ruling the Geatas in the years following 500 A.D., and there is no reason to doubt that the other sovereigns mentioned are equally authentic. The contrast in tone between this historic setting and the fanciful character of Beowulf's chief exploits is obvious, and has led to the widely prevalent theory that our hero is a compound of a historic prince (Beowulf of the Geatas) and a mythical monster-quelling Beowa, who would be identical with the Beow, son of Sceldwea (Scyld), found in the Anglo-Saxon genealogies. The theory of double origin derives some support from the fact that our poem recognizes two Beowulfs, one the son of Scyld and the other the prince of the Geatas. Presumably the monster-slaying exploits have been transferred from the one to the other; but this theory does not admit of proof. For further details see *Introduction to Beowulf*: and for theories as to the etymology of the name *Beowulf* see (*inter alia*) Cosijn⁴²; Bugge in *Tidskr.* viii. 287; Binz in *P.B.B.* xx. 153, 159; Sarrazin in *Engl. Stud.* xii. 19.

Breca, son of Beanstan (524), and a chief of the Brondingas (521). Unferth taunts Beowulf with his unsuccessful swimming-match with Breca. Beowulf asserts that he was the better swimmer, and could have out-paced Breca, but did not wish to do so (543).

Breca probably had a place in Old English legend, quite independently of Beowulf: he is mentioned as prince of the Brondingas, and a famous ruler, in *Widsith*, l. 25. The names are suggestive of a sea-story: *brecan* is used in O.E. of a ship dashing over the waves (*Elene*, 244, *Andreas*, 223, 513), and *branding* has for centuries been in use among the sailors of the North Sea to signify 'breakers,' 'surge.' But we need not therefore regard Breca as a mythological abstraction of the sea, which Beowulf conquers. A swimming contest between young men is a favourite episode in Germanic story. Cf. Bugge⁵¹.

Brondingas, 521, see Breca.

Brösinga mene (Icel. *Brisinga men*), the famous Brising necklace. The collar given to Beowulf is compared with it (l. 1197 ff.). Incidentally we are told that Hama carried off the *Brösinga mene* from Eormenric. In Scandinavian poetry the *Brisinga men* is the adornment of the goddess Freyja; but although Eormenric (q.v.) is a well-known figure in this Old Norse poetry, he is there in no way connected with the necklace. Elaborate theories have been invented, especially by Müllenhoff, to connect the Scandinavian references to the necklace with the English and German references to Eormenric, but these theories are necessarily hazardous. See *Widsith*, Introduction, p. 30, etc.

Cain is the ancestor of Grendel (107 ff., 1261 ff.), as of monsters and giants generally : see Emerson, "Legends of Cain, especially in Old and Middle English," in *Pub. Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer.* 1906, xxi. 831, particularly § vi., on "Cain's descendants." Such a theological view of Grendel is not an isolated one, limited to the two passages where Cain's name occurs, but runs through the whole earlier portion of the poem. Contrast the dread (but not hellish) fire drake. For further notes on Cain's kin, cf. Bugge¹⁻²; Kittredge, *P.B.B.* xiii. 210.

Dsøghrefn (*dat.* 2501), a warrior of the Hugas, seems to have killed Hygelac (cf. 1207-14 with 2503-4). Beowulf was his 'hand-slayer' (2501-8).

Dene (*gen.* Dena 242, Deniga 271, Denia 2125), the Danes, the subjects of Hrothgar. Their head-place is Heorot (q.v.), and their territory includes what is now the southern extremity of Sweden (Skaane), which is, indeed, the only portion of their kingdom specifically mentioned by name in our poem (*Scede-landum*, 19; *Sceden-ig*, 1686). They are called by various names: *Beorht-Dene*, *Gār-Dene*, *Hring-Dene*, in allusion to their warlike character; *East-Dene*, *Nord-Dene*, *Süd-Dene*, *West-Dene*, in allusion to their wide distribution; *Scyldingas*, *Ingvine*, and *Hrēfmen*, all of which see.

Eadgils, son of Ohthere.

What is told of the brothers Eadgils and Eanmund in the poem, as in the case of the other allusions and episodes, must have been originally intended for hearers who were supposed to know all about them. For us, the order and nature of the events referred to are often by no means clear. In this particular instance, however, it is not difficult to put together a complete story, as we have the Scandinavian accounts to help us.

Eanmund and Eadgils are banished from Sweden for rebellion against their uncle, king Onela (2379 ff.), and take refuge at the court of the Geat king, Heardred. The fact of their finding an asylum with his hereditary foss (see Ongentheow) causes Onela to invade the land of the Geatas (2202 ff.) and to slay Heardred (2384 ff.); but Beowulf succeeds to the throne (2389-90). Beowulf at a later time (2392) balances the feud by supporting Eadgils in the invasion of Sweden, in which Eadgils slays the king, his uncle Onela (2391 ff.), and takes the throne. This version of the story is confirmed by reference to the Norse accounts, in which Aðils (=Eadgils) slays Áli (=Onela) on the ice of Lake Wener (see l. 2396). Cf. Clark, *Sidelights*, 149, etc.; and *Introduction to Beowulf*.

Eafor (*gen.* 2964). See Eofor.

Eanmund, 2611, son of Ohthere; see Eadgils. Fighting, together with his brother Eadgils, against his uncle Onela, he was slain by Weohstan, who was at that time obviously a retainer of Onela. See note to l. 2603.

Earna-ness, 3031, Eagles'-ness, near the scene of Beowulf's fight with the dragon.

East-Dene, 392, 616, East-Danes; see Dene.

Eeglæf, 499, father of Unferth.

Ecgþēow (Ecgþēo, 878; *gen.* Ecgþeoës, 1999), father of Beowulf the Geat;

married the only daughter of Hrethel, king of the Geatas and father of Hygelac (873-5). Having slain Heatholaf, the Wylfing, Ecgtheow seeks protection at the court of Hrothgar in the early days of his kingship; Hrothgar accepts his fealty, and settles the feud by a money-payment (459 ff.).

Ecgwela, 1710 (see note), apparently an ancient king of the Danes.

Eofor (*dat. Iofore*, 2998, 2997), a warrior of the Geatas, son of Wonred and brother of Wulf. He comes to the aid of Wulf in his combat with Ongentheow, whom he slays. Hygelac liberally rewards both the brothers, and gives his only daughter to Eofor (2484 ff., 2961 ff.). [Weyhe, in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 14, etc., seeks to connect this episode with several Scandinavian tales presenting similar features.]

Eomer (MS. *geomor*), 1960, son of Offa and Thryth (q.v.).

Eormenric, 1201; see *Brōsinga mene*. The existence of Eormenric, king of the Goths, is certified by the contemporary evidence of Ammianus Marcellinus (xxxi. 8, 1), who records how Ermenrichus (=O.E. Eormenric) warred victoriously against his neighbours, till the Huns broke in upon his extensive empire, after which he slew himself (about the year 375 A.D.). Eormenric was remembered in the traditions of all the Germanic peoples as the type of a tyrant: he was supposed to have slain his wife Swanhild and his nephews the Harlungen (O.E. *Heringas*), and to have persecuted and exiled a third nephew, Theodoric of Verona. This last evil deed is chronologically impossible, the supposed nephew not having been born till eighty years after the death of the supposed uncle. The story of the murder of Swanhild is based on a cruel vengeance which the king is stated to have executed upon the wife of a traitor who had escaped him (Jordanes, xxiv.). Of the origin of the tale of the murder of the Harlungen we know nothing. By a series of most hazardous conjectures it has been argued that it was through this murder that Eormenric became possessed of the *Brōsinga mene*, which Hama in turn stole from him.

How well-known Eormenric was in Old English tradition is proved from the references to him in *Widsith* and *Deor*. See Clark, *Sidelights*, 282, etc.; *Widsith*, Introduction, pp. 15-36.

Eotenas, 1072, 1088, 1141, 1145; see Finn.

Finn (Fin, 1096, 1146, 1152; gen. Finnes, 1068, etc.), king of the Frisians, in some way comes to blows with Hnæf, the brother of his wife Hildeburh. Hnæf is the son of Hoo and lord of the Hocingas (*Widsith*, l. 29), who are a Danish, or at least half-Danish, clan (and are therefore called *Healf-Dene*, q.v.). Hnæf is slain, but ultimately vengeance for his death is taken upon Finn.

The story has to be pieced together from the short fragment of the *Lay of Finnsburg*, and from the references in the *Finn-Episode* in *Beowulf* (1068-1159), which are allusive and obviously intended for people who knew the story quite well. Agreement has not been reached as to the relation of these two versions. According to Möller, Hnæf attacks Finn, in vengeance for an old quarrel, in which Finn had carried off his sister Hildeburh by force and slain his father Hoo. [For all

this there is no evidence whatever.] Hnæf is slain, and peace made between Finn and Hengest, the successor of Hnæf and captain of the Danish survivors. But the Frisians, Möller assumes, break the truce and attack Hengest. This, according to him, is the night attack described in the *Fragment*.

Möller's view is open to at least half a dozen objections, of which the most serious are (1) that it forces us to suppose that the 'war-young king' who is attacked by night in the *Fragment* is Hengest, whilst the evidence would lead us to suppose it to be Hnæf; and (2) that it forces us to assume a stirring night attack to have taken place between ll. 1145 and 1146 of the *Episode*, although there is no mention of it there.

This theory is, therefore, now generally discredited, and most recent scholars follow in the main the view of Bugge: that Finn attacked Hnæf by night, and that this is the night attack narrated in the *Fragment*; and that it is also the struggle which is alluded to in the *Episode* as preceding those further events which the *Episode* then narrates more at length.

Bugge's theory, though much more satisfactory than that of Möller, involves a very serious difficulty: it forces us to suppose that the Danish survivors ultimately entered the service of the Frisian king, *in spite of the fact that he had slain their lord by treachery*. Such conduct would be contrary to all the ties of Germanic honour, and cannot be reconciled with the praise which, in the *Fragment*, is given to the bearing of the Danish thanes.

The responsibility for the attack is placed, in *Beowulf*, upon a people called the *Eotenas*, whom critics have identified either with the Frisians [so Bugge, etc.] or with the Danes [so Möller] according to the view taken as to the beginning of the fight. Neither identification is very satisfactory, and a better solution is, I think, to be found by supposing the *Eotenas* to be a distinct tribe, possibly identical with the *Ēote* or *Yte*, whom modern historians know as Jutes.

Archæological and historic evidence points to the Frisians having been a great nation, whilst the other tribes mentioned as taking part in the struggle—the *Hōcīngas* or *Healfdene*, the *Secgan*, and the *Eotenas*—are small and obscure clans. For it is clear that the *Hōcīngas* or *Healfdene*, though Danish, are not identical with the Danish nation proper, which was never ruled by kings named *Hōc* or *Hnæf*.

Finn, king of the Frisians, probably called a meeting of chieftains of subordinate clans subject to or allied with him, such as we read of in the Norse sagas. At this meeting a night attack was made upon Hnæf and the *Hōcīngas* by Garulf, presumably prince of the *Eotenas*. It may be assumed that the supreme chief, Finn, had no share in this treachery, though he had to interfere in order to end the conflict, and to avenge his son, who had fallen in the struggle. It is quite possible that Finn slew Hnæf with his own hands, but this does not necessarily follow from his being called the 'slayer of Hnæf' (l. 1102) since the chief is responsible for the acts of his followers. So Hygelac is called 'slayer of Ongentheow' (l. 1968).

Such a succession of events would explain allusions in the poem not explicable on other hypotheses, and the action of the Danish survivors, in making peace with Finn, becomes less unintelligible if Finn had no hand in the original treachery, and interfered only to avenge a slain son. That, nevertheless, this peace should have been broken, and Finn in the end slain, is quite in accordance with the usual development of a Germanic feud. Compare the story of Ingeld, and other tales where the tragic interest lies not merely in the actual fighting, but in the struggle in the minds of the heroes, who have to harmonize the duty of revenge with other conflicting claims.

Cf. Clark, *Sidelights*, 177, etc.; Möller, *V.E.*, 46–99; Bugge²⁰, etc.; Boer in *Z.f.d.A.* xvii. 125, etc.; *Introduction to Beowulf*.

Finnas, 580, the Finns. The sea washed Beowulf up on their land at the end of his swimming-match with Breca.

Fitela, 879, 889, nephew and comrade of the outlaw Sigemund (q.v.). Their adventures are told at length in the Icelandic *Völsunga Saga*. Völsung (=O.E. Wæls), the father of Sigmund and Signy, is treacherously slain, with his retinue, by the husband of Signy, on a visit. Sigmund alone escapes, and becomes an outlaw. Signy sends him as helper her son Sinfjötli (=Fitela), who is also Sigmund's own son. They take their vengeance, and Sigmund regains his father's throne. But Sinfjötli is at last slain through the wiles of Sigmund's wife, whose kin he has slain. Sigmund takes the corpse of Sinfjötli to the sea, and places it in a small boat to be ferried across a fiord: whereupon both the boat and the boatman, who is doubtless Odin, vanish.

Folcwalda, 1089, the father of Finn.

Frcan, 1210, see **Froncan**.

Frēawaru (acc. Freaware 2022), daughter of Hrothgar and Wealtheow, and wife of Ingeld. See **Ingeld**.

Frēsan, 1093, 2915, see **Frysan**.

Frēs-cyning, 2503, the king of the [West] Frisians; see **Frysan**.

Frēs-lond (pl.), 2357, the land of the [West] Frisians; see **Frysan**.

Frēs-wal, 1070, the Frisian field or place of battle, where Hnæf fell; see **Finn**.

Frōda, 2025, father of Ingeld (q.v.).

Froncan (gen. Francna 1210), the Franks. Hygelac was defeated and slain, in his historic invasion of the Netherlands, by a combined army of Frisians and Franks (1202 ff., 2910 ff.).

Frysan (gen. Frēsena 1093, Frēsna 1104, Frēsna 2915), the Frisians. The Frisians are alluded to in two connections, (1) as the people of Finn (q.v.; 1068 ff.), who are apparently the main body of the Frisians, dwelling east and north of what is now the Zuyder Zee; (2) as the [West] Frisians, who combined with the Franks against Hygelac (1202 ff., 2912 ff.). The land of the former is called 'Frēs-land' in l. 1126, that of the latter 'Frēs-lond' (pl.) in l. 2857, 'Frēsna land' in l. 2915; but that this is a purely accidental distinction is clear from *Widsith*, where the *e* and *y* are reversed (ll. 27, 68).

Frys-land, 1126, the land of the Frisians. See **Frysan**.

Gār-Dene, 1, 601, 1856, 2494, Spear-Danes; see Dene.

Gārmund, 1962. Eomer is said to be 'nefa Gārmundes.' Garmund is presumably the Wārmund of the Mercian genealogy of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, in which Offa and Eomer also appear.

Gēat, 640, 1301, 1785, 1792, the Geat (i.e. Beowulf). Used in the gen. pl., *Bēowulf Gēata*, 'Beowulf of the Geatas,' 374, 1191, 1202, etc. [Cf. Sievers in *P.B.B.* xxix. 309-11.]

Gēatas (gen. *Gēotena* 443), the people to whom Beowulf belonged. They are also called *Gūð-Gēatas*, *Hrēðlingas*, *Sē-Gēatas*, *Weder-Gēatas*, and *Wederas*. Evidence both etymological and historical is in favour of the identification of the Geatas with the inhabitants of what is now Southern Sweden, south of the great lakes (the Swedish *Götar*, O.N. *Gautar*). We have references in Greek writers to these *Gautoi* as an independent nation in the second century, and again in the sixth; and though at a later date they were absorbed in Sweden, the title of the king of Sweden, *rex Sveorum Gothorunque*, commemorates to the present day the old distinction.

Another theory (the warmest advocates of which have been Fahlbeck, Bugge, and Schütte) identifies the Geatas with the Jutes. But the arguments in favour of this view are not conclusive.

Cf. Bugge¹, etc.; ten Brink¹⁴, etc.; Schück, *Folknamnet Geatas*, Upsala, 1907; Schütte in *J.E.G.Ph.* xi. 574, etc.; *Introduction to Beowulf*.

Gēat-mecgas (dat. *Gēat-mæcgum* 491, gen. *Gēat-meaga* 829), Geat men, referring to the fourteen Geatas (207) who accompanied Beowulf to Heorot.

Gētas (2494), probably the Gepidae, a people closely akin to the Goths, and originally their neighbours, dwelling near the mouth of the Vistula. They migrated south in the third century, and founded a kingdom in what is now S.E. Hungary, which was overthrown by the Langobardi in the sixth century. After this the Gepidae disappear from history, though their mention here and in *Widsith* (l. 60) points to the name having survived in tradition.

Grendel (gen. *Grendles* 127, 195, 2002, etc., *Grendedes* 2006, 2118, 2139, 2353; dat. *Grendle* 666, 930, 1577, 2521, etc.), the famous monster, slain by Beowulf. He is of the kindred of Cain (1265 ff.). His father is unknown (1855).

Grendles mōdor (*Grendedes mōdor* 2118, 2139), Grendel's dam, the slaying of whom is Beowulf's second great exploit. She is sometimes spoken of as a male, sometimes as a female; cf. ll. 1260, 1879, 1892, 1894, 1497, 2136 with 1292 ff., 1839, 1504 ff., 1541 ff.

Gūð-Gēatas, 1538, War-Geatas; see Gēatas.

Guthlaf, 1148, a Danish warrior under Hnæf and Hengest. Since it was customary to give brothers names in which the same element occurred, it is probable, on *a priori* grounds alone, that the Ortlaf who is associated with Guthlaf (F. 18) is his brother, and that Hunlaf, who would be the father of Hunlafing, is a third brother. This is confirmed by the discovery of Chadwick, that, in the Latin summary of the *Skjöl-*

dunga Saga, a Danish king named *Leifus* is mentioned, who had seven sons, three of whom were called *Hunleifus*, *Odleifus*, and *Gunnleifus*, names which correspond exactly to Hunlaf, Ordlaif, and Guthlaf.

Gūð-Scylfingas, 2927, War-Scylfings; see Scylfingas.

Hæreð, 1929, 1981, the father of Hygd, Hygelac's wife. [Cf. Binz, *P.B.B.* xx. 162.]

Hæðcyn (*Hæðcen* 2925, dat. *Hæðeynne* 2482), second son of *Hrethel*, king of the Geatas. He accidentally kills his elder brother *Herebeald* with an arrow during his father's lifetime (2435 ff.); succeeds to the throne at his father's death, but falls in battle at Ravenswood fighting against the Swedish king *Ongentheow* (2923 ff.).

Hæð(n)as. See note to l. 1983.

Halga, 61, 'the good' (*til*), younger brother of Hrothgar. He is the father of Hrothulf (1017, etc.), for he corresponds to the Scandinavian *Helgi*, the father of Rolf Kraki (=Hrothulf).

Hama, 1198; see Brösinga mene. Hama is the *Heime* of continental German tradition, the comrade of Wittich (O.E. *Wudga*, *Widia*), with whom he is also associated in Old English story (*Widsith*, ll. 124, 130). In German, just as in Old English legend, Hama harries and robs the tyrant Eormenric (*Ermrich*, *Erminrek*).

Cf. Bugge⁶⁰, *Widsith*, Introduction, pp. 48-57.

Healfdene, 57, king of the Danes, son of Beowulf the Scylding. As father of Hrothgar and Halga (=Hroarr and Helgi), he is known to us from Scandinavian sources.

Healf-Dene, Half-Danes, the tribe to which Hnæf belongs; see l. 1069. The name may perhaps signify a tribe akin to the Danes, but independent, or half independent, of the central Danish power at Leire (Heorot).

Heardræd, son of Hygelac and Hygd. While still under age (2370) he succeeds his father as king of the Geatas, so that Beowulf for a time acts as his counsellor and protector (2377). He is slain by the Swedes under Onela (2200 ff., 2379 ff.).

Heato-Beardan (2032, etc.), the tribe to which Ingeld (q.v.) belongs. They have been identified with the Langobardi, the tribe from whom the Lombards are descended; and with the Heruli, who are known to have been at feud with the Danes. But evidence for either identification is insufficient, though early kinship with the Langobardi is probable enough. Cf. *Widsith*, ed. Chambers, pp. 205-6.

Heatolmf, 460, a warrior of the Wylfings, slain by Ecgtheow, the father of Beowulf.

Heato-Rēmas, 519, the people on whose shores Breca is cast after his swimming-match with Beowulf. The name is given more correctly in *Widsith* (l. 63) as *Heado-Rēmas*: they are the Old Norse *Raunar*, and have given their name to Romerike in Southern Norway, near the modern Christiania.

Heato-Scylfingas (*gen. sg.* *Heaðo-Scylfingas* 63), 2205, Battle-Scylfings; see Scylfingas.

Helmingas, 620. Hrothgar's queen, Wealhtheow, is 'a woman of the

- Helmings,' but we have no satisfactory information as to the clan.
 [Cf. Binz, *P.B.B.* xx. 177.]
- Hemming**, 1944*, 1961*. 'Kinsman of Hemming' describes both Offa (q.v.) and his son Eomer.
- Hengest**, 1083, 1091, 1096, 1127, took command of the Danes after Hnæf's fall; see **Finn**.
- Heorogār** (*Heregār* 467, *Hiorogār* 2158), 61, eldest son of Healfdene, and elder brother of Hrothgar (468). His arms are given by Hrothgar to Beowulf, and Beowulf gives them to Hygelac (2155 ff.).
- Heorot** (*Heort* 78, *dat.* *Heorute* 766, *Hiorte* 2099), the hall Heorot or Hart, which Hrothgar built (67 ff.). The site of Heorot can almost certainly be identified with Leire in Seeland, which, according to Scandinavian tradition, was the capital of the kings whose names correspond to *Hrothgar* and *Hrothulf*.
- Heoroweard**, 2161, son of Heorogar; see **Hrothulf**.
- Herebeald**, 2434, 2463, eldest son of the Geat king Hrethel, accidentally killed with an arrow by his brother Hæthcyn (2435 ff.).
- Heremōd**, 901, 1709, a Danish king, is twice introduced as a kind of stock example of a bad and cruel king. In the end he is betrayed into the hands of his foes (903). He would seem to have preceded Scyld, and it must have been after his fall that the Danes suffered owing to lack of a lord (cf. l. 15). See Chadwick, *Origin*, 148 ff., 272 f., 291 ff.; Bugge⁷⁷, etc.
- Hereric**, 2206. Heardred is called 'Hereric's nef'. Probably Hereric was the brother of Hygd; the tie with the uncle on the mother's side was always peculiarly close.
- Here-Scyldingas**, 1108, the Army-Scyldings; see **Scyldingas**.
- Hetware**, 2363, 2316, the Hattuarii, the tribe against whom Hygelac made the raid in which he met his death. They were a Frankish people, and seem, in classical times, when they are first mentioned as submitting to Tiberius, to have been dwelling between the Rhine and the present Zuyder Zee. Subsequently they spread higher up the Rhine, to the neighbourhood of the modern Cleves, and it was no doubt here that Hygelac attacked the '*Attoarios*', as they are called in the account of this attack given in the *Liber Historiarum Francorum* (see *Hygelac*).
- Hildeburgh**, 1071, 1114, daughter of Hoc (1076), and wife of Finn; see **Finn**.
- Hnæf**, 1069, 1114, fell in the fight with Finn on the 'Frēs-wæl' (1070); see **Finn**.
- Hōc**, father of Hildeburgh (1076); see **Finn**.
- Hondsclo**, 2076, the one of Beowulf's fourteen comrades, in his expedition to the Danish kingdom, whom Grendel devoured before attacking Beowulf (740 ff., 2076 ff.).
- Hrefna-wudu**, 2925, Ravenswood, where Ongentheow slew Hæthcyn. Also called
- Hrefnes-holt**, 2935. See above.
- Hreosna-beorh**, 2477, the scene of the marauding invasions of Geatland made by Onela and Ohthere after the death of Hrethel.
- Hrēðel** (*gen. weak form* *Hrēðlan* 454, *gen.* *Hrēðles* 1485), king of the

Geatas; he was 'nefa' to Swerting (1203), father of Hygelac, and grandfather of Beowulf (373 ff.), to whom he left his coat of mail (454). He died of grief at the loss of his eldest son Herebeald (2435 ff.), who was accidentally shot by his own brother Hæthcyn.

Hrēding, son of Hrethel; applied in l. 1923 to Hygelac, and in l. 2925 to Hæthcyn.

Hrēdingas, 2960, the people of Hrethel, the Geatas; see Gēatas.

Hrēd-men, 445, a name of the Danes; see Dene.

Hrēdrīc, 1189, 1836*, son of Hrothgar.

Hring-Dene, 116, 1279, Ring-Danes; see Dene.

Hrones-næs, 2805, 3136, 'Whale's Ness.' Beowulf, in his dying speech, names this place as the site of the barrow which is to hold his ashes and perpetuate his name.

Hrōðgār, 61, etc., king of the Danes, and builder of Heorot. The Scandinavian records (*Saga of Rolf Kraki*, *Saxo Grammaticus*) know him as 'Hroarr' or 'Roe.'

Hrōðmund, 1189, son of Hrothgar.

Hrōðulf, 1017, 1181, the son of Hrothgar's younger brother Halga (q.v.).

He lived at the Danish court. Wealhtheow expresses the hope that he will be good to their children in return for their kindness to him, if he survives Hrothgar (1180 ff.). It would seem that this hope was not destined to be fulfilled (1164-5). We know from Scandinavian sources that Roluo (Hrothulf) deposed and slew Rēricus (Hrethric) and that finally his hall was burnt over his head and he himself slain by Hiarwarus (Heoroweard).

Cf. Chadwick, *Origin*, 146, etc.; *Widsith*, Introduction, pp. 81, etc.; *Introduction to Beowulf*; Clark, *Sidelights*, 68, etc.

Hrunting, 1457, 1490, 1659, 1807, the sword of Unferth (q.v.), which he lends to Beowulf for his fight with Grendel's mother.

Hūgas, 2502, 2914. A name for the Franks current in Germanic epic poetry.

Cf. the *Quedlinburg Annals*, "olim omnes Franci Hugones vocabantur a suo quodam duce Hugone" (*Monumenta Germ.*, folio, *SS.* III. 31).

Hunferð, see **Unferð**.

Hūnlafing, 1143, the son of Hunlaf. Hunlaf is almost certainly a brother of Guthlaf and Ordlaif, and therefore a warrior on the Danish side. When the son of Hunlaf places a sword in Hengest's bosom, this signifies that Hengest enters his service. It may be that Hunlaf was slain by Finn's men in the fighting at Finnsburg, and that, by doing allegiance to his son, Hengest undertakes to help to avenge him, and thus to break his oath to Finn and the Eotenæs.

Hygd, 1926, 2172, 2369, daughter of Hæreth (1929), wife of Hygelac (q.v.), and mother of Heardred; see 1926 ff., and **Hygelāc**.

Hygelāc (usually spelt *Higelāc*, 435, etc.; *Hygelāc* 2151, etc.; gen. *Hygelāces* 2386, 2943, *Higelāces* 194, etc., *Hylāces* 1530; dat. *Hygelāce* 2169, *Higelāce* 452, etc.), the reigning king of the Geatas during the greater part of the action of the poem. He is the third son of Hrethel, and uncle to Beowulf; see genealogical tables.

When his brother Hæthcyn was defeated and slain by Ongentheow at Ravenswood (2924), Hygelac came quickly in pursuit (2943) and put Ongentheow to flight (2949); but though, as the leader of the attack, he is called 'Ongentheow's banesman' (1968), the actual slayer was Eofor (q.v.), whom Hygelac rewards with the hand of his only daughter (2977 ff.). At the later time of Beowulf's return from his expedition against Grendel, Hygelac, who is still young (1881), is married to Hygd, who is herself 'very young' and has not long been queen (1926-8); she would seem then to have been his second wife.

Hygelac came by his death in his historical invasion of the Netherlands, which is four times referred to in the poem (1202 ff., 2354 ff., 2501 ff., 2918 ff.), and occurred between 512 and 520 A.D. We have an account of this raid of 'Chlochilaicus' (sic) in the *History of Gregory of Tours*, who wrote in the same century in which it took place; and in the anonymous *Liber Historiarum Francorum*, which, though much later, preserves original features which are wanting in the earlier account.

Cf. Clark, *Sidelights*, 42, etc.; and *Introduction to Beowulf*.

Ingeld, 2064, son of Froda (2025), and prince of the Heathobeardan. Beowulf tells Hygelac that Hrothgar's daughter Freawaru is promised in marriage to Ingeld, and that the Danish king hopes thereby to terminate the feud between the two peoples (2024 ff.). Beowulf goes on to foretell that these hopes will prove vain (2067-9). That this was actually the case we learn from *Widsith*, ll. 45-49, which tells how Ingeld made an unsuccessful attack upon Hrothwulf and Hrothgar at Heorot:

"Hrōpwulf and Hrōdgār hēoldon lengest
sibbe ətsomne suhtorsfædran,
sijpan hȳ forwāeon Wicinga cynn
and Ingeldes ord forbigdan,
forhēowan ət Heorote Heaðobardna þrym."

The story of Ingeld (Ingallus) is also told by Saxo Grammaticus, though with some essential variations.

Cf. Clark, *Sidelights*, 103, etc.; *Widsith*, Introduction, pp. 79-81.

Ingwine is used in *Beowulf*, 1044, 1819, as synonymous with 'Danes.' It is obviously connected with the term 'Ingævones,' which, according to Tacitus, was the name of those Germanic peoples who dwelt *proximi Oceano*. Ing, the eponymous hero from whom the Ingwine claimed to derive their name, is referred to in the *Runic Poem*, 67-8: 'Ing was first seen among the East Danish folk.'

Cf. Chadwick, *Origin*, 209, 287-90, 295-6.

Eofor, 2998, 2997; see Eofor.

Merewioing (*gen.* Merewioingas 2921), the Merwing or Merovingian king of the Franks.

Nægling, 2680, the name of the sword which Beowulf used in his encounter with the dragon.

North-Dene, 783, North-Danes; see Dene.

Offa, 1949, 1957, king of the Angles ('Offa wēold Ongle,' *Widsith*, l. 35). The

reference to Offa as a descendant of Garmund and ancestor of Eomær [MS. *geomor*] identifies him with Offa son of Wær mund, whose name occurs in the Mercian pedigree twelve generations above that of Offa II, the historic king of Mercia. Offa the First must, if this pedigree is accurate, have ruled over the Angles towards the end of the fourth century, whilst they were still dwelling on the Continent; and there is very little doubt that he actually did so. His warlike exploits are alluded to in *Widsith* (ll. 35-44), and much later we have a detailed account of them in the Danish History of Saxo Grammaticus, and in the *Life of Offa I*, written at St Albans (both documents belonging to about the year 1200).

The *Beowulf* poet gives no details of these warlike exploits, but speaks at some length of Thryth, the fierce queen of Offa. In the *Lives of the Two Offas*, Thryth has been confused with Cynethryth, the historic wife of Offa II, and the story of the fierce wife is attributed in an altered form to the later king. There is little doubt, however, that the tale really belongs to Offa I, and that Thryth is a type of the perilous maiden, known to Germanic and classical story, who causes her wooers to be slain, till at length she meets with her destined lover.

See Suchier in *P.B.B.* iv. 500; Chadwick, *Origin*, 118-145; *Widsith*, Introduction, pp. 84-92; *Introduction to Beowulf*; and especially Bickert in *Mod. Phil.* ii. 29-76, 321-376.

Öhthere (*gen.* Öhteres 2380, 2394, 2612, Öhtheres 2928, 2932), son of the Swedish king Ongentheow, and father of Eanmund and Eadgils.

Onela, 2616, 2932, brother of Ohthere, and king of Sweden at the time of the rebellion of Eanmund and Eadgils. He invades the land of the Geatas, and slays Heardred (2387). At a later time Beowulf avenges his late king by supporting Eadgils in an invasion of Sweden, in which Onela is slain (2391 ff.). See **Eadgils**.

Ongenþœw (*nom.* Ongenþœw 2486, Ongenþio 2924, 2951, Ongenþlow 2961; *gen.* Ongenþœwes 2475, Ongenþœses 1968, Ongenþœoes 2387; *dat.* Ongenþio 2986), king of the Swedes, and father of Onela and Ohthere. The early strife between the Swedes and the Geatas, in which he plays the leading part, is told in ll. 2472 ff., and more fully in ll. 2910-98. In retaliation for the marauding invasions of Onela and Ohthere (2475), Hæthoyn invades Sweden, and captures Ongentheow's queen. Ongentheow then invades the land of her captor, whom he slays, and rescues his wife; but in his hour of triumph he is attacked in his turn by Hygelac near Ravenswood, and falls by the hand of Eofor (q.v.).

Ordlaf, a Danish warrior engaged against the Frisians (*Finnzburg*, 18). In the Finnesburgh episode in *Beowulf* (1148) he is called Oslaf, but that Ordlaf is the more correct form is clear from the Danish form of the name in the *Skjoldunga Saga*—Oddleif. See **Gutlaif**.

Önlaf, 1148; see **Ordlaf**.

Sæ-Gœatas, 1850, 1986, Sea-Geatas; see **Gœatas**.

Scede-land (pl.), 19, = Sceden-Ig (q.v.).

Sceden-Ig (*dat.* Sceden-igge 1686; *O. Norse Skáney*), the most southern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula. See note to l. 1686.

Scōfing, 4; see **Scyld**.

Scyld **Scōfing**, 4, 19, 26, the mythical founder of the Danish Scylding dynasty. He comes as a child across the sea, and, after a glorious reign, his body is sent back in a funeral ship over the ocean. His mysterious advent rather precludes the idea of his parentage being known. We may then interpret Scyld **Scōfing** not as 'son of Sceaf' but as 'Scyld with the sheaf,' for according to one version the child was found in the boat with his head resting on a sheaf of corn. Or we may suppose that the story was originally told of Sceaf, and has been transferred to Scyld. The names of both Scyld and Sceaf occur in the West Saxon genealogy, and two Anglo-Latin historians, Ethelwred and William of Malmesbury, tell the tale, but make the hero Sceaf, not Scyld.

See Chadwick, *Origin*, 274-285; *Widsith*, Introduction, pp. 117-121; *Introduction to Beowulf*.

Scylding (Scylding 2105), 1792, the Scylding, i.e. Hrothgar.

Scyldingas (Scyldungas 2052; gen. Scyldunge 2101, Scyldunga 2159, Scyldings 30, etc.), 58, etc., the Scyldings, descendants of Scyld (q.v.), the name of the reigning Danish dynasty, commonly extended to include the Danish people. They are also called *Ār-Scyldingas*, *Hera-Scyldingas*, *Sige-Scyldingas*, and *þeod-Scyldingas* (q.v.). Cf. Chadwick, *Origin*, 284, and see **Dene**.

Scylfing (Scilfing 2968), 2487, the Scylfing, i.e. Ongentheow.

Scylfingas, 2381, the Scylfings, the name of the reigning Swedish dynasty, extended to the Swedish people in the same way as 'Scyldings' to the Danes. They are also called *Gād-Scylfingas*, *Heaðo-Scylfingas* (q.v.). Cf. Chadwick, *Origin*, 250.

If the MS. reading of l. 2603 is correct, Beowulf's kinsman Wiglaf belongs to the family of the Scylfings as well as to that of the Wægmundings (2814). Wiglaf may have been related to the Swedish house through his mother; Wiglaf's father Weohstan had been in the service of the Swedish king, and may well have wedded a Swedish princess.

Sigemund, 875, 884, son of Wæls, and uncle of Fitela. In our poem Sigemund slays the dragon; in the *Volsunga Saga* and the *Nibelungenlied*, it is Sigemund's son, Sigurd or Siegfried, who does the deed. See ll. 874-900. Cf. Chadwick, *Origin*, 148, 299; Binz in *P.B.B.* xx. 191.

Sige-Scyldingas, 597, 2004, Victory-Scyldings, a name of the Danes; see **Scyldingas**.

sūf-Dene, 463, 1996, South-Danes; see **Dene**.

Swēon, 2472, 2946*, 2958, 3001, the Swedes, called also 'Swēo-þeod,' and their country 'Swlo-rice.' They are ruled by the Scylding dynasty. Their home was in Sweden, north of the Geatas.

Swēo-þeod, 2922, = **Swēon** (q.v.).

Swerting, 1203. Hygelac is called his 'nefa.'

Swlo-rice, 2383, 2495, the land of the Swedes, modern Svea Rike; see **Swēon**. **þeod-Scyldingas**, 1019, 'the mighty nation of the Scyldings,' a name of the Danes; see **Scyldingas**.

Pryg, 1931, wife of the Angle king Offa (q.v.), is introduced in contrast to Hygd, in much the same way as Heremod is a foil to Beowulf. She is at first the type of cruelty. But by her marriage with Offa she is subdued and changed. See ll. 1931-62.

Unferð, 499, 530, 1165, 1488 (his name is always 'Hunferð' in the MS., but alliterates with vowels), son of Ecglaf, and spokesman (1165, 1456) of Hrothgar, at whose feet he sits (500, 1166). He is of a jealous disposition (503-5), and is twice spoken of as the murderer of his own brothers (587, 1167). For his 'flyting' with Beowulf see ll. 506-606. He afterwards lends his sword Hrunting for Beowulf's encounter with Grendel's mother (1455), but it fails the hero at need (1522, 1659). The sword is returned to Unferth, and according to one interpretation finally given by Unferth to Beowulf (1807).

It has been conjectured that Unferth is the evil counsellor, through whose advice trouble arose between Hrothgar and Hrothulf (q.v.).

Wægmundingas, 2607, 2814, Wægmundings, the family to which both Beowulf and Wiglaf belong; see *Scyflingas*.

Wæls, 897, father of Sigemund; see also *Fitela*.

Wælsing, 877, son of Wæls, i.e. Sigemund.

Wealhþeōw, 612 (Wealhþeo, 664, 1162, 1215; *dat.* Wealhþeon, 629), of the family of the Helmings (620), Hrothgar's queen. Mention is made of her queenly hospitality to Beowulf (612 ff., 1188 ff., 1215 ff.).

Wederas (*gen.* Wedera 225, *etc.*; but the second scribe uses the contracted *gen.* 'Wedra' everywhere but in l. 2336; see ll. 2120, 2462, *etc.*), = Weder-Gēatas, a name of the Gēatas (q.v.).

Weder-Gēatas, 1492, 1612, 2379, 2551; see *Wederas*.

Weder-mearc, 298, Wedermark, apparently a name for the land of the Wederas or Weder-Geatas, i.e. the Geatas.

Weland, 455 (the *Vglundr* of the Edda), the famous smith of Germanic legend, the maker of Beowulf's coat of mail. (See the Franks casket in the British Museum, and cf. Wayland Smith's forge in Berkshire.) The best account of Weland will be found in Jiriczek, *Die Deutsche Heldenage*, 1898, pp. 1-54.

Wendlas, 348. Wulfgar (q.v.) is a 'chief of the Wendlas.' They are probably the inhabitants of Vendill, the modern Vendsyssel in the north of Jutland. We have evidence that the northern portion of Jutland was, at the time of Hrothgar, inhabited by a Danish folk: the Wendlas are therefore probably to be regarded as a Danish clan, subject to Hrothgar.

It is just possible, however, that the Wendlas are the Vandals of history, whose name was long remembered, though at this date they had migrated far south. If so, Wulfgar would be a wandering champion who has settled at the court of Hrothgar. [So Müllenhoff⁸⁹⁻⁹⁰, Bugge⁷.]

There was also a famous Vendil, north of Upsala, but it is not very probable that the Wendlas here referred to are connected with it. See *Widsith*, l. 59, and the note there given.

Wéohstān, 2613 (*gen.* Wéohstānes 2862, Wéoxstānes 2602, Wihstānes 2752, *etc.*), father of Wiglaf, and slayer of Eanmund (q.v.).

West-Dene, 883, 1578, West-Danes; see Dene.

Wiglaf, son of Weohstan. He is a kinsman of Beowulf (2813), a Wægmunding (2814), and a 'chief of the Scyflings' (2608). He was chosen with ten others (2401, 2847) to accompany Beowulf on his expedition against the dragon (2638 ff.), and he alone justified the choice. Taking shelter under Beowulf's shield (2675), he showed the utmost valour, and was the first to wound the dragon (2694 ff.). To him alone Beowulf made his dying speech, and gave his dying bequests (2809 ff.). He upbraids the coward thanes (2886), and gives orders for the burial of the hero in accordance with his dying instructions (2802, 3094 ad fin.).

Witbergylf, 2051 (see note), the name of a Heathobeard warrior.

Wonred, 2971, father of Wulf and Eofor (q.v.).

Wonreding, 2965, son of Wonred, i.e. Wulf (q.v.).

Wulf, 2965, 2993, son of Wonred and brother of Eofor (q.v.). Wulf attacks Ongentheow and is disabled by him, but his brother Eofor comes to his aid and slays Ongentheow single-handed (2964 ff.).

Wulfgar, 348, 360, 390*, a chief of the Wendlas (q.v.); an official of Hrothgar's court, who is the first to greet the Geatas (331 ff.), and introduces them to Hrothgar.

Wylfingas (*dat.* Wilfingum 461, Wylfingum 471). Heatholaf, who was slain by Beowulf's father, was a warrior of this tribe. They are probably identical with the *Wulflingas* mentioned in *Widsith*, 29, and with the *Wulflinge* who in High German story are the faithful retainers of Theodoric of Verona (Dietrich von Bern). This last identification derives some support from the fact that in both cases members of the family form their names by compounds in *heado*: e.g. *Heatholaf*, *Hadubrant*.

Yrmenlaf, 1824, younger brother of *Eeschere* (q.v.).

PLAN OF GLOSSARY

The order of words is strictly alphabetical, except in the case of compound verbs, which will be found under their simple verbs.

Past participles compounded with *ge-* are usually glossed under the simple verb (Sievers, § 366), but occasionally an infinitive also compounded with *ge-* is assumed.

ss comes between *ad* and *af*.

t and *p* are treated as identical, and come after *t*.

Numerous cross references are given, especially for unusual forms, but not as a rule for mere flexional forms, such as parts of verbs, which a knowledge of grammar should suffice to trace.

All words are glossed under forms which actually occur in the poem, not under normalised forms. When divergent forms of the same word occur and cross references are not given,

<i>io</i> (both initial and medial)	should be sought under <i>eo</i> ,
<i>y</i>	" " <i>i</i> ,
<i>a</i> (before nasals)	" " <i>o</i> .

Dative and Instrumental are not distinguished, except when they have different forms, as in the singular of adjectives and of some pronouns.

Where the Modern English word is directly connected with the given Old English equivalent it is printed in small capitals. But the student must remember that in 'Beowulf' we normally find the word in its West Saxon form, which often differs from that Anglian form from which the modern word is derived. Where the Modern English word is descended from a related word, whether in O.E. or belonging to some other Germanic dialect, it is printed in small italic capitals. Such related words may naturally show umlaut changes or a different ablaut-grade.

Of course the Modern English etymological equivalent is often quite unsatisfactory as a translation. See Preface, p. xxxiv.

Gothic cognates have been given in cases where it appeared that they would be helpful, but not in cases where the Gothic parallel, without further details, might mislead a student (e.g. Goth. *cwēns*, O.E. *cwén*). When doubtful whether or not to insert a Gothic cognate, I have quoted it if it occurs in parts of the Gothic Bible usually read by students, but have avoided exceptional words.

An Asterisk is placed after the reference in cases where the word is not found in the MS., but is conjecturally restored.

The following abbreviations alone require explanation:

st.	strong	pl.	plural
w.	weak	subj.	subjunctive
m.	masculine	part.	participle
f.	feminine	pp.	past participle
neut.	neuter	conj.	conjunction
n.	noun	esp.	especially
v.	verb	obl.	oblique
sg.	singular		

GLOSSARY

N.B. All compound verbs must be sought under their simple verbs.

A

- a**, *adv.*, *ax*, ever, always, 288, etc. [*Cf. Goth. aiw.*] **ac**, *conj.*, but, 109, etc. [*Cf. Goth. ak.*] **ac**, *adv.*, *interr.*, = Lat. *nonne, used to mark a question*, 1990. **ād**, *st. m.*, funeral pile, pyre, 1110, etc. **ād-faru**, *st. f.*, [pyre-FARING] way on to the funeral pile, 3010. **ādl**, *st. f.*, burning-fever, hence sickness, 1736, etc. **āder**, *st. f.*, stream, channel, vein; *dat. pl.* *blōd ēdrum dranc*, 'drank blood in streams,' or 'from his veins,' 742; *cf.* 2966. **ādre**, *adv.*, quickly, 77, etc. **āfen**, *st. m. and neut.*, EVEN, evening, 1235, 2303. **āfen-grom**, *adj.*, [EVENING-ANGRY] fierce in the evening, 2074. **āfen-læht**, *st. neut.*, EVENING-LIGHT, 418. **āfen-ræst**, *st. f.*, EVENING-REST, 646, 1252. **āfen-spræc**, *st. f.*, EVENING-SPEECH, 759. **āfnan**, see *efnan*. **āfre**, *adv.*, EVER, at any time, 70, etc. **āfter**, *prep.*, AFTER (1) time; 85, 117, etc. (2) relation: concerning, according to, 332, 944, etc. (3) position: along, on the side of, 140, 995, etc. *Āfter beorne*, 'after (the death of) the warrior,' 2260; *āfter māððum-welan*, 'after obtaining wealth of treasure,' 2750; *āfter faroðe*, 'with the tide,' 580, 3096 (see note). [*Cf. Goth. afra.*] **āfter**, *adv.*, AFTER, afterwards, 1889, 815 (thereupon), etc.; *eafera* *āfter cenned*, 'a son born coming after him,' 12; so 2731.

- āf-junca**, *w. m.*, vexation, 502. **āg-hwā**, **āg-hwæt**, *pron.*, each, every one, every man, etc., 1884. **āg-hwæs**, *gen. neut. used adverbially*, in every respect, altogether, 1865, 1886, 2624, 3135. **āg-hwær**, *adv.*, everywhere, 1059. **āg-hwæðer**, *pron.*, EITHER, each (*usu. of two*), 2564, 2844: *Āghwæðres sceal scearp scyldwiga gescad witan, worda ond worca, 'a sharp shield-warrior must know the difference between words and works.'* 287; *earfðlice heora āghwæðrum, 'with difficulty for each one of them'*, 1636. **āg-hwylc**, (1) *pron.*, each, everyone, 984, etc.; with *gen.*, 9, 1050, etc.; (2) *adj.*, each, every, 621, etc. **āglæca**, see *āglæca*. **āg-weard**, *st. f.*, sea-WARD, watch by the sea-coast, 241. **āht**, *st. f.*, owning, possession, power, 42, 516, etc. [*Cf. Goth. āhts and O.E. āgan.*] **āht**, *st. f.*, pursuit, chase, 2957 (see note). **-āhted**, see *eahtian*. **āled**, *st. m.*, fire, 3015. **āled-læoma**, *w. m.*, fire-gleam, torch, 3125. **ālf-yloce**, *st. neut.*, alien FOLK, foreign nation, 2371. [*āl*, *cf. Goth. aljis*: *yloce*, *cf. folc.*] **ālmihтиg**, *adj.* [*cf. eall*], ALMIGHTY; weak, se *Ālmihtiga*, 92. **ālwicht**, *st. f.*, [alien-WIGHT] strange monster, 1500. **āne**, *adv.*, once, once only, 3019. **ānig**, *adj.-pron.*, ANY, anyone, 474, 503, etc.; *nom. nes se folc-cyning ymbe-sittendra* *ānig* *tāra be*, 'among neighbouring folk-kings

'there was not one that,' 2784.
For ēnige þinga *see* þing.
ēn-lic, *adj.*, [**ONE-LIKE**] unique,
 peerless, 251, 1941.

ēnne, *see* an.

ēppel-fealu, *adj.*, **APPLE-FALLOW**,
 apple or reddish yellow, 2165.
ēr, *adv.*, **ERE**, erst, before, formerly,
 15, etc.; earlier, 2500; first, 3038.
 nō bý ēr, 'none the sooner,' 754,
 etc.; ēr hē feor seleð...ēr hē...,
 'he will sooner give up life than
 he...' 1370. [*Cf.* Goth. *āiris*.]

(*ēr* is often used simply to mark
 that the verb is pluperfect: *sweord*
ēr gemeal, 'the sword had melted,'
 1615. *Cf.* 2562, 2777, 3060.)

ēror, *compar.*, before, formerly,
 first, 809, etc.

ērest, *superl.*, [**ERE**] first, 6,
 etc.

ēr, *prep.*, with dat., **ERE**, before,
 1388, etc.

ēr, *conj.*, **ERE**, before: usu. with
 subj. 252, etc.; with indic. 2019.
Correl. with **ēr** *adv.* (*q. v.*), 1371.

ēr bon, *conj.*, **ERE**, 781.

ēr-dag, *st. m.*, [**ERE-DAY**] morning
 twilight, day-break, 126, etc.

ērende, *st. neut.*, **ERRAND**, 270, 345.

ērest, *see* **ēr**.

ēr-fader, *st. m.*, [**ERE-FATHER**] father,
 2622.

ēr-gestrōn, *st. neut.*, [**ERE-treasure**]
 ancient treasure, former gain, 1757,
 2232.

ēr-geweorc, *st. neut.*, [**ERE-WORK**]
 ancient work, 1679.

ēr-gōd, *adj.*, [**ERE-GOOD**] good before
 others, very good, 180, 989, etc.

ērn, *st. neut.*, house, 2225*. [*Cf.*
Goth. razn, and *O.E.* renweardas,
 l. 770.]

ērra, *compar. adj.* (*formed from* *adv.*
ēr), earlier, former: dat. pl. **ērran**
 mēlum, 'in former times,' 907,
 2237, 3035.

ēr-wela, *w. m.*, [**ERE-WEAL**] ancient
 wealth, 2747.

ēs, *st. neut.*, carrion, carcase, corpse:
 dat. atol **ēse** wlanc, 'the dire
 creature carrion-proud' (Grendel's
 mother exulting over *Æschere's*
 corpse), 1332.

ēsc, *st. m.*, [**ASH**] spear, 1772.

ēsc-holt, *st. neut.*, [**ASH-wood**] spear,
 330.

ēsc-wiga, *w. m.*, [**ASH-warrior**] spear-
 warrior, 2042.

ēst, *prep.* with dat., **AT**, in, of time,
 place and circumstance, 82, etc.;

at the hands of, from, 629, etc.: nū
 is se rēd gelang eft at þē ānum,
 'now is the rede again along of
 thee alone,' 1377.

ēt, *st. n.*, **EATING**, meal, 3026.

ēt-gēdere, *adv.*, **TOGETHER**, 321,
 etc.; after samod, 'all together,'
 329, etc.

ēt-grēpe, *adj.*, **AT GRIPS** with,
 1269.

ēt-rihte, *adv.*, almost, 1657.

ēt-somme, *adv.*, together, 307, etc.

ēttren, *adj.*, poisonous, 1617.

ēple, *adj.*, noble, 198, etc.

ēpeling, *st. m.*, **ATHELING**, noble,
 prince, 3, etc.

ēpelu, *st. neut.* (*always pl.* in '*Beo-*
wulf'), noble descent, lineage,
 382*, 392: **ēpulum** gōd, diore,
 'good, dear, by virtue of lineage,'
 1870, 1949.

ēbm, *st. m.*, breath, 2593.

ēgan, *‘pret. pres. v.*, *pres. āh*, *pret.*
 āhte (ought): own, possess, have,
 487, etc.; absolutely, 31 (but see
 note). *Neg. form* nāh=ne+āh,
 2252. [*Cf.* Goth. *āigan*.]

ēgen, *adj.* (*pp. of āgan*), own, 2676.

ēgend, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), owner,
 perhaps=God, 3075 (see note to
 ll. 3074-5).

ēgend-frēa, *w. m.*, owning lord,
 owner, 1888*.

ēglēca, **ēglēca**, *w. m.*: adversary
 hence: (1) monster, 159, 425, 433,
 556, 592, 732, 739, 816, 1000,
 1269, 2520, 2534, 2557, 2905,
 ahliēcan, 646, 989; (2) champion,
 893, perhaps 1512 (see note);
 both meanings combined, 2592.

ēglēc-wif, *st. neut.*, monster-wife;
nom. Grendles mōdor, ides, **ēglēc-**
wif, 1259.

ēh, **ēhte**, *see* **ēgan**.

ēhsian, *(ascian)*, *w. v.*, learn by
 teaching, 423, 433, 1206. [*Sievers*,
 § 204. 3.]

ēht (=ē-wiht), *st. neut.*, AUGHT;
 with gen. ēht cwices, 'aught liv-
 ing,' 2314; see also ē-wiht.

ēldor, *see* **ēaldor**.

ēl-walda, **ēlwealda**, *w. m.*, the
ALL-WIELDER, God, 316, 928, 955,
 1814.

ēn, 1225, *pres. sg.* 1st of unnan, *q. v.*

ēn, *prep.*, *see* on.

ēn, *num.* (*adj. and pron.*), *acc. sg.*
m. ēnne and ēnne:

(1) ONE, ēN, ā, 46, 100, 135, etc.;
 with the def. art. 1053, 2287;
 emphatic, sometimes perhaps de-

- monstrative, 1458, 1885, 2410, 2774: weak masc. *āna*, only, alone, 145, etc.: on *ānne sīð*, 'once,' 1579; gen. pl. *ānra geh-wyloes*, *gehwyloum*, 'of, to, each one,' 732, 784; (=Lat. *alter*) *ān* after *ānum*, 'the one for the other,' 2461.
- (2) only, alone, 46, 1877, 2964 (sole); gen. *ānes hwæt*, 'a part only,' 3010. [*Cf.* Goth. *āins*.]
- ānoor*, st. m., ANCHOR, 308, 1888. [*From Lat. ancora.*]
- and, see *ond*.
- ānda*, w. m., indignation, evil intent, mischief, 2314; dat. *wrāþum* on *āndan*, 'meaning mischief to the foe,' 708. [*Cf.* Goth. *us-anan*, 'breath out.')
- and-git, st. neut., understanding, intelligence, 1059.
- and-līsan, see *ond-līsan*.
- and-long, see *ond-long*.
- and-rysono, st. f., etiquette, courtesy, attention due, 1796.
- and-weard, adj.: acc. neut., sword *swāte fāh swin ofer helme...* and-weard *scireð*, 'the blood-stained sword cuts the opposed boar,' i.e. the boar standing on the opposed (foe's) helmet, 1287.
- and-wlita, w. m., face, countenance, 689.
- ān-feald, adj., ONEFOLD, plain, frank, 256. [*Cf.* Goth. *ālmīha*.]
- āngs, w. adj., only, sole, 375, 1262, 1547, 2997. [*Cf.* Goth. *ānaha*.]
- āngang(e)a, w. m., [ONE-goer] one who goes alone (of Grendel), 165, 449.
- ān-haga, w. m., a solitary, 2368.
- ān-här, adj., HOARY, 857* (see note).
- ān-hydig, adj., resolute, 2667.
- ān-mōd, adj., resolute, F. 18.
- ān-pēþ, st. m., [ONE-PATH] lonesome path, or single track, 1410.
- ān-rēð, adj., resolute, 1529 (see note), 1575.
- ān-sund, adj., SOUND, 1000.
- ān-sýn, see *on-sýn*.
- ān-tid, st. f., 219 (see note).
- ānunga, adv., once for all, utterly, 684.
- ān-walda, w. m., [ON-WIZZLER] God, 1272.
- ān-wig-gearu, adj., prepared for single combat, 1247 (see note).
- ār, st. m., messenger, 386, 2783. [*Cf.* Goth. *āirus*.]
- ār, st. f., honour, kindness, benefit, favour, grace, 2378, 1272; in con-
- crete sense, estate, 2606; gen. pl. *ārna*, 1187; dat. pl. *ārum healdan*, 'hold in (with) honour, hold safe,' 296, 1099, 1182.
- ār-fest, adj., [kindness-FAST] merciful [*cf.* Klaeber⁴⁹] 1168.
- ārian, w. v., with dat., respect, spare, 598.
- arn, see -iernan.
- ār-stafas, st. m. pl. only, favour, mercy, kindness, 317, 382, 458.
- atello, adj., horrible, dire, 784.
- āter-tān, st. m., poison-twigs, 1459 (see note). [*Cf.* Goth. *tāns*, and Mod. Eng. *tor* in mistletoe.]
- atol, eatol, adj., dire, horrible, 159*, etc.; dat. pl. atolan, 1502.
- āttor, st. neut., poison, venom, 2715; gen. sg. *āttrs*, 2523*.
- āttor-sceaða, w. m., [poison-SCATTER] poisonous foe, 2839.
- āþ, st. m., OATH, 472, etc. [*Cf.* Goth. *āips*.]
- āþ-sword, st. n., OATH-SWEARING, oath, 2064.
- āþum-swerian, w. m. pl., father-in-law and son-in-law; dat. *āðum-swerian*, 84 (but see note).
- āwa, adv., aye, ever; in *āwa tō* *ādre*, 'for ever and ever,' 955; see also *ā*.

B

bā, bām, see *bēgen*.

bēðan, w. v., constrain, oppress, urge, encourage, 2018 (see note); pp. *gebēðed*, 2580, 2826, 3117. [*Cf.* Goth. *báidjan*.]

bāl, st. neut., fire, burning, 2308, 2322; *bēl*, 2126 (see note); the fire of the funeral pile, pyre, 1109, etc.

bāl-fyr, st. neut., FIRE of the funeral pile, 3143.

bāl-stede, st. m., pyre-STEAD, place of the funeral pile, 3097.

bāl-wudu, st. m., pyre-wood, wood for the funeral pile, 3112.

bēr, st. f., BIER, 3105.

-bēran, w. v.

ge-bēran, w. v., BEAR oneself, behave, fare, 2824; with two comparatives, ne gefrägen ic þā māgþe māran weorode...sēl gebēran, 'I heard not that that people in greater numbers ever bore themselves better,' 1012; cf. F. 40.

barnan, w. v., trans., BURN, 1116, 2818. [*Cf.* Goth. -gabrannjan.]

forbērnān, w. v., trans., burn up, 2126.

- bēstan, *w. v.*, bridle, bit; *pp. gebēted*, 1899.
- bēf, *st. neut.*, BATH, 1861.
- baldor, see bealdor.
- balu, *adj.*, BALEFUL; *dat. pl.*, balwon, 977.
- bân, *st. neut.*, BONE, 2578 (of the dragon's teeth), 2692.
- bana, see bona.
- bân-cofa, *w. m.*, [BONE-COVE] body, 1445.
- bân-fet, *st. neut.*, [BONE-VAT] body; *acc. pl.* bân-fatu, 1116.
- bân-flag, *adj.*, BONE-dight, adorned with antlers, 780.
- bân-helm, *st. m.*, F. 32 (see note).
- bân-hring, *st. m.*, BONE-RING, verte-bra, 1567.
- bân-hûs, *st. neut.*, BONE-HOUSE, body, 2508, 3147.
- bân-loca, *w. m.*, BONE-LOCK, joint, 818; BONE-LOCKER, body, 742.
- bannan, *st. v.* [*cf. BAN in sense of 'summon'*].
- ge-bannan, *st. v.*, order; *inf.* tō ic wide gefrāgn weorc gebannan manigre mægþe, 'then I learnt that orders for the work were given widely to many a tribe,' 74.
- bât, *st. m.*, BOAT, 211.
- bât-weard, *st. m.*, BOAT-WARD, 1900.
- be, BI, *prep.*, with dat., BY in its various meanings, originally and usu. local, more rarely instrumental (*nearer in meaning to German bei than Eng. by*): beside, near, by, 86, 814, 1191, 1587, 1722, 1872, 1905, 1950, 2243, 2538, 2716, 2756; by, along, 566 (rest), 1188 (motion), 1573; by (in 'I'll do my duty by you'), in connexion with, 1723. Following its case, him big, 3047. W  pen hafenade heard be hiltum, 'raised the sharp weapon by the hilt,' 1574; be   liingendum, 'during thy life,' 2665; w  s se gryre l  ssa efne sw   micle, sw   bi   mægþa cr  ft.. be w  spned-men, 'the terror was less even by so much, as is women's power beside (in comparison with) a man,' 1284.
- be (BI) s  m tw  onum = be-tw  onum s  m, 'BETWEEN the seas,' 858, 1297, 1685, 1956.
- b  acen, *st. neut.*, BEACON, 570, 2777; nom. b  cn, 3160.
- b  acian, *w. v.*, [BECKON] indicate; *pp. geb  acnud*, 140.
- beado, beadu, *st. f.*, battle, war, 709; *gen. beaduwe*, 2299*, beadwe, 1539.
- beado-grima, *w. m.*, battle-mask, helmet, 2257.
- beado-hr  egl, *st. neut.*, [battle-RAIL] coat of mail, 552.
- beado-l  oma, *w. m.*, [battle-ray] sword, 1523.
- beado-m  ce, *st. m.*, battle-sword, 1454.
- beado-rinc, *st. m.*, [battle-]warrior, 1109.
- beadu-folm, *st. f.*, battle-hand, 990.
- beadu-l  c, *st. neut.*, battle-play, battle, war, 1561.
- beadu-r  f, *adj.*, battle-strong, 3160.
- beadu-r  n, *st. f.*, [battle-RUNE] quarrel, 501.
- beadu-scearp, *adj.*, battle-SHARP, 2704.
- beadu-scr  fd, *st. neut.*, [battle-SHROUD] coat of mail, 453, 2660* (see note).
- beadu-serce, *w. f.*, battle-SARK, coat of mail; *acc. sg.* beadu-sercean, 2755. [Sievers, § 159, 1, 2.]
- beadu-weorc, *st. neut.*, battle-WORK, battle, 2299* (but see note).
- b  ag, b  ah, *st. m.*, ring, circlet (armlet, necklace, etc.), money, treasure, 35, 80, etc.; *acc. sing. used collectively*, b  g, 3163. [Cf. O.E. b  gan.]
- b  ag-gyfa, *w. m.*, ring-erver, 1102.
- b  ag-hroden, [O.E. *hr  ot  an, 'adorn'] *adj. (pp.)*, ring-adorned, 623.
- b  ah-hord, *st. neut.*, ring-HOARD, 894, etc.
- b  ah-sele, *st. m.*, ring-hall, hall in which rings were given, 1177.
- b  ah-jegu, *st. f.*, ring-receiving, 2176 (referring to Hygd's receiving from Beowulf the necklace which Wealhtheow gave him).
- b  ah-wri  s, *w. m.*, ring-WREATH, circlet, 2018.
- bealdian, *w. v.*, bear oneself boldly, 2177.
- bealdor, baldor, *st. m.*, prince, lord, 2428, 2587. [Cf. O.N. Baldr.]
- bealo, bealu, *st. neut.*, BALE, evil, ruin, 2826; *gen. pl.* bealwa, 909, bealuwa, 281, bealewa, 2082.
- bealo, bealu, *adj.*, see balu.
- bealo-cwealm, *st. m.*, BALEFUL or violent death, 2265.
- bealo-hygende, *adj. (pres. part.)*, [BALE-thinking] intending evil, 2565.
- bealo-h  dig, *adj.*, [BALE-minded] intending evil, 728.
- bealo-ni  s, *st. m.*, [BALE-envy, -hate, -mischief] baleful envy, malicious hatred, 1758, 2404, 2714.

bearhtm, *st. m.*

- (1) brightness, 1766 (see note).
 (2) sound, 1431.

bearm, *st. m.*, [BARM] lap, bosom, 35, etc., 21*, 2404 (possession).
 [Cf. Goth. *barmis*.]

bearn, *st. neut.*, BAIRN, child, son, 59, etc.; *pl.* ylda bearn, 605, gumena bearn, 878, niðða bearn(a), 1005, 'the children of men.' [Cf. Goth. *barn*.]

bearn-gebyrdo, *st. f.*, BAIRN-BIRTH, child-bearing; *gen.* 946.

bearu, *st. m.*, grove, wood, 1868. bēstan, *st. v.*, BEAT, smite, paw, 2265; *pp.* gebēsten, 2359.

bēcn, see bēacen.

bed(d), *st. neut.*, BED, 140, etc. [Cf. Goth. *badi*.]

be-foran, *adv.*, BEFORE; *of place*, 1412, *of time*, 2497.

be-foran, *prep.*, *with acc.*, BEFORE, 1024.

bēg, see bēag.

bēgen, *m.*, bā, *f. and neut.*, num. and adj.-pron., both, 536, etc.; *gen.* bēga folces, 'of the folk of both [peoples]', 1124; bēga wēn, 'expectation of both things,' 1873. be-gong, be-gang, *st. m.*, extent, expanse, compass, circuit, 862, 860, etc.; *acc.* bigong, 2367.

belgan, *st. v.*, swell with anger, anger oneself; *pp.* gebolgen 'swollen,' 2401, 'swollen with anger, enraged,' 728* (see note), 1539, 2220*, etc.; *pl.* gebolgne, 1481.

ābelgan, *st. v.*, anger; *pret.* ābealch, 2280.

ge-belgan, *st. v.*, *with dat.*, anger; *pret. subj.* gebulge, 2331.

bēn, *st. f.*, [BENE] BOON, request, 428, 2284.

bēna, *w. m.*, suppliant, 352, 364; *nom.* swā hō bēna wæs, 'as he had begged,' 3140.

bēno, *st. f.*, BENCH, 327, etc.

benc-swēg, *st. m.*, BENCH-sound, noise from the benches, 1161.

benc-jel, *st. neut.*, [BENCH-THEAL] bench-board, bench, 486, 1289.

bend, *st. m. f.*, BAND, BOND, 977, 1609. [Cf. Goth. *bandi*.]

bēn-great, *st. neut.*, wound-GATE, opening of a wound, 1121.

benn, *st. f.*, wound, 2724. [Cf. Goth. *banja*.]

bēdan, blodan, *st. v.*

(1) announce, 2892.

(2) offer, give, 385, 1085, 2957.
 [Cf. Goth. *-biudan*.]

ā-bēdan, *st. v.*, announce, 390; offer, 668; *pret.* him hāl ābēad, 'bēde him hail, wished him health,' 653; hālo ābēad, 'bēde farewell,' 2418.

be-bēdan, *st. v.*, bid, command, order, 401, 1975.

ge-bēdan, *st. v.*, proclaim, offer, give, 603, 2369; *inf.* hēt þā bēdōdan byre Wihestānes..hēleða monegum, 'then the son of Weohstan ordered that it should be proclaimed to many heroes,' 3110.

bēod-genāst, *st. m.*, board-comrade, table-companion, 343, 1713.

bēon, irreg. *v.*, BE, *pres. sg.* 3rd bið, 183, etc., byð, 1002, 2277; *pl.* bēoð, 1838, bioð, 2063; *imperat. sg.* bēo, 386, etc., bio, 2747.

bēor, *st. neut.*, BEER, beer-drinking, 480, 531, 2041.

beorgan, *st. v.*, *with dat.*, defend, protect, save, 1293, 1445; *pret. pl.* burgan, 2599. [Cf. Goth. *bairgan*.]

be-beorgan, *st. v.*, ward (a danger) from oneself: *construed (1) with refl. dat. of the person*, him bebeorgan ne con, 'he cannot save himself,' 1746; *(2) with dat. of the person and acc. of the thing*, 1758.

ge-beorgan, *st. v.*, *with dat.*, protect, save; *pret.* gebearg, 2570, gebearh, 1548.

ymb-beorgan, *st. v.*, [about-protect] surround and protect, 1503. beorh, biorh, beorg, *st. m.*, BARROW, hill, mountain, grave-mound, 211, etc.

beorht, *adj.*, BRIGHT, light, shining, splendid, 158, 231, etc.; *weak forms*, beorhte, 997, byrhtan, 1199, etc. [Cf. Goth. *bairhts*.]

beorhtost, *superl.*, BRIGHTEST, 2777.

beorhte, *adv.*, BRIGHTLY, 1517.

beorhtian, *w. v.*, *intrans.*, BRIGHTEN, sound clearly, 1161 (see note).

beorn, biorn, *st. m.*, hero, warrior, 211, 856, 1024, etc.

beornan, see byrnan.

beorn-cyning, *st. m.*, warrior-KING, 2148.

bēor-scealc, *st. m.*, [BEER-seneschal] drinker, comrade, 1240.

bēor-sele, Blor-sele, *st. m.*, BEER-hall, 482, 2635, etc.

bēor-begu, *st. f.*, [BEER-taking] beer-drinking, 117, 617.

- bēot, *st. neut.*, vow, boast, 80, 523.
[Cf. Goth. biháit, 'strife.']
- bēotian, *w. v.*
ge-bēotian, *w. v.*, vow, boast, 480, 536.
- bēot-word, *st. neut.*, [boast-word] boastful word, 2510.
- beran, *st. v.*
(1) BEAR, carry, wear, 48, 437, 2055, 2281, etc.; *pres. sg.* 3rd, byreð, 296, etc.; *pret. pl.* bērōn, 213, etc., bēran, 2850.
(2) BEAR, give birth to; *pp.* geboren, BORN, 1703.
set-beran, *st. v.*, BEAR to, carry to, bear, 28, 519, etc.
for-beran, *st. v.*, FORBEAR, restrain, 1877.
on-beran, *st. v.*, BEAR off, rifle, impair, diminish, 990, 2284.
of-beran, *st. v.*, BEAR to, bear, 579.
- berian, *w. v.*, BARE, clear, 1239.
- berstan, *st. v.*, *intrans.*, BURST, 760 (crack), 818, 1121, F. 32.
for-berstan, *st. v.*, *intrans.*, BURST, break in pieces, snap, 2680.
- bētan, *w. v.* [Cf. Goth. bōtjan.]
ge-bētan, *w. v.*, amend, make good, requite, 1991, 2465; *pp. pl.* gebētē, 880.
- betera, *adj. compar.* (of gōd), BETTER, 469, 1703. [Cf. Goth. batiza.]
betost, betst, superl., BEST, 453, 3007, etc.; *weak forms* betsta, 947, betstan, 1871.
- betila, *adj.*, excellent, splendid, 780*, 1925.
- bi, see be.
- bi, see be.·
- bigan, see byogan.
- bid, *st. neut.*, BIDING; on bid wrecen, 'brought to bay,' 2962.
- bidan, *st. v.*, with gen. or absolutely, BIDE, abide, wait for, 82, 87, etc.
A-bidan, *st. v.*, with gen., ABIDE, await, 977.
ge-bidan, *st. v.*
(1) usu. with acc. or governed clause, BIDE, abide, endure, experience, 7, 264, 638, etc.; *pp.* gebiden, 1928; imperat. absolutely, gebide gē, 2529. (2) with gen., wait for; *dat. inf.* öðres...tō gebidanne...yrfewearðas, 'to wait for another heir,' 2452.
on-bidan, *st. v.*, with gen., ABIDE, await; 2302, *inf.* lestað hildebord hér onbidan...words gebinges, 'let your battle-boards here abide the issue of words,' 897.
- biddan, *st. v.*, [BID] ask, beg, pray, 29, 176, 1994, etc.; *pret. sg.* bēd hine bliðne, 'begged him to be blithe,' 617; with acc. pers. and gen. rei, ic bē...biddan wille... änre bēne, 'I will ash of thee one boon,' 427; frioðo-wārē bēd hlāford sinne, 'asked peace of his lord,' 2282. [Cf. Goth. bidjan.]
- big, see bl.
- bigong, see begong.
- bil(l), *st. neut.*, BILL, sword, 40, etc.
- bindan, *st. v.*, BIND: *pp.* bunden, 216 (see note), 1285, 1900; gebunden, 871, 1531, 1743, 2111.
ge-bindan, *st. v.*, BIND, 420.
on-bindan, *st. v.*, UNBIND; *pret. sg.* onband beadu-rūne, 'opened a quarrel,' 501.
- bisagu, bisigu, see bysigu.
- bitan, *st. v.*, BITE, cut, 742, 1454, etc.
- bita, *st. m.*, BITE, 2060, 2259.
- biter, *adj.*, BITTER, cutting, sharp, furious, 1431, 1746, 2704; *dat. pl.* biteran, 2692.
- bitre, *adv.*, BITTERLY, 2331.
- blāc, *adj.*, BLEAK, bright, brilliant, 1517.
- blæc, *adj.*, BLACK, 1801.
- blæd, *st. m.*, breath, life, prosperity, renown, 18, 1124, 1703, 1761.
- blæd-ágande, *adj.* (pres. part.), success-owning, prosperous, 1013.
- blæd-fæst, *adj.*, prosperous, renowned, 1299.
- blanca, *w. m.*, a white horse, 856.
- blæste, *adv.*, miserably, pitifully, 2824.
- blīcan, *st. v.*, shine, gleam, 222.
- blīte, *adj.*, BLITHE, joyous, 617; gracious, with gen., 436. [Cf. Goth. bleipis.]
- blīð-heort, *adj.*, BLITHE-HEARTED, 1802.
- blōd, *st. neut.*, BLOOD, 486, 742, etc.
- blödegian, *w. v.*, make BLOODY; *pp.* geblödegod, 2692.
- blōd-flag, *adj.*, BLOOD-stained, 2060.
- blödig, *adj.*, BLOODY, 2440, etc.
- blödig-tōþ, *adj.*, BLOODY-TOOTHED, 2082.
- blōd-rēow, *adj.*, BLOOD-fierce, blood-thirsty, 1719.
- blonden-fexa, *adj.*, [BLENDED-haired] gray-haired, 1594, 1791, 1878; weak nom. sg. blonden-fexa, 2962.
- bodian, *w. v.*, [BODE] announce, 1802.
- bolca, *w. m.*, gangway, 231.
- bold, *st. neut.*, BUILDING, 997, 1925, etc.

bold-lígend, st. m. (*pres. part.*), house-owner, 8112.
 bolgen-mód, adj., swollen in mood, enraged, 709, 1713.
 bolster, st. m., BOLSTER, 1240.
 bona, bana, w. m., BANE, banesman, slayer, 158*, 587, etc.
 bon-gár, st. m., BANE-spear, deadly spear, 2031.
 bord, st. neut., [BOARD] shield, 2259, 2524, 2678, F. 81*.
 bord-hébbend, adj. (*pres. part.*), [BOARD-HAVING] shield-bearing, 2895.
 bord-hréoða, w. m., [BOARD-COVER] shield, 2208. [*Cf. O.E. hréoðan.*] bord-rand, st. m., [BOARD-]shield, 2559.
 bord-weal, st. m., BOARD-WALL, shield, 2980.
 bord-wudu, st. m., [BOARD-WOOD] shield; acc. pl. 1243.
 bót, st. f., boot, remedy, help, compensation, 158, 281, etc. [*Cf. Goth. bóta.*]
 botm, st. m., BOTTOM, 1506.
 brád, adj., BROAD, wide, ample, 1546, 2207, 2978*, 8105, etc. [*Cf. Goth. bráipa.*]
 bráðan, w. [v.], BROADEN. [*Cf. Goth. bráidjan.*]
 geond-bráðan, w. v., over-spread, 1239.
 brecan, st. v.
 (1) *trans.*, BREAK, 1100, 1511 (see note), 2980; hine fyrwyt bræc, 'curiosity tormented him (as to)', 232, 1985, 2784.
 (2) *intrans.*, BREAK, 2546.
 -brecan, st. v., BREAK into, spoil, 2068*, 2221*, F. 46.
 ge-brecan, st. v., BREAK, crush, shatter, 2508, 8147.
 tō-brecan, st. v., BREAK to pieces, knock about, 780, 997.
 þurh-brecan, st. v., BREAK THROUGH, 2792.
 brecia, w. m., grief, 171. [*Cf. brecan.*]
 -brediwan, w. v.
 -bredwian, w. v., prostrate, slay, 2619.
 bregdan, st. v., with acc. or dat.
 (1) brandish, whirl, pull, draw, 707, 794, 1539 (throw); pret. pl. mundum brugdon, 'brandished your hands,' 514; pp. bröden, brogden mæl, 'sword,' 1616 (see note), 1667.
 (2) BRAID, weave; inf. bregdon, 2167; pp. bröden, 552, 1548; acc. sg. f. brogdne, 2755.

þ-bregdan, st. v., swing, lift; pret. sg. abrēd, 2575.
 ge-bregdan, st. v., with acc. or dat.
 (1) draw; pret. gebregd, gebrēd, 1564, 1664, 2562, 2708.
 (2) BRAID, weave; pp. gebröden, 1443.
 on-bregdan, st. v., burst open; pret. sg. onbrēd, 728.
 brego, st. m., prince, lord, king, 427, 1954 (see note to l. 1956), etc.; nom. brego rōf cyning, 'the prince [was] a brave king,' 1925.
 brego-stōl, st. m., [prince-STOOL] throne, dominion, 2196, 2370, 2389.
 bréme, adj., [BREME, BRIM] renowned, 18.
 brenting, st. m., high ship, 2807. [*Cf. O.E. bront.*]
 bréost, st. f. and neut., BREAST, 2176*, etc.; pl. 453, etc.
 bréost-gehygd, st. f. and neut., BREAST-thought, thought of the heart, 2818.
 bréost-gewādu, st. neut. pl., [BREAST-WEEKS] coat of mail, 1211, 2162.
 bréost-hord, st. neut., [BREAST-HOARD] breast's treasure, mind, thought, 1719, 2792.
 bréost-net, st. neut., BREAST-NET, coat of chain-mail, 1548.
 bréost-worðung, st. f., BREAST-adornment, 2504 (see ll. 1202 ff.).
 bréost-wylm, st. m., [BREAST-WELLING] heaving of the breast, grief; 1877.
 brötan, st. v., break, kill, 1718.
 þ-brötan, st. v., break up, destroy, kill, 1298, 1599*, 2707, 2930 (see note).
 brim, st. neut., [BRIM] surge, billow, sea, mere, 28, 570, 847, 1594, 2803.
 brim-clif, st. neut., [BRIM-CLIFF] sea-cliff, 222.
 brim-läd, st. f., ocean-way, 1051*.
 brim-lißend, st. m. (*pres. part.*), sea-farer, 568.
 brim-stréam, st. m., sea-STREAM, 1910.
 brim-wisa, w. m., [sea-WISE] sea-leader, sea-king, 2980.
 brim-wylf, st. f., she mere-WOLF, 1506*, 1599.
 brim-wylm, st. m., mere-WELLING, surge, 1494.
 bringan, st. and w. v., BRING, 1829, etc.
 ge-bringan, st. and w. v., BRING; subj. pres. pl. gebringan, 3009.

- bröden, see bregdan.
- bröga, *w. m.*, terror, 1291, etc.; *gen. sg.* 583.
- brond, *st. m.*, BRAND, burning, fire, sword, 1454, 2126, 2322, 3014, 3160.
- bront, *adj.*, high, steep, towering, 238, 568 (see note).
- brosman, *w. v.*, crumble, perish, 2260.
- bröðor, *st. m.*, BROTHER, 587, 1074, etc.; *gen. bröðor*, 2619.
- brifcan, *st. v.*, with *gen.*, BROOK, use, enjoy, 894, etc.; without expressed object, 1045, 1487, etc.
- brün, *adj.*, BROWN, 2578. [For 'brown' applied to metal objects *cf. Mod. Eng. 'BURNISH.'*]
- brin-eeg, *adj.*, BROWN-EDGED, 1546.
- brün-fag, *adj.*, BROWN-coloured, of brown hue, 2615.
- brýd, *st. f.*, BRIDE, wife, 2031; *acc. sg.* brýd, 2930, brýde, 2956. [*Cf. Goth. brúps.*]
- brýd-bür, *st. neut.*, BRIDE-BOWER, woman's room, 921.
- bryne-léoma, *w. m.*, BURNING-RAY (the dragon's vomit of fire), 2313.
- bryne-wylm, *st. m.*, [BURNING-WELLING] surge of fire, 2326.
- brytnian, *w. v.*, distribute; *pret. sg.* brytnade, 2383.
- brytta, *w. m.*, distributer, giver, 35, 352, etc. [*Cf. O. E. bréotan.*]
- bryttian, *w. v.*, distribute, bestow, 1726.
- büan, *v. [both strong and weak].*
- (1) *intrans.*, dwell; *inf.* büon, 2842.
 - (2) *trans.*, dwell in, inhabit, occupy, 3065; *pp.* gebün, 117.
- bü-folc, *st. n.*, nation, 2220* (see note).
- bügan, *st. v.*, bow, bend, stoop, 327, 2031, 2598, 2918, etc.; *pret. sg.* beah, 2956; *pp.* gebogen, 2569.
- å-bügan, *st. v.*, [bow away] give way, start, 775.
- be-bügan, *st. v.*, [bow about] encompass, 98, 1238.
- ge-bügan, *st. v.*, *pret.* gebéag, gebéah:
- (1) *intrans.*, bow, bend, fall, 1540, 2567, 2980.
 - (2) *trans.*, bow to; *pret. sg.* selereste gebéah, 'lay down on his bed in the hall,' 690; so 1241.
- bunden-heord, *adj.*, with tresses BOUND, 3151* (see note).
- bunden-stefna, *w. m.*, BOUND-STEM, bound-prow, ship, 1910.
- bune, *w. f.*, cup, drinking-vessel, 2775, 3047.
- bür, *st. neut.*, BOWER, room, 140, etc.
- burg, burh, *st. f.*, BURGH, BOROUGH, fortified place, castle, city, 53, 523, 1968, 2433, 2452; *dat.* byrig, 1199.
- burh-loca, *w. m.*, BURGH-LOCK, castle-lock, town-precincts, 1928.
- burh-stede, *st. m.*, BURGH-STEAD, courtyard, 2265.
- burh-belu, *st. f.*, castle floor, buruh-belu, F. 32.
- burh-weala, *w. m.*, [BURGH-WEAL] wealth of a castle or city, 8100.
- burne, *w. f.*, BURN, stream, 2546. [*Cf. Goth. brunna.*]
- buruh, see burh.
- bütón, *prep.*, with *dat.*, BUT, except, 73, 657, 705.
- bütan, bütan, *conj.* [=be-utan].
- (1) with *subj.*, unless, 966.
 - (2) with *indic.*, without, BUT that, except, 1580; in elliptical sentences, 879, 1614.
- bycgan, biegan, *w. v.*, BUY, 1805. [*Cf. Goth. bugian.*]
- be-bycgan, *w. v.*, sell, 2799.
- ge-bycgan, *w. v.*, BUY, obtain, 973; *pret.* his ealdre gebohte, 'paid for [it] with his life,' 2481; *pp. pl.* 3014*.
- byldan, *w. v.*, encourage, 1094. [*From beald.*]
- býme, *w. f.*, trumpet, 2943. [*From báam.*]
- byrdu-scrúd, *st. neut.*, 2660 (see note).
- byre, *st. m.*, son, boy, youth, 1188, etc.
- byrele, *st. m.*, cup-BEARER, 1161.
- byref, see beran.
- byrgean, *w. v.*, taste, 448.
- byrht, see beorht.
- byrig, see burg.
- byrnan, *st. v., intrans.*, BURN, 1880 (see note); *pres. part.* byrnende, 2272, 2569. [*Cf. Goth. brinan.*]
- for-byrnan, *st. v., intrans.*, pret. forbarn, forborn: BURN up, 1616, 1667, 2672.
- ge-byrnan, *st. v., intrans.*, BURN, be burnt, 2697.
- byrne, *w. f.*, BYRNY, coat of mail, 40, 238, 405, etc. [*Cf. Goth. brunjö.*]
- byrn-wiga, *w. m.*, BYRNY-warrior, mailed warrior, 2918.

by-sigu, st. f., [business] trouble, affliction; nom. bisigu, 281; dat. pl. bisgum, 1748, bysigum, 2580.
byō, see bēon.
bywan, w. v., prepare, adorn, 2257.

C

camp, st. m., or neut., battle, 2505*. can, see cunnan.
candel, st. f., CANDLE, 1572 (of the sun). [*From Lat. candela.*] ceald, adj., COLD, 1281, 2396 (see note). [*Cf. Goth. kalds.*] cealdost, superl., COLDEST, 548.
cēap, st. m., [CHEAP] bargain, purchase, 2415, 2482.
cēapiān, w. v., [CHEAPEN] purchase; pp. gecēapod, 3012*. [*Cf. Goth. kaupon.*] cearian, w. v., CARE, take care, 1538. [*Cf. Goth. karōn.*] cear-sīlō, st. m., [CARE-journey] expedition bringing sorrow, 2396.
cearu, st. f., CARE, sorrow, 1803, 3171*. [*Cf. Goth. kara.*] cear-wyldm, -wælm, st. m., [CARE-WYLING] surge of care, wave of sorrow, extreme grief, 282, 2066. [Sievers, § 159, 3.] ceaster-blend, st. m. (pres. part.), denizen of a city, 768. [*Lat. castra.*] celled, adj., F. 31* (see note). compa, w. m., champion, fighter, 206, 1312, etc. [*From camp.*] cēne, adj., KEEN, bold, brave, 768, F. 31.
cēnost, superl., KEENEST, boldest, 206. cennan, w. v. [*Cf. Goth. kannjan.*] (1) beget, bear, bring forth, 12, 943.
(2) declare; imperat. sg. ref. cen bec, 1219.
E-cennan, w. v., beget, bear, 1856. cēnō, st. f., KEENNESS, boldness, 2696.
cēol, st. m., ship, 38, etc. [cēol survives in Northern dialectal form KEEL, 'a flat bottomed vessel, a lighter,' but is distinct from Mod. Eng. 'keel,' which is from the Norse.] ceorfan, st. v., CARVE.
be-ceorfan, st. v., with acc. pers. and dat. rei, cut off, 1590, 2138.
ceorl, st. m., CHURL, man, 202, etc.
cēosan, ciosan, st. v., CHOOSE, accept, 2376, 2818; pp. pl. geo-rone, 206. [*Cf. Goth. kiusan.*]

ge-cēosan, st. v., CHOOSE, 1201 (see note), 1759, 2469, 2638; dat. inf. gecēosenne, 1851.
cigān, w. v.
a-cigan, w. v., call, summon, 3121.
cirran, w. v.
on-cirran, w. v.
(1) trans., turn, change, 2857 (see note).
(2) intrans., turn, return, 2951, 2970.
clif, st. neut., CLIFF, 1911.
clomm, clamm, st. m., clasp, grip, 963, 1335, 1502.
cnāwan, st. v.
ge-cnāwan, st. v., KNOW, recognise, 2047.
on-cnāwan, st. v., KNOW, recognise, 2554.
cniht, st. m., [KNIGHT] boy, 1219.
cniht-wesende, adj. (pres. part.), being a boy or youth, 372, 535.
cnyssan, w. v., crash, clash; pret. pl. cnyssedan, 1328. [*Cf. Goth. knussjan.*] cōl, adj., COOL.
cōlra, compar., COOLER, 282, 2066.
collen-ferhō, -ferhō, adj., [swollen-minded] of excited spirit, bold-minded, 1806, 2785.
con, const, see cunnan.
corder, st. neut., troop, guard, crowd, 1153, 3121.
costian, w. v., with gen., try, prove, 2084.
craeft, st. m., might, strength; skill, CRAFT; 418, 699, etc.; dat. pl. dēofles craefsum, 'with devil's devices,' 2088.
craeftig, adj., [CRAFTY] strong, powerful, 1466, 1962.
cringan, st. v., CRINGE, fall, 635, 1113.
ge-cringan, st. v., CRINGE, fall; pret. sg. ge-crong, 1568, 2505, ge-crang, 1887, ge-cranc, 1209, F. 33.
cumā, w. m., COMER, 1806 (see also note to l. 244).
cuman, st. v., pret. c(w)ōm: come, 23, etc.; subj. pres. pl. cymen, 3106; pret. pl. cwōmon, 239, etc., cwōman, 650; pp. pl. cumene, 361. Often with foll. inf. (which is sometimes best translated by a pres. part.), 268, 710, etc. [*Cf. Goth. quiman.*] be-cuman, st. v., pret. bee(w)ōm: (1) come, 115, 192, etc.

- (2) with acc. pers., befall, 2883.
 ofer-cuman, st. v. OVERCOME; pret. sg. oferwōm, 1273; pret. pl. oferoñmon, 699; pp. 845.
- cumbol, st. m., standard, banner, 2505.
- cunnan, pret.-pres. v., pres. sg. 1st, 3rd, con, can, 2nd, const:
 (1) with acc. or clause, know, be acquainted with, 359, 372, 392, 418, 1180, 1377, 1799, etc.; with acc. and clause, 1355.
 (2) with inf., know how to, be able to, 50, 90, 182, etc.
- cunnian, w. v., with acc. or gen., try, make trial of, explore, 508, 1426, 1444, 1500, 2045.
- cūð, adj. (pp. of cunnan, cf. Goth. kunþs), known, well known, famous, 150, etc.
- cūð-līce, adv., openly.
 cūð-līcor, compar., more openly, 244.
- cwealm, st. m., [QUELLING] murder, death, 107, 3149*.
- cwealm-bealn, st. neut., death-BALE, deadly evil, 1940.
- cwealm-cuma, w. m., murderous comer, 792.
- cweccan, w. v., [cause to QUAKE] brandish, 235.
- cwellan, w. v., QUELL, kill, 1834.
 a-cwellan, w. v., QUELL, kill, 886, 1055, 2121.
- cwēn, st. f., QUEEN, wife, 62, etc.
- cwēn-līc, adj., QUEENLY, womanly, 1940.
- cweðan, st. v., say, speak, 2041; pret. cwæð, 'QUOTH,' 92, etc.; cwéð, F. 26. [Cf. Goth. qijan.]
 a-cweðan, st. v., say, speak; pres. sg. áowyð, 2046; pret. sg. ácwæð, 'QUOTH,' 654.
- ge-cweðan, st. v., say, agree, 585, 2664; pret. sg. geƿwæð, 'QUOTH,' 857, etc.
- on-cweðan, st. v., answer, F. 8.
- cwic, cwico, adj., quick, living, alive, 98, etc.
- cwīðan, w. v., with acc., lament, mourn, 2112, 3171.
- cwyð, see -cweðan.
- cyme, st. m., coming; pl. 257.
- cymen, see cuman.
- cym-līce, adv.
- cym-līcor, compar., in more COMELY fashion, more fitly, 38.
- cyn(n), st. neut., KIN, race, 98, 107, 421, etc. [Cf. Goth. kuni.]
- cyn(n), adj. and noun, ('akin, suit-
- able'), customs, courtesies, etiquette, 613.
- cyne-dōm, st. m., KINGDOM, 2376.
- cyning, kynning, st. m., KING, 11, 619, 3171, etc.
- cyning-bald, adj., [KING-BOLD] really bold, 1634.
- Kyning-wul dor, st. m., KINGLY glory, King of glory, God, 665.
- cýpan, w. v., sell. [Cf. céap.]
 ge-cýpan, w. v., buy, purchase, hire, 2496.
- cyssan, w. v.
- ge-cyssan, w. v., KISS, 1870.
- cyst, st. f., [CHOOSING] choice, choice quality, excellency, pick, 673, 802, 867, 923, etc.: wæpna cyst, 'choicest of weapons,' 1559. [Cf. céosan.]
- cýðan, w. v., make known, show, 659, etc.; pp. geçýðed, 'made known, famed,' 262, etc. [From cūð, cf. Goth. kunþjan.]
 ge-cýðan, w. v., make known, 257, 354.

D

- dīd, st. f., DEED, act, 181, etc.; acc. dād, 585, etc., dāde, 889; gen. pl. hafāð...dāde gefondad, 'has experienced deeds (of violence)', 2454.
- dād-cēn, adj., [DEED-KEEN] bold in act, 1645.
- dād-fruma, w. m., [DEED-chief] doer of deeds, 2090.
- dād-hata, w. m., [DEED-HATER] one who shows his hatred in deeds, persecutor, 275 (see note).
- dæg, st. m., DAY, 197, 485, etc. [Cf. Goth. dags.]
 dæges, gen. of dæg used adverbially, by day, 2289.
- dæg-hwīl, st. f., DAY-WHILE, day; acc. pl., 2726.
- dæg-rim, st. neut., [DAY-RIME] number of days; nom. dōgera dægrim, 'the number of his days,' 823.
- dæl, st. m., DEAL, part, portion, share, 621, etc.; a large part, great deal, 1150, 1740, 1752, 2028, 2068, 2245, 2843.
- dælan, w. v., DEAL, divide, distribute, share, 80, 2534, etc. [Cf. Goth. dáijan.]
 be-dælan, w. v., with dat. rei, deprive, bereave, 721, 1275.
- ge-dælan, w. v., DEAL OUT, 71; divide, part, 731, 2422.
- dagian, w. v., dawn, F. 3.
- daroð, st. m., DART, javelin, 2848.

dēad, *adj.*, DEAD, 467, etc. [Cf. Goth. dāups.]
 *dāgan, *st. v.*, DYE; but see note to l. 850.
 dēab, see dugan.
 deall, *adj.*, proud of, adorned by, 494.
 dear, dearest, see durran.
 dēaſ, *st. m.*, DEATH, 441, etc.
 dēaſ-bedd, *st. neut.*, DEATH-BED, 2901.
 dēaſ-cwalu, *st. f.*, [DEATH-QUELLING] violent death, slaughter, 1712.
 dēaſ-cwealm, *st. m.*, [DEATH-QUELLING] violent death, slaughter, 1870.
 dēaſ-dæg, *st. m.*, DEATH-DAY, 187, 885.
 dēaſ-fēge, *adj.*, [DEATH-FEY] doomed to death, 850.
 dēaſ-scūa, *w. m.*, DEATH-shadow, deadly sprite, 160.
 dēaſ-wērīg, *adj.*, DEATH-WEAKY, dead, 2125.
 dēaſ-wic, *st. neut.*, [DEATH-WICK] dwelling of the dead, 1275.
 dēman, *w. v.*, DEEM; adjudge, 687; extol, 8174. [From dōm, cf. Goth. dōmjan.]
 dēmend, *st. m. (pres. part.)*, judge, 181.
 denn, *st. neut.*, DEN, 2759, 3045.
 dēfol, *st. m. and neut.*, DEVIL, 756, 1680, 2088. [From Greek, through Lat. diabolus.]
 dēgol, see dýgel.
 dēop, *st. neut.*, DEMP, 2549 (see note).
 dēop, *adj.*, DEEP, 509, 1904. [Cf. Goth. diups.]
 dēor, dlor, *adj.*, bold, brave, fierce, 1933, 2090. [Cf. Goth. dius.]
 deore, *adj.*, DARK, 180, 275, etc.
 dēore, see dýre.
 dēor-līc, *adj.*, bold, 585.
 dēor-mōd, *adj.*, valiant, F. 25.
 dēoſ, see dōn.
 -digan, see -dýgan.
 díope, *adv.*, DEEPLY, 3069.
 díore, see dýre.
 disc, *st. m.*, DISH, 2775, 3048. [From Greek through Lat. discus.]
 dōgor, *st. neut.*, day, 219, 2578 (see note), etc.; *inst. sg.* dōgore, 1797, dōgor, 1895 (see note); *gen. pl.* dōgora, 88, dōgera, 823, dōgra, 1090.
 dōgor-gerim, *st. neut.*, number of days, 2728.
 dohtor, *st. f.*, DAUGHTER, 375, etc.
 dol-gilp, *st. m. and neut.*, [DOLISH YELP] foolhardiness, 509.
 dol-līc, *adj.*, rash, desperate, audacious, 2646.

dol-sceaða, *w. m.*, DOLISH SCATHER, foolish or rash foe, 479.
 dōm, *st. m.*, DOOM, judgment, 441, etc.; free-will, choice, 895, 2147, etc.; glory, 885, 2666, etc.: æfter dōme, 'according to right custom,' 1720; dréah æfter dōme, 'lived, employed himself, according to right, or honour,' 2179.
 dōm-lēas, *adj.*, [glory-LESS] inglorious, 2890.
 dōn, *irreg. v.*, do, make, take, esteem, put, lay, 444, etc.; *pres. sg.* dēð, 1058; *pret. sg.* dyde, etc., 44, 1676, 2809, etc.: him Hūnlafing hilde-léoman...on bearm dyde, 'the son of Hengest's' bosom,' 1144; ne him bēs wyrmes wig for wiht dyde, eafod ond ellen, 'he esteemed the worm's warfare as naught, its strength and courage,' 2348.
 gē-dōn, *st. v.*, do, make, put, esteem, 2090, 2186; *pres. sg.* gedēð, 1732.
 dorste, *pret.* of durran.
 draca, *w. m.*, DRAKE, dragon, 892, 2088, 2211, etc., F. 3. [From Lat. draco.]
 -drēdan, *st. v.*
 on-drēdan, *st. v.*, DREAD, 1674, 2275*, *pret.* ondrēd, 2347.
 The alliteration of l. 1674 shows that this was regarded as a compound of a verb drēdan: whether this is so, or whether it is from ond-rēdan is disputed. [See Pogatscher in *Anglia, Beiblatt*, XIV. 182.]
 dréah, see dréogan.
 dréam, *st. m.*, joy, mirth, 88, 99, etc.
 dréam-lēas, *adj.*, JOYLESS, 1720.
 dréfan, *w. v.*, trouble, stir, 1904; pp. gedréfed, 1417. [Cf. Goth. dróbjan.]
 dréogan, *st. v.*, [DREW] go through, experience, suffer, enjoy, 589, 1470, 2179 (see dōm), etc.; *imperat. sg.* dréoh, 1782; *pret. sg.* dréah, 131; *pret. pl.* drugon, 798, 1966; pp. gedrogen, 'spent,' 2726: sund-nytde dréah, 'did afeat of swimming,' 2360. [Cf. Goth. drugan.]
 a-dréogan, *st. v.*, endure, 3078*. dréor, *st. m. or neut.*, blood, 447*. [Cf. O.E. dréosan.]
 dréor-fäh, *adj.*, blood-stained, 485.
 dréorig, dréorig, *adj.*, [DREARY] bloody, 1417, 2789.

drēsan, *st. v.* [*Cf. Goth. driusan.*]
ge-drēsan, *st. v.*, fall, sink,
fail, decline, 1754, 2666.
drepan, *st. v.*, strike, hit; *pret. sg.*
drep, 2880; *pp.* drepen, 1745,
dropen, 2981.

drepe, *st. m.*, stroke, blow, 1589.
drifan, *st. v.*, DRIVE, 1130, 2808.
to-drifan, *st. v.*, DRIVE asunder,
545.

drift, see dryht.

drithen, see dryhten.

drincan, *st. v.*, DRINK, 742, 1283,
etc.; *pp.* druncen, 'drunk, having
drunk (not necessarily to intoxication)',
531, etc.; *pl.* drunene,
480, etc.

drinc-fest, see drync-fest.

drohtōf, *st. m.*, way of life, faring,
756. [*Cf. O.E. drēogan.*]

dropen, see drepan.

drīsian, *w. v.*, subside, 1630 [perhaps
DROWSE].

dryht-bearn, *st. neut.*, [noble BAIRN]
noble youth, noble scion; *acc.*
2035.

dryhten, drihten, *st. m.*

(1) lord, chieftain, 1050, 1484,
etc.; *dat.* dryhtne, 2483, etc.,
dryhten, 1831 (see note).

(2) Lord (of the Deity), 108, etc.
dryht-geasfō, *st. m.*, man at arms,
F. 44.

dryht-guma, driht-guma, *w. m.*,
warrior, noble warrior, 99, 1790,
etc.

dryht-lic, driht-lic, *adj.*, lordly,
courty, royal, noble, excellent,
892, F. 18; *weak neut.* drihtlice
wif, 1158.

dryht-māfum, *st. m.*, lordly treasure,
2843.

dryht-scope, driht-scope, *st. m.*, [war-
rior-ship] heroic deed, bravery,
1470.

dryht-sele, driht-sele, *st. m.*, lordly
hall, warrior-hall, 485, etc.

dryht-sibb, *st. f.*, troop-peace, peace
between bands of warriors, 2068.

drync-fest, drinc-fest, *st. n.*, [DRINK-
VAT] drinking vessel, 2254, 2306.

drysmian, *w. v.*, darken, grow dark,
1875.

dūfan, *st. v.*, DIVE (see note to l. 850).
ge-dūfan, *st. v.*, DIVE into, sink
into; *pret. sg.* gedēaf, 2700.

þurh-dūfan, *st. v.*, DIVE THROUGH,
swim through; *pret. sg.* þurhdēaf,
1619.

dugan, *pret.-pres. v.*, *pres. sg.* indic.
deah, 369, etc.; *pres. sg. subj.* duge,

589, etc.; *pret. sg.* dohte, 526,
1344, etc.: be *doughty*, avail, 369,
573, etc., with gen. 526; treat well
(with dat.), 1821.

dugub, *st. f.*, (1) *doughtiness*; (2) the
doughty, tried warriors, often con-
trasted with geogoð, 'the youthful',
160, etc. In 'Beowulf' the meaning
is usually concrete, the abstract
meaning 'doughtiness' is rare; it
occurs in duguðum, 'doughtily',
8174, and (perhaps) for duguðum,
2501 (see note). [*Cf. Germ.*
Tugend.]

***durran**, *pret.-pres. v.*, DARE; *pres.*
sg. dear, dearest, 684, 527; *pres.*
subj. dyrre, 1379; *pret. sg.* dorste,
1462, etc. [*Cf. Goth. gadaúrsan.*]

duru, *st. f.*, DOOR, 889*, 721, F. 14, etc.

dwellian, *w. v.*, [DWELL] mislead,
deceive, hinder; *pres. sg.* dweleð,
1735. [*Cf. Goth. dwals*, 'foolish'.]

dyde, dydon, see dōn.

dýgan, *w. v.*
ge-dýgan, ge-digan, *w. v.*, sur-
vive, escape, endure, 300, 578,
661, etc.

dýgel, dægol, *adj.*, secret, hidden,
275, 1357.

dyhtig, *adj.*, DOUGHTY, 1287.

dynnian, *w. v.*, DIN, resound; *pret.*
sg. dynede, 767, etc.

dýre, dæore, *adj.*, DEAR, in both
senses, costly and beloved, 561,
1528, 1879, etc.; *nom. sg.* diore,
1949; *gen. sg. f.* dēorre, 488.
dæorest, superl., DEAREST, 1309.

dyrne, *adj.*, secret, hidden, 271,
1879, etc.

dyrre, see durran.

dyrstig, *adj.*, daring, bold; with *gen.*
2888. [*Cf. *durran.*]

E

éac, *adv.*, EKE, also, 97, etc.; once
éç, 3131. [*Cf. Goth. áuk.】*

éacen, *adj.* [pp. of *éacan: cf. Goth.
áukan], [EKED] great, extensive,
mighty, powerful, 198, 1621, 1668,
2140.

éacen-cræftig, *adj.*, enormously
strong, immense, 2280, 3051.

éadig, *adj.*, rich, prosperous, 1225,
2470. [*Cf. Goth. áudags.】*

éadig-lice, *adv.*, happily, 100.

eafor, see eafor.

eafora, eafra, *w. m.*, child, son, 12,
etc.; *dat. pl.* eaferan, 1185.

eofōð, *st. neut.*, strength, might,
902*, etc.; *acc. pl.* eofoðo, 2584;

dat. pl. eaſeðum, 1717: ie him
Géata sceal eaſoð ond ellen...gùþe
gebéodan, 'I shall proclaim to him
the strength, courage and warfare
of the Geatas,' 602 (see note to
l. 601).

éage, *w. neut.*, *EYE*, 726, etc. [Cf.
Goth. áugó.]

éagor-stréam, *st. m.*, water-STREAM,
513.

eahta, *num.*, EIGHT, 1035; *gen.* eahta
sum, 'one of eight, with seven
others,' 8128. [Cf. Goth. ahtáu.]

eahtian, *w. v.*, consider, deliberate
about, esteem, praise, watch over:
pres. pl. ehtigað, 1222; *pret.
sg.* eahtode, 1407; *pret. pl.* eahtedon,
172, eahtodan, 3173; *pp.*
geahted, 'esteemed, praised,' 1885.

eal(1), *adj.*, ALL, 71, etc.; *nom. sg. f.*
eal, 1738; *neut. pl.* eal, 486. *In
some instances it is impossible to
say certainly whether the word is
an adj. or an adv.:* 77, 1230,
1567, 1620, 2241. *Substantively,*
sg. and pl.: 145, 649, 2162, 2794,
1727 (all things), 2461 (everything);
gen. pl. ealra, 'in all,' 3170; *with
gen.* 744, 835, 1057, 1122, 2149,
2727. [Cf. Goth. alls.]

eal, *adv.*, ALL, 680, 1708, 8164
(see béah).

alles, *adv. (gen. of eall)*, ALL,
altogether, 1000.

eald, *adj.*, OLD, 72, etc.; *acc. pl.
neut.* ealde, 2330: eald Metod,
'our God of old,' 945; gold-
mæðmas héold eald under eorðan,
'the old [dragon] held gold-trea-
sures under the earth,' 2415. [Cf.
Goth. alþeis.]

yldra, *compar.*, ELDER, older,
468, etc.

yldesta, weak superl., ELDEST,
senior, chief, 258, etc.

ealder-, see under *ealdor-*.

eald-gesegen, *st. f.*, OLD SAGA, old
tradition, 869.

eald-gestð, *st. m.*, OLD comrade, 853.

eald-gestrón, *st. neut.*, old treasure,
1381, 1458.

eald-hlásford, *st. m.*, OLD LORD (Beo-
wulf), 2778 (but see note).

ealdor, *aldror*, *st. m.*, [ALDER- in
alderman] chief, lord, prince,
sovereign, 58, etc.

aldr-léas, *adj.*, princeless,
without a chief, 15*.

aldr-pegn, *st. m.*, [prince-
THANE] chief thane, 1308.

ealdor, *aldror*, *st. neut.*, life, 510,

etc.; vitals, 1434: tō aldre, 'for
life, for ever, always,' 2005, 2498;
áwa tō aldre, 'for ever and ever,'
955.

aldror-bealu, *st. neut.*, life-BALE,
death, 1676.

aldror-cearu, *st. f.*, life-CARE,
906.

aldror-dieg, *calder-dieg*, *st. m.*,
life-DAY, day of life, 718, 757.

aldror-gedil, *st. neut.*, life-part-
ing, death, 805.

caldor-gewinna, *w. m.*, [life-WINNER]
life-adversary, 2903.

caldor-léas, *aldror-léas*, *adj.*, lifeless,
15, 1587, 3004.

eal-fela, *adj.*, [ALL-many] very many,
with *gen.*, 883; *acc.* ealfela...worn,
'a very great number,' 869.

ealgian, *w. v.*, defend, protect, 796,
1204, etc. [Cf. Goth. alhs,
'temple.']}

eall, see *eal*.

eal(1)-gylden, *adj.*, ALL-GOLDEN,
1111, 2767.

eall-íran, *adj.*, ALL-IRON, 2338 (see
note).

ealo-benc, *ealu-benc*, *st. f.*, ALE-
BENCH, 1029, 2887.

ealo-drincend, *st. m. (pres. part.)*,
ALE-DRINKER, 1945.

éa-lond, *st. neut.*, water-LAND; *acc.*
2334 (see note). [With éa, cf. Goth.
ahwa.]

ealo-wæge, *ealu-wæge*, *st. neut.*,
ALE-stoup, tankard of ale, 481,
495, 2021.

ealu-scarwen, *st. f.*, great terror, 769
(see note).

éam, *st. m.*, [EKE] uncle, mother's
brother, 881.

eard, *st. m.*, country, estate, home,
dwelling, 56, 104, 1621 (expanses),
1727, 2198, 2498, 2736, etc.

eardian, *w. v.*

(1) *intrans.*, dwell, rest, 3050.

(2) *trans.*, inhabit, 166; *inf.* wic

eardian, 'take up his abode,' 2589.

eard-lufu, *w. f.*, home-LOVE, dear
home, 692. [Sievers, § 278, N. 1.]

earfoð, *st. neut.*, hardship, stress;
acc. pl. earfeðo, 534. [Cf. Goth.
arbáis, 'work.')

earfoð-líce, *adv.*, hardly, with diffi-
culty, 86, etc.; with trouble,
sorrowfully, 2822.

earfoð-träg, *st. f.*, time of stress,
time of tribulation, 283. [See
Sievers, P.B.B., xviii. 406.]

earg, *adj.*, cowardly; *gen. absolutely*,
earges sið, 'coward's way,' 2541.

- earm, st. m., ARM, 513, etc. [Cf. Goth. arms.]
- earm, adj., wretched, 2368, 2988; weak fem. earmē, 1117. [Cf. Goth. arms.]
- earmra, compar., more wretched, 577.
- earm-bēag, st. m., ARM-ring, armlet, 2763.
- earm-[h]rēad, st. f., ARM-ornament, 1194 (see note).
- earm-līc, adj., wretched, miserable, 807.
- earm-sceapen, adj. (pp.), wretched-SHAPEN, miscreated, miserable, 1351, 2228*, 2229*.
- earn, st. m., ERNE, eagle, 3026.
- earn, ABT, 352, 506, etc., 2nd sg. pres. indic. of wesan (q. v.).
- eastan, adv., from the EAST, 569, F. 8*.
- eatol, see atol.
- ēaſe, ēſe, adj., easy, pleasant, 228, 1002, etc.; once ēſe, 2586.
- ēaſe, adv., easily, 478, etc.
- ēaſ-fynde, adj., easy to FIND, 138.
- ēawan, see ſwan.
- eaxl, st. f., [AXLE] shoulder, 816, 835, etc.
- eaxl-gestealla, w. m., shoulder-comrade, bosom friend, 1826, 1714.
- ēac, see ēac.
- ēce, adj., eternal, 108, etc.
- ecg, st. f., EDGE (of a weapon), sword, 1106, etc.; gen. pl. ecga, 483, etc.
- egc-bana, w. m., [EDGE-BANE] sword-slayer, 1262.
- egc-hete, st. m., EDGE-HATE, sword-hate, 84*, 1738.
- egc-hracu, st. f., EDGE-onset, sword-onset, armed attack, 596.
- ed-hwyrft, st. m., return, change, reverse, 1281. [Cf. hweorfan.]
- ēdre, see ēdred.
- ed-wenden, st. f., return, change, 1774*, 2188.
- edwīt-līf, st. neut., LIFE of reproach, life of infamy, 2891.
- efn, adj., EVEN.
- on efn, with dat., EVEN with, beside, 2903.
- efnan, ēfnan, w. v., achieve, accomplish, make, 1041, 1254, etc.; pp. geefned, 8106; āf was geefned, 'the oath was sworn,' 1107.
- ge-ēfnan, w. v., perform, etc., 538.
- efne, adv., EVEN, 948, etc.
- efstan, w. v., hasten, 1493, 3101. [P.B.B. x. 506: from ofost.]
- eft, adv., AFTER, afterwards, again, back, 22, etc.
- eft-cyme, st. m., back-coming, return, 2896.
- eft-sīf, st. m., back-journey, return, 1382, etc.
- ēg-clif, st. neut., sea-CLIFF, 2893*.
- egesa, w. m., fear, terror, 784, etc.; acc. egasan, 276 (see note). [Cf. Goth. agis.]
- eges-full, adj., terrible, 2929.
- eges-līc, adj., terrible, 1649, etc.
- egl, st. f., [AIL=a spike or awn of barley] claw, 987 (see note).
- egsa, see egesa.
- egsian, w. v., terrify; pret. 6 (see note).
- ēg-strām, st. m., water-STREAM, ocean current, 577.
- ēhtan, w. v., with gen., pursue, persecute, 159, 1512.
- ēhtigaſ, see eahtian.
- elde, see ylde.
- elðo, see ylðo.
- el-land, st. neut., alien LAND, strange land, 3019.
- ellen, st. neut., strength, courage, bravery, 8, 573, etc.; dat. sg. elne, sometimes best rendered by an adv., 'courageously,' 2676; sometimes with strictly adverbial force, 'quickly,' 1967, 'absolutely,' 'altogether,' 1097, 1129. [Cf. Goth. aljan.]
- ellen-dēd, st. f., [strength-DEED] deed of strength or courage, 876, 900.
- ellen-gēst, st. m., [strength-ghost] powerful sprite, 86 (see note to l. 102).
- ellen-īce, adv., mightily, courageously, 2122.
- ellen-mærōu, st. f., [might-renown] fame for strength or courage, feat of strength, 828, 1471.
- ellen-rōf, adj., courage-strong, famed for strength or courage, 840, 358, 1787, 3063.
- ellen-sloc, adj., [strength-sick] strengthless, 2787.
- ellen-weorc, st. neut., strength-WORK, deed of might or courage, 661, etc.
- elles, adv., ELSE, otherwise, 138, etc.
- ellor, adv., ELSEWHITHER, 55, 2254.
- ellor-gast, ellor-gēst, st. m., [ELSEWHITHER-ghost] sprite living elsewhere, alien sprite, 807, 1849, 1617, 1621. (See note to l. 102.)
- ellor-sīf, st. m., journey elsewhere, death, 2451.
- elne, see ellen.

- elra, *adj.*, another, 752 [compar. of 'ell(l), Goth. aljis—root found in elles and ellor].
- el-þodig, *adj.*, of alien nation, foreign, 836.
- ende, *st. m.*, END, 224, etc.; *acc.* hæfde eorð-scrafa ende genyttod, 'had had the last of his earth-caves,' 3046; *dat.* eorlum on ende, 2021 (see note). [*Cf.* Goth. andeis.]
- ende-dæg, *st. m.*, END-DAY, day of death, 637, 3035.
- ende-dōgor, *st. neut.*, END-DAY, day of death, 2896.
- ende-laf, *st. f.*, [END-LEAVING] last remnant, 2813.
- ende-léan, *st. neut.*, END-reward, final reward, 1692.
- ende-sæta, *w. m.*, [END-SITTER] coast-guard, 241.
- ende-staf, *st. m.*, [END-STAFF] end; *acc.* on ende-staf, 'towards, in, the end,' 1758.
- endian, *w. v.*
- ge-endian, *w. v.*, END; *pp.* geendod, 2311.
- enge, *adj.*, narrow, 1410.
- ent, *st. m.*, giant, 1679, 2717, 2774.
- entiso, *adj.*, gigantic, 2979.
- ëode, ëodon, see gân.
- edor, *st. m.*
- (1) fence, barrier; *acc. pl.* under eoderas, 'within the barriers, into the house,' 1037,
 - (2) protector, lord, prince, 428, 1044; *nom.* edur, 663.
- eofer, eofer, *st. m.*, boar, figure of a boar upon a helmet, 1112, 1328; *acc.* eafor, 2152.
- eofer-spröt, *st. m.*, boar-spear, 1487.
- eofer-lic, *st. neut.*, boar-LIKENESS, figure of a boar upon a helmet; *pl.* 303.
- eofot, see eafot.
- eolet, *st. m. or neut.*; *gen.* 224 (see note).
- eom, AM, see wesan.
- eorclan-stân, *st. m.*, precious STONE, 1208. [*Cf.* O.N. jarkna-steinn, and Goth. -airkns, 'good, holy.']
- þored-geatwe, *st. f. pl.*, troop-trap-pings, military equipments, 2866. [*éored from *eoh-râd.*]
- eorl, *st. m.*, EARL, noble, warrior, 6, 248, etc.
- eorl-gestrén, *st. neut.*, EARLS' treasure, 2244.
- eorl-gewæde, *st. neut.*, [EARL-WEEDS] armour, 1442.
- eorlīc (= eorl-lic), *adj.*, EARL-LIKE, noble, 637.
- eorl-scope, *st. m.*, EARLSHIP, courage, heroic deeds, 1727, 2133, etc.
- eorl-weorod, *st. neut.*, [EARL-host] warrior-band, 2893.
- eormen-cynn, *st. neut.*, [vast KIN] mankind, 1957.
- eormen-grund, *st. m.*, [vast GROUND] the whole broad earth, 859.
- eormen-lâf, *st. f.*, [vast LEAVING] immense legacy, 2234.
- eorre, see yrre.
- eorf-bâend, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), dweller in the land, F. 34.
- eorf-cyning, *st. m.*, EARTH-KING, earthly king, 1155.
- eorf-draca, *w. m.*, EARTH-DRAKE, earth-dragon, 2712, 2825.
- eorfë, *w. f.*, EARTH, world, 92, 2834 (see note), etc.
- eorf-hûs, *st. neut.*, EARTH-HOUSE, 2232*.
- eorf-reced, *st. neut.*, EARTH-house, earth-hall, 2719 (see note).
- eorf-scræf, *st. neut.*, EARTH-cave; *gen. pl.* eorð-scræfa, 3046.
- eorf-sele, *st. m.*, EARTH-hall, 2410, 2515.
- eorf-weall, *st. m.*, EARTH-WALL, 2957, 3090.
- eorf-weard, *st. m.*, EARTH-possession, land-property, locality, 2334.
- eoten, eoton, *st. m.*, ETTIN, giant, monster, 112, 421, 761, 883, 902 (see note), etc.
- eotonisc, eotonisc, *adj.*, gigantic, of a giant, 1558, 2979; *acc.* etonisc, 2616.
- eoten-weard, *st. f.*, [ETTIN-WARD] ward or watch against a monster; *acc.* eoten-weard ábead, 'offered watch against Grendel,' 668 (see note).
- ëow, *pers. pron.*, *acc.* and *dat. pl.* (of þū), you, 391, 2865, etc.
- ëowan, see ȝwan.
- ëower, *pers. pron.*, *gen. pl.* (of þū), of you, 248, etc.
- ëower, *poss. adj.*, YOUR, 251, etc.
- ëowic, *pers. pron.*, *acc. pl.* (of þū), you, 817, 3095.
- ëst, *st. f.*, favour, grace, 958, 2165, etc.; *acc.* 2157 (see note), 3075; *dat. pl.* éstum, with adverbial force, 'graciously, gladly, kindly,' 1194, 2149, 2378. [*Cf.* Goth. ansts.]
- ëste, *adj.*, gracious; with *gen.* hyre ... ëste wære bearn-gebyrdo, 'was gracious to her in her child-bearing,' 945.

- stan, st. v., HAT, 444, 449.**
þurh-stan, st. v., HAT THROUGH;
pp. pl. burhetone, 3049.
stonisc, see eotenisc.
- þeð-begðte, adj., [easy-BEGORTEN]**
easily got, 2861.
- þðe, see ðaðe.**
- þðel, st. m., native land, fatherland,**
land, estate, 520, etc.
- þðel-riht, st. neut., land-right, 2198.**
- þðel-stól, st. m., [fatherland-stool]**
native seat; pl. country, 2371.
- þðel-turf, st. f., native tuft, native**
soil; dat. þðel-tyrf, 410.
- þðel-weard, st. m., fatherland-WARD,**
guardian of his country, 616,
1702, 2210.
- þðel-wyn, st. f., home joy, joyful**
home, 2885; acc. þðel-wyn, 2493.
- þð-gesýne, yð-geséne, adj., [easy-]**
manifest, easily visible (not seen,
pp.), 1110, 1244.
- F**
- fácen, st. neut., treachery, crime,**
2009*.
- fácen-staef, st. m., treachery, 1018.**
- fæc, st. neut., period of time, 2240.**
- fæder, st. m., FATHER, 55, 816 (of**
God), etc.; gen. fæder, 21, etc.
- fæder-aþelu, st. neut. pl., ancestral**
virtue, dat. pl. 911.
- fæderen-mæg, st. m., kinsman on**
the FATHER's side, 1263. [Cf.
Goth. fadrein, 'paternity.]
- fæge, adj., FEY, doomed, 846, etc.**
- fægen, adj., FAIN, glad, 1633.**
- fæger, adj., FAIR, beautiful, 522, etc.**
 [Cf. Goth. fagrs.]
- fægere, fægre, adv., FAIRLY, be-**
comingly, courteously, 1014, 1788,
etc.
- fæghð, see fæhð.**
- fægon, see -fæon.**
- fænð, fæhðo, st. f., FIGHT, hostility,**
2403, 2999; acc. fæhðe, 137, etc.,
fæghðe, 2465, fæhðo, 2489.
- fæla, see fala.**
- fælman, w. v., cleanse, 482, etc.;**
pp. gefælsod, 825, etc.
- fæmne, w. f., maid, lady, 2034,**
2059.
- fær, st. neut., craft, vessel, 33.**
- fær, st. m., [FEAR] sudden attack or**
danger, 1068, 2280*.
- fær-gripe, st. m., FEAR-GRIP, sudden**
grip, 738, 1516.
- fær-gryre, st. m., [FEAR-TERROR]**
sudden terror, terror of sudden
danger, 174.
- færinga, adv., suddenly, 1414 (see**
note), 1988.
- fær-nið, st. m., [FEAR-MALICE] sudden**
mischief, 476.
- fæst, adj., FAST, 137, etc.; often with**
dat. 1290, 1878, etc.
- fæstan, w. v., FASTEN.**
- be-fæstan, w. v., commit to,**
1115.
- fæste, adv., FAST, 554, etc.**
- fæstor, compar., FASTER, 143.**
- fæsten, st. neut., FASTNESS, strong-**
hold, 104, 2333, 2950.
- fæst-ræd, adj., [FAST-REDE] firm-**
purposed, steadfast, 610.
- fæt, st. neut., VAT, vessel, flagon, 2761.**
- fæt, st. neut., plating, gold-plate,**
716, 2256.
- fæted, adj. (pp.), plated, gold-plated,**
2253, etc.: contracted forms fætte,
fættan, 338, 1093, 1750*.
- fæted-hlæor, adj., with bridle**
covered with plates of gold, 1036.
- fæt-gold, st. neut., plated GOLD,**
1921.
- fætte, fættan, see fæted.**
- fætm, st. m., [FATHOM] embrace,**
bosom, lap, 185, 188, 1893, etc.;
power, 1210.
- fætmian, w. v., embrace, 2652, 3133.**
- fæg, fah, adj., stained, coloured,**
variegated, bright, shining, 305,
1615, 1631, 2701, 420 (blood-
stained), 1038 (bedecked); acc.
sg. m. fágne, fahne, 725, 447, 2217,
etc.
- fah, fág, adj.:**
 (1) hostile, 554; nom. hē fág wið
 God, 'he a foe to God,' 811.
 Substantively, FOE; acc. sg. m.
 fáne, 2655; gen. pl. fára, 578,
 1463.
 (2) guilty, outlawed, 978, 1001,
 1263.
- fáne, see fág, fah.**
- fámig-heals, adj., FOAMY-necked,**
1909; fámi-heals, 218.
- fandian, see fondian.**
- fáne, see fah, fág.**
- fangen, see -fon.**
- fára, see fah, fág.**
- faran, st. v., FARE, go, 124, etc.;**
pret. sg. för, 1404, etc.; pl. foron,
1895, dat. inf. farenne, 1805*.
- ge-faran, st. v., FARE, 738.**
- faroð, st. m., tide, stream, flood,**
28, etc.
- fæa, pl. adj., FEW; acc. (with gen.)**
fæa words, 2248, 2662; gen. fæara,
1412, 3081 (see note); dat. fæaum,
1081. [Cf. Goth. pl. fawái.]

- feah, see -fēon.
 fealh, see fēolan.
fēallan, st. v., FALL, 1070, etc. pret.
 sg. fēol(l), 772, 2919, etc.
 be-fēallan; pp. befallen, 'de-
 prived, bereft,' 1126, 2256.
 ge-fēallan, st. v.
 (1) *intrans.*, FALL, 1755.
 (2) *trans.*, fall to, fall on to, 2100,
 2834 (see note).
fealo, see fela.
fealu, adj., FALLOW, yellow, dun;
 acc. sg. m. fealone, 1950; f.
 fealwe, 916; acc. pl. fealwe, 865.
fea-soeaf, adj., wretched, destitute,
 7, 973, 2285, 2373, 2393.
feax, st. neut., hair, hair of the
 head, dat. feaxe, 1537*, 1647,
 fexe, 2067.
fēdan, w. v., FEED. [Cf. Goth.
 fōdjan.]
 &-fēdan, w. v., bring up, 693.
fēgon, see -fēon.
fēh, see -fēon.
fēhō, see fēn.
fēl (-fēl), st. f., FILE; gen. pl. fēla lāf,
 'leaving of files, i.e. sword,' 1032.
fēla, st. neut., indecl., much, many,
 36, etc. [Cf. Goth. filu, dat.
 filū.]
Usu. with gen. sg. or pl.; fealo,
2757; see also worn.
Used as an adj. qualifying worn
(q. v.), 530, etc.
fēla, adv., much, greatly, 1885, etc.;
 fēla, F. 27, 35 (see micel).
fēla-gēomor, adj., very sad, 2950.
fēla-hrōr, adj., very vigorous, 27.
fēla-mōdig, adj., [very moody] very
 brave, 1637, 1888.
fēla-synning, adj., very sinful, 1879
 (but see note).
fēll, st. neut., FELL, skin, 2088.
fēn(n), st. neut., FEN, moor, 104,
 1295. [Cf. Goth. fani, 'clay.'][br/>
fēn-freðō, st. f., FEN-refuge, 851.
fēng, st. m., clutch, grasp, 578,
 1764.
fēng, see fēn.
fēngel, st. m., prince, 1400, 1475,
 2156, 2345.
fēn-gelād, st. neut., FEN-path, 1859.
fēn-hliſ, st. neut., FEN-slope; pl.
 fēn-hleoðu, 820.
fēn-hop, st. neut., FEN-retreat,
 'sloping hollow with a fenny
 bottom' (Skeat), 764.
fēoh, st. neut., FEE, property, money;
 dat. sg., fēo (fēa), 156 (see note),
 etc. [Cf. Goth. faihu.]
fēoh-gift, -gyft, st. f., FEE-GIFT, gift
 of money, valuable gift, 21, 1025,
 1089.
fēoh-lēas, adj., FEE-LESS, not to be
 atoned for with money, 2441.
fēohtan, st. v., FIGHT, F. 43.
 ge-fēohtan, st. v., FIGHT out,
 achieve, 1083.
fēohte, w. f., FIGHT, 576, 959.
fēolan, st. v., penetrate; pret. sg.
 fealh, 1281, 2225*. [Cf. Goth.
 filhan.]
 st.-fēolan, st. v., cleave, stick;
 pret. stfealh, 968.
-fēon, st. v.
 ge-fēon, st. v., rejoice; pret.
 sg. gefeah, 109, etc., gefeh, 827,
 etc.; pret. pl. gefēgon, 1014,
 gefēgon, 1627.
fēond, st. m., FIEND, foe, 101, 164,
 etc. [Cf. Goth. fijands.]
fēond-grāp, st. f., FIEND-GRIP,
 foe's grasp, 636.
fēond-scāþa, w. m., [FIEND-SCATTER]
 dire foe, 554.
fēond-sciþe, st. m., FIENDSHIP, en-
 mity, 2999.
fēor, adj., FAR, 1361, 1921.
fēor, adv., FAR, afar, 42, 109, 542, 808,
 1221, 1340, etc.; once fēorr, 1988;
 of time, 'far back,' 1701. [Cf.
 Goth. fairra, 'far.'][br/>
 fyr, compar., farther, 143, 252.
fēor-būend, st. m. (pres. part.), FAR
 dweller, dweller afar; pl. 254.
fēor-cyð, st. f., FAR country; pl.
 fēor-cyððe bēoð sēlran gesōhte þēm
 þe him selfa dēah, 'distant lands
 are better sought by one who is
 himself a good man,' 1838.
fēorh, st. m. neut., life, 73, 439,
 1152 (bodies), 1210 (see note),
 2040, etc.; gen. feores, 1433, etc.;
 dat. feore, 1843, etc.; acc. ferh (see
 wrecan), 2706; wæs in feorh
 dropen, 'was mortally wounded,'
 2981; widan fēorh, 'ever,' 2014;
 dat. tō widan feore, 'ever,' 933.
 [Cf. Goth. fairhwus, 'world.'][br/>
fēorh-bealu, -bealo, strong neut.,
 life-BALZ, deadly evil, 156, 2077,
 2250, 2537.
fēorh-benn, st. f., life-wound, deadly
 wound, 2740.
fēorh-bona, w. m., [life-BANE] mur-
 derer, 2465.
fēorh-cynn, st. neut., life-KIN, gene-
 ration or race of men, 2266.
fēorh-genīðla, w. m., life-foe, deadly
 foe, 969, 1540, 2933.
fēorh-lāst, st. m., life-step, 846 (see
 note).

- feorh-legu**, *st. f.*, decreed term of life, hence conclusion of life, *acc.* nū ic on māðma hord mine be-bohte frōde feorh-legu, 'now that in exchange for the hoard of treasures I have sold my old life,' 2800.
- feorh-sēoo**, *adj.*, life-sick, mortally wounded, 820.
- feorh-sweng**, *st. m.*, [life-SWING] deadly blow, 2489.
- feorh-wund**, *st. f.*, life-wound, deadly wound, 2385.
- feorh-weard**, *st. f.*, guard over life, 305 (see note).
- feorm**, *st. f.*, food, sustenance, 451 (see note), 2385* (see note).
- feormend-lēas**, *adj.*, polisher-LESS, wanting the furnisher, 2761.
- feormian**, *w. v.*
 - (1) polish; *subj. pres.* 2253*.
 - (2) eat, devour; *pp.* gefeormod, 744.
- feormynd**, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), polisher; *pl.* 2256.
- feorrān**, *w. v.*, banish, 156.
- feorrān**, *adv.*, from AFAR,
 - (1) of space, 361, etc.
 - (2) of time, 91, 2106 (of old times).
- feorrān-cund**, *adj.*, come from afar, 1795.
- feorwēg**, *st. m.*, FAR WAY, distant land, 37.
- fēower**, *num.*, FOUR, 59, 1027, 1637, 2163.
- fēower-týne**, *num.*, FOURTEEN, 1641.
- fēran**, *w. v.*, FARE, go, 27, etc.; *pret. pl.* fērdon, 889, 1632; *subj. pres. pl.*, fēran, 254.
- ge-fēran, *w. v.*
 - (1) *trans.*, go to, reach, gain, bring about, 1221, 1855, 2844, 3068.
 - (2) *intrans.*, fare; *pret. pl.*, 1691 (see note).
- ferh**, 2706, see feorh.
- ferh**, *st. m.*, [FARROW] pig, 305 (see note).
- ferh-weard**, see feorh-weard.
- ferhō**, *st. m. or neut.*, heart, mind, 754, etc. [connected with feorh, 'life'].
- ferhō-frec**, *adj.*, bold-minded, 1146.
- ferhō-genfēla**, *w. m.*, life-foe, deadly foe, 2881.
- ferian**, *w. v.*, [FERRY] bear, carry, bring, *pres. pl.* ferigeað, 333; *pret. pl.* feredon, 1154, etc., fyredon, 378; *pp. pl.* geferede, 361. [*Cf. Goth. farjan.*]
- set-ferian**, *w. v.*, bear off, 1669.
- ge-ferian**, *w. v.*, bear, bring, 1638, 3130; *imperat. pl. 1st*, ge-ferian, 'let us bear,' 8107.
- of-ferian**, *w. v.*, bear off, 1583.
- of-ferian**, *w. v.*, bear away, save, 2141.
- fetel-hilt**, *st. neut.*, belted HILT, 1568.
- fetian**, *w. v.*, FETCH; *pp.* fetod, 1310.
- ge-fetian**, *w. v.*, fetch, bring, 2190.
- fēða**, *w. m.*, troop on foot, troop, 1827, 1424, 2497, 2544, 2919.
- fēðe**, *st. neut.*, movement, pace, 970.
- fēðe-cempa**, *w. m.*, foot-champion, foot-warrior, 1544, 2853.
- fēðe-gest**, *st. m.*, foot-GUEST, 1976.
- fēðe-läst**, *st. m.*, [movement-track] foot-track, 1632.
- feßer-gearwa**, *st. f. pl.*, FEATHER-GEAR, 3119*.
- fēðe-wig**, *st. m.*, foot-war, battle on foot, 2364.
- fax**, see feax.
- fī**, *num.*, FIVE, 545, F. 48; *inflected*, fife, 420. [*Cf. Goth. fimi.*]
- fifel-cynn**, *st. neut.*, monster-KIN, race of monsters, 104.
- fif-tēne**, *num.*, FIFTEEN; *acc.* fiftēne, 1582; *inflected gen.*, fif-tēna sum, 'with fourteen others,' 207.
- fiftig**, *num.*, FIFTY; *as adj.* 2209; *with gen.* 2733; *inflected gen. sg.* fiftiges, 3042.
- findan**, *st. v.*, FIND out, perceive, 750, 1293, 1890, etc.
- finger**, *st. m.*, FINGER, 760, etc.
- firas**, *st. m. pl.*, men, 91, etc.; *gen. pl.* fýra, 2250*. [*P. B. B. x.* 487.]
- firen**, fyren, *st. f.*, crime, violence, 915, etc.; *acc.* fyrene, 101, 137, 153, etc., firen, 1932: *dat. pl.* fyrenum, 'by crimes, maliciously,' 1744. For 2441 see note. [*Cf. Goth. fairina*, 'accusation.']
- fyren-dēd**, *st. f.*, crime-DEED, deed of violence, 1001, 1669.
- fyren-đearf**, *st. f.*, [crime-need] dire distress, 14.
- fýrgen-**, see fyrgen.
- fæsc**, *st. neut.*, FLESH, 2424.

- fīsec-homa, *w. m.*, FLESH-covering, body, 1568.
 fīcor, *adj.*, flickering, quickly moving, F. 86*.
 fīn, *st. m.*, arrow, barb, 2488, 3119.
 fīn-boga, *w. m.*, arrow-bow, 1438, 1744.
 fīnah, see fīon.
 fīam, *st. m.*, flight, 1001, 2889.
 fīogan, *st. v.*, FLI, 2278, F. 8.
 fīon, *st. v.*, FLEE, 755, etc.; *pret. sg.*, with *acc.*, fīah, 1200* (see note), 2224.
 be-fīon, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, FLEE, escape from; *dat. inf.* nō þēt yðe byð to befīonne, 'that (fate or death) will not be easy to escape from,' 1003.
 ofer-fīon, *st. v.*, FLEE from; *inf.* nelle ic beorges weard oferfīeon fōtes trem, 'I will not flee from the barrow's warden a foot's space,' 2525.
 fīotan, *st. v.*, [FLEET] FLOAT, swim, 542, 1909.
 fīet, *st. neut.*, floor, floor of a hall, hall, 1025, 1036, 1086, etc.
 fīet-ræst, *st. f.*, floor-REST, bed in a hall, 1241.
 fīet-sittend, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), floor-sitting, hall-sitter, 1788, 2022.
 fīet-werod, *st. neut.*, [floor-host] hall-troop, 476.
 fīht, *st. m.*, FLIGHT, 1765.
 fītan, *st. v.*, [Sc. FLITE] contend, strive, 916; *pret. sg.* 2nd, 507.
 ofer-fītan, *st. v.*, overcome, 517.
 fīd, *st. m.*, FLOOD, 42, 545, etc.
 [Cf. Goth. fīodus.]
 fīd-yð, *st. f.*, FLOOD-wave, 542.
 fīr, *st. m.*, FLOOR, 725, 1816.
 flota, *w. m.*, [FLOATER] bark, ship, 210, etc.
 fīt-here, *st. m.*, [FLOAT-army] fleet, 2915.
 fīymen, *w. v.*, put to flight; *pp.* gefīymed, 846, 1370. [Cf. fīam.]
 -fīh, see -fīn.
 folc, *st. neut.*, FOLK, nation, people, warriors, army, 14, 55, 262, etc.
 The plural is sometimes used with the same meaning as the singular, 1422, etc.; cf. lēod, lēode.
 folc-āgend, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), [FOLK-owner] folk-leader, 3113 (see note).
 folc-cwēn, *st. f.*, FOLK-QUEEN, 641.
 folc-cyning, *st. m.*, FOLK-KING, 2738, 2878.
 folc-rēd, *st. m.*, FOLK-REDE; *acc.* folc-rēd fremede, 'did what was for the public good,' 3006.
 folc-rlht, *st. neut.*, FOLK-RIGHT, public right, 2608.
 folc-scaru, *st. f.*, FOLK-SHARE, (public) land, 73.
 folc-stede, *st. m.*, FOLK-STEAD, 76 (Heorot); *acc.* folc-stede fāra, 'the field of battle,' 1463.
 folc-toga, *w. m.*, FOLK-leader, 839.
 fold-bold, *st. neut.*, earth-BUILDING, hall on the earth, 773.
 fold-būend, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), earth-dweller, 309; *pl.* fold-būend, 2274, fold-būende, 1355.
 folde, *w. f.*, earth, ground, world, 96, 1137, 1196, etc.
 fold-weg, *st. m.*, earth-WAY, 866, 1633.
 folgian, *w. v.*, FOLLOW, pursue, 1102, 2933.
 folm, *st. f.*, hand, 158, etc.
 fōn, *st. v.*, seize, take, receive, grapple, clutch, 439; *pres. 3rd,* fehð oðer tō, 'another inherits (the treasure),' 1755; *pret. fēng,* 1542, with *dat.* 2989. [Cf. Goth. fāhan.]
 be-fōn, bi-fōn, *st. v.*, seize, seize on, embrace; *pp.* befōngen, 976, 1451, 2274, etc., bifōngen, 2009, befōngen, 1295, etc.
 ge-fōn, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, seize; *pret. gefēng,* 740, 1501, 1537, 1563, 2215, 2609, 3090.
 on-fōn, *st. v.*, usu. with *dat.*, receive, take, seize, 911; *imperat. sg.* onfōh, 1169; *pret. onfēng,* 52, 1214, etc.; 748 (see note).
 þurh-fōn, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, [seize THROUGH] penetrate, 1504.
 wið-fōn, *st. v.*, with *dat.*, grapple WITH; *pret. wið-fēng,* 760.
 ymbe-fōn, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, [seize about] encircle, enclose; *pret. ymbefēng,* 2691.
 fondian, fandian, *w. v.*, with *gen.*, search out, prove, experience; *pp.* gefandod, 2301, hafað dæda gefondad, 'has experienced deeds (of violence)', 2454.
 for, *prep.*
 (1) with *dat.*, before, 358, 1026, 1120, 1649, 2020, 2990; before or because of, 189, 2781; for, out of, from, through, because of, on account of, about, 110, 338-9, 385, 508, 832, 951, 965, 1442, 1515, 2501 (see note), 2549, 2926, 2966, etc.; for (purpose), 382, 458.

- (2) *with acc.*, FOR, instead of, as, 947, 1175, 2348.
 foran, *adv.*, BEFORE, to the fore, forwards, 984, 1458; þe him foran ongēan linde bāron, 'who bare their linden-shields forwards against him,' 2364.
 ford, *st. m.*, FORD, 568.
 fore, *prep.*, *with dat.*, before, 1215, 1064 (see note); in the presence of, for, through, because of, 2059.
 fore, *adv.*, therefore, for it, 136.
 fore-māre, *adj.*, [FORE-great].
 fore-mārost, *superl.*, most famous of all, 309.
 fore-mihtig, *adj.*, [FORE-MIGHTY] over-powerful, 969.
 fore-snotor, *adj.*, [FORE-prudent] very wise, 3162.
 fore-hanc, *st. m.*, FORETHOUGHT, 1060.
 forh, *adj.*, fearful, afraid, 754, 2967.
 forma, *adj. superl. (of fore)*, first, 716, etc.
 forst, *st. m.*, FROST, 1609.
 forð, *adv.*, FORTH, forward(s), away, on, 45, 210, 2289 (*see tō, adv.*), etc.; of time, henceforth, from now, 948, 2069.
 forðam, forðan, forðon, *adv.*, FOR THAT, therefore, 149, 418, etc.
 forðon þe, *conj.*, because, 503.
 forð-gesceaft, *st. f.*, [FORTH-creation] future world or destiny, 1750.
 forð-on, see forðam.
 forð-weg, *st. m.*, FORTH-WAY, way forth, 2625.
 fōt, *st. m.*, FOOT, 500, 745, etc.
 fōt-gemearo, *st. neut.*, FOOT-MARK, foot-length, foot; *gen. sg.* fiftiges fōt-gemearces lang, 'fifty feet long,' 3042.
 fōt-lāst, *st. m.*, FOOT-TRACK, 2289.
 fracod, *adj.*, worthless, 1575. [*Cf. Goth. frakunnan*, 'despise.'][br/>
 frægn, see frignan.
 frægnian, *v. v.*
 ge-frægnian, *w. v.*, make famous; *pp.* gefrægnod, 1333.
 frætwa, frætwe, *st. f. pl.*, adornments, jewels, decorated armour, 37, etc.; *dat.* frætwum, 2054, etc., frætewum, 962.
 frætw(i)an, *w. v.*, adorn, 76; *pp.* gefrætwod, 992. [*Cf. Goth. -fratwjan.*]
 ge-frætw(i)an, *w. v.*, adorn; *pret. sg.* gefrætwade, 96.
 fram, see from.
 frā, *w. m.*, lord, 271, etc., 1934 (see note); of the Deity, the Lord, 27, 2794. [*Cf. Goth. frāuja.*]
 frā-drihten, *st. m.*, lord and master, 796.
 frā-wine, *st. m.*, lord-friend, friendly ruler, 2357, 2429; *acc.* 2438.
 frā-wrāsn, *st. f.*, lordly chain (diadem surrounding the helmet), 1451.
 freca, *w. m.*, [FRECK], bold man, warrior, 1563. [*Cf. Mod. Germ. frech, 'audacious.'*]
 frēme, *adj.*, daring, audacious, 889, 1104, 2689; dangerous, dreadful, fearful, 1359, 1878, 2250, 2537. (See Förster in *Engl. Stud.* xxxix. 827-89.)
 frēme, *adv.*, daringly, fiercely, terribly, 959, 1032, 1691 (see note).
 fremde, *adj.*, foreign, 1691.
 freme, *adj.*, brave, excellent, 1932.
 fremman, *w. v.*, FRAME, do, accomplish, bring about, try, 3, 101*, 1003, 2514 (see note), etc.; further, support, 1832; *pret.* fremede, 8006, etc.; *pp.* gefremed, 954, etc., *acc.* f. gefremede, 940.
 ge-fremman, *w. v.*, FRAME, do, work, etc., 174, etc.; *pret.* hine mihtig God...forð gefremede, 'him mighty God advanced,' 1718.
 frēo-burh, *st. f.*, FREE BURGH, free city, noble city, 693.
 frēod, *st. f.*, friendship, 1707 (see note), 2476, 2556.
 frēo-dryhten, *st. m.*, noble lord, 1169, 2627.
 frēogan, *w. v.*, love, show love, treat kindly, 948, 8176. [*Cf. Goth. frijón.*]
 frēo-llō, *adj.*, [FREE-LIKE] noble, 615, F. 21; *fem.* frēolicu, 641.
 frēond, *st. m.*, FRIEND, 915, etc. [*Cf. Goth. frijóns.*]
 frēond-lār, *st. f.*, [FRIEND-LORE], friendly counsel, 2377.
 frēond-lāþu, *st. f.*, FRIENDLY cheer, 1192 (see note to l. 1320, nēod-lāðu).
 frēond-līce, *adv.*
 frēondlīcor, *compar.*, in a more FRIENDLY way, 1027.
 frēond-scipe, *st. m.*, FRIENDSHIP, 2069.
 frēo-wine, *st. m.*, noble lord, 480.
 frēo, *st. f.*, protection, peace, 188.
 frēo-burh, *st. f.*, protecting BURGH, peaceful city, 522.
 frēo-wong, *st. m.*, peace-plain, place of refuge, 2959.

- frecōu-webbe, *w. f.*, peace-waver, lady, 1942.
 friōo-wār, friōo-wār, *st. f.*, peace-compact, treaty of peace, 1096, 2282.
 friōo-sibb, *st. f.*, peace-kin, peace-bringer, 2017.
 fretan, *st. v.*, [FRET] devour, consume, 1581, 3014, 3114. [*Cf. Goth. fra-it-an.*]
 frigean, *st. v.*, ask, learn; *inf.* frigcean, 1985; *pres. part.* fela frigende, 'learning much, experienced,' 2106.
 ge-frigean, *w. v.*, learn, 3002; *pres. subj.* 1826, 2889.
 friclan, *w. v.*, seek for, 2556.
 frignan, frinan, *st. v.*, ask, inquire, 351; *imperat. sg.* frin, 1822; *pret. sg.* fragn, 236, etc. [*Cf. Goth. frahnian.*]
 ge-frignan, *st. v.*, learn, hear of; *pret. sg.* gefragn, 74, 194, etc., gefrægen, 1011; *pret. pl.* gefrunon, 2, etc., gefrunon, 668; *pp.* gefrunen, 694, etc., gefrägen, 1196. Often followed by *acc.* and *inf.* 74, 1969, etc.
 frinan, see frignan.
 friōo-, friōo-, friōo-, see freōo-.
 frōd, *adj.*, old, wise, 279, 1806, etc. [*Cf. Goth. Frōg.*]
 frōfor, *st. f.*, solace, comfort, 14, etc.; *acc.* frōfre, 7, etc., frōfor, 698.
 from, *adj.*, forward, keen, bold, 1641, 2476, 2527; splendid, 21.
 from, fram, *prep. with dat.* FROM, away from, 194 (see note), 420, 541, 1635, 2565, etc.; of, concerning, 532, 581, etc. Following its case, 110, etc.
 from, fram, *adv.*, away, forth, 754, 2556.
 fruma, *w. m.*, beginning, 2809.
 frum-cyn, *st. neut.*, [first kin] lineage, origin, 252.
 frum-gär, *st. m.*, [first-spear, cf. Lat. primipilus] chieftain, 2856.
 frum-sceaft, *st. f.*, first creation, beginning, 45, 91.
 -frunen, -frungan, -frunon, see -frignan.
 fugol, *st. m.*, FOWL, bird; *dat. sg.* fugle, 218; *nom. pl.* fugelas, F. 6; *dat. pl.* 2941*. [*Cf. Goth. fugls.*]
 ful, *adv.*, FULL, very, 480, 951, 1252.
 ful(i), *st. neut.*, cup, beaker, 615, etc.; *acc.* yða ful, 'the cup of the waves, i.e. the sea,' 1208.
 full, *adj.*, FULL, 2412.
 fullēstan, see under līstan.
 fultum, *st. m.*, help, aid, 698, 1273, 1835, 2662.
 funde, *pret.*, see findan.
 fundian, *w. v.*, hasten, intend, strive to go, 1137, 1819.
 furðum, *adv.*, first, 328, 465, 2009; at first, formerly, 1707.
 furður, *adv.*, FURTHER, further forward, 254, 761, 2525*, 3006.
 fūs, *adj.*, ready, eager, longing, 1241, 1475, etc.; hastening, inclined, 1916 (see note to l. 1915), 1966.
 fūs-lic, *adj.*, ready, prepared, 1424, 2618; *neut. pl.* fūsicu, 232.
 fyf-týne, see fíf-téne.
 fyll, *st. m.*, FALL, 1544, 2912.
 fyllan, *w. v.* [From full, cf. Goth. fulljan.]
 fyllyan, *w. v.*, FULL up, fill, 1018.
 fyllan, *w. v.* [From feall.]
 ge-fyllan, *w. v.*, FELL, 2655; *pret. pl.* gefyldan, 2706.
 fyllo, *st. f.*, FILL, 562, 1014, 1833.
 fyl-wērig, *adj.*, FALL-WEARY, weary to the point of falling, 962.
 fyr, see feor, *adv.*
 fyr, *st. neut.*, FIRE, 185, etc.
 tyras, see firas.
 fyr-bend, *st. m. f.*, FIRE-BAND, band forged with fire, 722.
 fyr-d-gestealla, *w. m.*, army-comrade, 2873.
 fyrd-hom, *st. m.*, army-coat, coat of mail, 1504.
 fyrd-hrægl, *st. neut.*, [army-RAIL] armour, 1527.
 fyrd-hwæt, *adj.*, [army-active] war-like, brave; *pl.* fyrd-hwate, 1641, 2476.
 fyrd-læt, *st. neut.*, army-lay, war-song, 1424*.
 fyr-draca, *w. m.*, FIRE-DRAKE, fire-dragon, 2689.
 fyrd-searun, *st. neut.*, [army-] armour, 2618; *pl.* 282.
 fyrd-wyrðe, *adj.*, [army-WORTHY] war-worthy, distinguished in war, 1316.
 fyrēn, see firen.
 fyrēn, *adj.*, AFIRE, F. 38.
 fyrgen-bēam, *st. m.*, [mountain-BEAM] mountain-tree, 1414. [*Cf. Goth. faргuni.*]
 fyrgen-holt, *st. neut.*, mountain-HOLT, mountain-wood, 1393.
 fyrgen-strēam, fyrgen-strēam, *st. m.*, mountain-STREAM, 1359, 2128.
 fyr-heard, *adj.*, FIRE-HARD, fire-hardened, 305.
 fyrlian, see ferian.

fyr-léoht, *st. neut.*, FIRELIGHT, 1516.
fyrmost, *adv. superl.* (*of fore*), FOREMOST, first, 2077.
fyrn-dagas, *st. m. pl.*, former DAYS, days of old, 1451. [*Cf. Goth. fairneis*, 'old.'][br/>
fyrn-geworc, *st. neut.*, former work, ancient work, 2286.
fyrn-gewin, *st. neut.*, former strife, ancient strife, 1689.
fyrn-mann, *st. m.*, former MAN, man of old, 2761.
fyrn-wita, *w. m.*, former counsellor, old counsellor, 2123.
fyrst, *st. m.*, time, space of time, 76, 545, etc.
fyrðran, *w. v.*, FURTHER; *pp.* fræt-wum gefyrðred, 'furthered by, urged on by, the jewels' (hastening to show them to Beowulf), 2784. [*From furðor.*]
fyr-wet, *-wyt*, *st. neut.*, curiosity, 232, etc.
fyr-wylm, *st. m.*, FIRE-WELLING, surge of fire, 2671.
fysan, *w. v.*, make ready, incite; *pp.* gefýsed, 630, 2309, 2561; winda gefýsed, 'impelled by the wind,' 217. [*From fia.*]

G

gild, *st. neut.*, lack, 660, etc. [*Cf. Goth. gáidw.*]
gædeling, *st. m.*, relative, comrade, 2617, 2949.
gæst, *gæst*, see note to l. 102.
gæst, *see gân.*
galan, *st. v.*, sing, sound, 786, 1432; *pres. sg.*, galeð, 2460.
ā-galan, *st. v.*, sing, ring; *pret.* āgôl, 1521.
galdor, *see gealdor.*
galga, *w. m.*, GALLows, 2446.
galg-môd, *adj.*, [sad-MOOD] sad in mind, gloomy, 1277.
galg-trêow, *st. neut.*, GALLows-TREE, 2940.
gamen, *gaml*, *see gomen*, *gomol*.
gân, *irreg. v.*, go; *pres. indic. 3rd*, gâð, 455; *pres. subj. gâ*, 1894; *pret. éode*, 358, 493, etc.; *imperat.* gâ, 1782; *pp. syððan hie tógaðre gegân haefdon*, 'after they had closed in strife,' 2630. (See also *gongan.*)
full-gân, *st. v.*, with dat., follow and aid; *pret. sceft..flâne full-éode*, 'the shaft followed and aided the barb,' 3119.

ge-gân, *st. v.*, pret. geéode, geíode (2200):
 (1) go (*intrans.*), 1967, 2676.
 (2) go (*trans.*), make, venture, 1277, 1462.
 (3) gain (by going), obtain, 1535; with dependent clause, 2917.
 (4) happen, 2200.
ofer-gân, *st. v.*, with acc., go over, 1408, 2959.
oð-gân, *st. v.*, go (to), 2984.
ymb-gân, *st. v.*, with acc., go about, go around, 620.
gang, *st. m.*, going, journey, 1884; power of going, 968; track, 1391, 1404.
gang, *gangan*, see *gongan.*
ganot, *st. m.*, GANNET, Solan goose, 1861.
gär, *st. m.*, spear, javelin, 328, etc.
gär-céne, *adj.*, spear-KEEN, spear-bold, 1958.
gär-cwealm, *st. m.*, [spear-QUELLING] death by the spear, 2043.
gär-holt, *st. neut.*, spear-HOLT, spear-shaft, spear, 1834.
gär-seeg, *st. m.*, ocean, 49, 515, 537.
gär-wiga, *w. m.*, spear-warrior, 2674, 2811.
gär-wigend, *st. m.* (pres. part.), spear-warrior, 2641.
gäst, **gäst**, *st. m.*, ghost, sprite, devil, 102 (see note), 133, etc.; *gen. pl.* gästa, 1357, gästa, 1123.
gäst-bona, *w. m.*, [ghost-BANE] soul-slayer, the devil, 177.
ge, *conj.*, and, 1340; with swylce, 2258; *correl. ge...ge*, 'both...and,' 1248, 1864.
ge, *pers. pron. (pl. of þū)*, ye, you, 237, etc.
geador, *adv.*, TOGETHER, 885; with setsomne, 491.
 on *geador*, together, 1595.
ge-æhtile, *w. f.*, high esteem, 369.
geald, *see gyldan.*
gealdor, *st. neut.*:
 (1) sound, blast, 2944.
 (2) incantation; *dat. galdré*, 3052.
gealp, *see gilpan.*
gêap, *adj.*, spacious, extensive, roomy, 836, 1800.
gêar, *st. neut.*, YEAR, 1134. [*Cf. Goth. jér.*]
gêara, *gen. pl.* (in adverbial sense), of yore, formerly, 2664.
geard, *st. m.*, YARD; always pl. in 'Beowulf,' courts, dwelling-place, 13, 265, 1134, 1138, 2459. [*Cf. Goth. gards*, 'house.]

- gēar-dagas, *st. m. pl.*, YORE-DAYS, days of yore, 1, 1354, 2233.
- gearo, see gearwe.
- gearo, gearu, once geara, *adj.*, YARE, ready, prepared, 77, 1109, 1914, etc.; with gen. 1825; acc. sg. f. gearwe, 1006; pl. gearwe, 211, etc.
- gearo, *adv.*, well, 2748. See also gearwe.
- gearo-folm, *adj.*, ready-handed, 2085*.
- gearwe, gear, *adv.*, well, 265, 2656, etc.; with ne, 'not at all,' 246.
- gearwor, *compar.*, more readily, 3074.
- gearwost, *superl.*, most surely, 715.
- geat, see -gitan.
- geato-lle, *adj.*, stately, splendid, 215, 308, 1401, 1562, 2154.
- geatwa, *st. f. pl.*, garniture, 8088.
- ge-bedda, *w. m. or f.*, BED-fellow, 665. [Cf. heals-gebbedda.]
- ge-bræc, *st. neut.*, crash, 2259. [Cf. breacan.]
- ge-brōðor, ge-brōðru, *st. m. pl.*, BROTHERS, 1191.
- ge-byrd, *st. f. or neut.*, order, established order, fate, 1074.
- ge-cynde, *adj.*, [KIND] natural, hereditary, 2197, 2696.
- ge-dal, *st. neut.*, severance, parting, 3068. [Cf. Goth. dáils, 'division.']
- ge-dæfe, *adj.*, meet, fitting, 561, 1670, 8174*; friendly, 1227.
- ge-drag, *st. neut.*, tumult, 756 (see note).
- ge-dryht, ge-drift, *st. f.*, band, troop, 118, 481, etc.
- ge-fægra, *compar. adj.*, more pleasing; nom. hē...wearð...fréondum gefægra; hine fyren onwōd, 'he (Beowulf) became more dear to his friends; him' (Heremod) crime assailed,' 915 (see note).
- gēfan, see -gifan.
- ge-fēa, *w. m.*, joy, 562, 2740.
- ge-feoth, *st. neut.*, FIGHT, 2048, 2441.
- ge-flit, *st. neut.*, 'yelling,' contest, match, 586*, 865.
- ge-frāge, *adj.*, renowned, notorious, 55, 2480.
- ge-frāge, *st. neut.*, hearsay; dat. (instr.) sg. mine gefrāge, 'as I have heard or learned,' 776, 837, 1955, 2685, 2837.
- ge-frāgnian, *w. v.*, make famous; pp. gefrāgnod, 1833.
- gegn-cwide, *st. m.*, reply, 367.
- gegnum, *adv.*, forwards, straight, direct, 814, 1404.
- gehlyn, *st. n.*, noise, din, F. 30.
- gehō, see giohō.
- ge-hwā, *pron.*, with gen., each, each one; acc. gehwone, gehwane, 294, 2897, etc.; dat. m. gehwām, gehwām, 88, 1420, etc.; dat. f. gehwāre, 25. *Masc. form with dependent gen. of fem. or neut. n.* 800, 1365, 2838, 2765.
- ge-hwār, *adv.*, everywhere, 528.
- ge-hwāðer, *pron.*, EITHER, 584, etc.; nom. neut., an wig gearwe ge at hām ge on herge, ge gehwāðer þāre efne swylce māla, 'ready for war both at home and in the field, and either (i.e. both) of them even at such times,' 1248.
- ge-hwylc, ge-hwylc, *adj.-pron.*, with gen. each, 98, 148, etc.
- ge-hygð, *st. f. and neut.*, thought, 2045.
- ge-hyld, *st. neut.*, protection, 8056. [From healdan.]
- ge-lāc, *st. neut.*, play, 1040, 1168.
- ge-lād, *st. neut.*, [LODE] path, 1410.
- ge-lang, see ge-long.
- ge-lenge, *adj.*, belonging to, 2732.
- ge-līc, *adj.*, LIKE, 2164 (but see note).
- ge-līcost, *superl.*, LIKEST, most like, 218, 727, 935, 1608.
- ge-lōme, *adv.*, frequently, 559.
- ge-long, ge-lang, *adj.*; gelong (ge-lang) set þā, 'ALONG of, dependent on, thee,' 1376, 2150.
- ge-māne, *adj.*, common, in common, 1784, etc. [Cf. Goth. gamáins.]
- ge-mēðe, *st. neut.*, consent, 247.
- ge-met, *st. neut.*, measure, power, ability, 2533, 2879; mid gemete, 'in any wise,' 779 (see note).
- ge-met, *adj.*, MEET, 687, 8057.
- ge-mēting, *st. f.*, MEETING, 2001.
- ge-mong, *st. neut.*, troop, 1643.
- ge-mynd, *st. f. and neut.*, REMINDER, memorial, 2804, 3016. [Cf. Goth. gamunds.]
- ge-myndig, *adj.*, MINDFUL, 613, etc.
- gēn, *adv.*, AGAIN, yet, still, 784, 2070, 3006, etc.; often with þā, nū, 88, 2859, etc.
- gēna, *adv.*, still, 2800, 3093.
- ge-neahhe, *adv.*, enough, 783; frequently, 3152.
- genehost, *superl.*, very often: genehost bregd eorl Bēowulfes calde lāfe, 'very abundantly did an earl of Beowulf draw...i.e. many an earl of Beowulf drew,' 794.

- gengan, gengde, see gongan.
 ge-nip, *st. neut.*, mist, 1360, 2808.
 ge-nög, *adj.*, ENOUGH, 2489, 3104.
 gënunga, *adv.*, wholly, utterly, 2871.
 gëo, glo, In, *adv.*, formerly, 1476,
 2459, 2521. [*Cf. Goth. ju.*]
 gëoc, *st. f.*, help, 177, 608, 1834, 2674.
 gëocor, *adj.*, dire, sad, 765.
 geofon, gifen, gyfen, *st. neut.*, ocean,
 362, 515, 1894, 1690.
 geofu, see gifu.
 geogoð, giogoð, *st. f.*, YOUTH, both
 abstract and concrete (=younger
 warriors), 66, etc.; *gen.* iogoðe,
 1674.
 geogoð-feorh, *st. m. and neut.*, YOUTH-
 life, days of youth, 537, 2664.
 geolo, *adj.*, YELLOW, 2610.
 geolo-rand, *st. m.*, YELLOW buckler,
 yellow shield, 438.
 gëo-mann, see iu-monn.
 gëo-mëowle, *w. f.*, former maiden,
 spouse, 3150*; *acc.* io-mëowlan,
 2981. [*Cf. Goth. mawilô.*]
 gëomor, gëomor, *adj.*, sad, 49, 3150,
 etc.; *f.* gëomuru, 1075.
 gëomore, *adv.*, sadly, 151.
 gëomor-lîc, *adj.*, [sad-LIKE] sad,
 2444.
 gëomor-môd, gëomor-môd, *adj.*,
 [sad-mood] sad-minded, sorrowful,
 2044, 2287, 3018.
 gëomrian, *w. v.*, lament, 1118.
 gëomuru, see gëomor.
 geond, *prep.*, with *acc.*, [YOND]
 throughout, 75, etc.
 geong, glong, *adj.*, YOUNG, 18, etc.;
 dat. sg., geongum, 2044*, etc.,
 geongan, 2626.
 gingest, *superl.*, YOUNGEST, last;
 weak, 2817.
 geong, 2743, see gongan.
 gëong, see gongan.
 georn, *adj.*, YEARNING, eager, 2788.
 [*Cf. Germ. gern.*]
 georne, *adv.*, eagerly, gladly, 66,
 etc.; well, 968.
 geornor, *compar.*, more surely,
 821.
 gëo-sceaf, *st. f.*, fate, 1284 (see
 note).
 gëosceaf-gäst, *st. m.*, fated spirit,
 1266.
 gëotan, *st. v.*, pour, rush, 1690.
 [*Cf. Goth. giutan.*]
 ge-râd, *adj.*, skilful, 878. [*Cf. Goth.*
 garâips, 'due.']
 ge-rûm-lice, *adv.*, ROOMILY.
 ge-rûmlîcor, *compar.*, more
 roomily, further away, 189.
 ge-ryane, *adj.*, befitting, 2653.
 ge-saca, *w. m.*, adversary, 1773.
 ge-sacu, *st. f.*, strife, 1737.
 ge-scâd, *st. neut.*, difference, 288.
 gesceþ-hwil, *st. f.*, [SHAPED WHILE]
 fated hour, 26.
 ge-sceaf, *st. f.*, [what is SHAPED]
 creation, world, 1622. [*Cf. scyppan*
 and Goth. gaskaits.]
 ge-sceap, *st. neut.*, SHAPE, 650;
 destiny, 3084 (see note).
 ge-scipte, *st. neut.*, fate, 2570 (see
 note).
 ge-selda, *w. m.*, hall-fellow, comrade,
 1984.
 ge-sig, *st. m.*, retainer (*originally*
 comrade in a journey), 29, etc.
 ge-slyht, *st. neut.*, slaying, encounter,
 2398. [*Cf. O.E. slean.*]
 ge-strôson, *st. neut.*, possession, trea-
 sure, 1920, 2037, 3166.
 gest-sele, *st. m.*, GUEST-hall, 994.
 ge-sund, *adj.*, SOUND, safe and sound,
 1628, 1988; with *gen.* siða gesunde,
 'safe and sound on your journeys,'
 318.
 ge-swing, *st. neut.*, SWING, eddy, 848.
 ge-syne, *adj.*, evident, visible, 1255,
 etc.
 ge-synto, *st. f.*, SOUNDNESS, health,
 1869.
 -get, see -gitan.
 ge-täse, *adj.*, quiet, pleasant, 1320.
 gëtan, *w. v.*, slay, destroy, *inf.*
 cwæð, hē on mergenne mëces ec-
 gum gëtan wolde, sume on galg-
 trœwum fuglum tō gamene,
 'quoth, he would destroy [them]
 in the morn with the edges of the
 sword, [hang] some on gallows-
 trees for a sport for birds,' 2940
 (see note).
 ge-tenge, *adj.*, lying on, 2758.
 ge-trum, *st. neut.*, troop, 922.
 ge-trýwe, *adj.*, true, faithful, 1228.
 ge-binge, *st. neut.*:
 (1) terms, *pl.* 1085.
 (2) issue, 398, 709; *gen. pl.* ge-
 bingea, 525 (see note).
 ge-böht, *st. m.*, THOUGHT, resolution,
 256, 610.
 ge-bone, *st. m. and neut.*, THOUGHT,
 2332.
 ge-bræc, *st. neut.*, heap, 3102.
 ge-bring, *st. neut.*, throng, eddy,
 2132.
 ge-bwære, *adj.*, gentle, 1230.
 ge-byld, *st. f.*, patience, 1895, etc.:
 gebyldum, *adverbially*, 'patiently,
 steadily,' 1705.
 ge-býwe, *adj.*, [THEWY] wonted,
 customary, 2332.

- ge-wāðe, st. neut., WEEDS, armour 292.
- ge-wealc, st. neut., [WALK] rolling, 464.
- ge-weald, st. neut., WIELDING, power, control, 79, 808, 2221 (see mid), etc.
- ge-waalden, adj. (pp.), subject, 1732.
- ge-woerc, st. neut., WORK, 455, etc.
- ge-wider, st. neut., WEATHER, storm, tempest; pl. 1375.
- ge-wif, st. neut., WEB, of destiny, fortune; pl. gewiofu, 697. [Cf. O.E. wefan.]
- ge-win(n), st. neut., strife, struggle, 188, etc.
- ge-winna, w. m., striver, foe, 1776 (see note).
- ge-wiofu, see ge-wif.
- gewis-lice, adv.
- gewis-licost, superl., most certainly, 1350.
- ge-witt, st. neut., WIT, senses, 2703; head, 2882.
- ge-wittig, adj., [WITTY] 8094 (see note).
- ge-worht, see wyrcan.
- ge-wrixle, st. neut., exchange, 1304.
- ge-wyrht, st. neut., desert, 457* (see note); pl. 2657.
- gild(d), gyd(d), st. neut., formal speech, song, dirge, 151, etc.
- gliest, glist, gyst, guest, GUEST, stranger (often = hostile stranger), 1188, 1441, 1522, 2227: guest, 1800, 1893; probably also, 2312 (see note to l. 102). [Cf. Goth. gasts.]
- gif, gyf, conj., II, 442, 944, etc.; if = whether, 272, etc.
- gifan, giofan, st. v., pret. geaf, gēafon, pp. gyfen: give, 49, 64, 1719, etc.
- gifu, st. v., give back, 355, 2929.
- st-gifan, st. v., GIVE (to), render, 2878.
- for-gifan, st. v., GIVE, 17, etc.
- of-gifan, of-gyfan st. v., GIVE up, leave, 1800, 2251, 2588, etc.; pret. pl. ofgēfan, 2846.
- gifen, see geofon.
- gifeō, gyfeō, adj., given, granted, 299, 555, etc.
- gifeō, neut. used as a noun, thing granted, fate, 3085 (see note).
- gif-heall, st. f., GIFT-HALL, 888.
- gifre, adj., greedy, 1277.
- gifrost, superl., greediest, 1128.
- gif-sceatt, st. m., gift of treasure, 378.
- gif-stōl, st. m., girt-stool, throne, 168, 2327.
- gifu, st. f., girt, 1173, 1271, etc.; gen. pl. gifia, 1930, geofena, 1173; dat. pl. geofum, 1958.
- gigant, st. m., giant, 113, 1562, 1690. [P.B.B. x. 501. From Greek, through Lat. gigantem.]
- gilp, gylp, st. m. and neut., [YELP] boast, 829, 1749, 2521 (see note to ll. 2520-1), etc.; on gylp, 'proudly,' 1749.
- gilpan, gylian, st. v., [YELP] boast, 586, 2583, etc.
- be-gilpan, st. v., boast of, 2006* (see note).
- gilp-cwide, st. m., [YELP-SPEECH] boasting speech, 640.
- gilp-hlaðen, adj. (pp.), [YELP-LADEN] glory-laden, 868 (see note).
- gilp-spræc, st. f., [YELP-SPEECH] boasting-speech, 981.
- gilp-word, st. neut., [YELP-WORD] boastful word, 675.
- gin, st. m., gem, 2072. [From Lat. gemma, whence 'gem.']
- gin-fest, see gin-fest.
- gimme-rice, adj., gem-rich, rich in jewels, 466 (see note).
- gin-fest, gin-fest, adj., [wide-FAST] ample, 1271 (see note), 2182.
- gingest, see geong.
- ginnan, st. v.
- on-ginnan, st. v., begin, undertake, attempt, 244 (see note), 409, 2878, etc.; pret. sg. ongan, 100, etc.; ongon, 2790.
- gio, see géo.
- giofan, see gifan.
- giogō, see geogō.
- giohō, st. f., sorrow, care; dat. giohō, 2267, giohō, 2793*, gehō, 3095.
- giomor, see gēomor.
- gióng, see geong.
- giredan, see -gyrwan.
- gist, see giest.
- git, pers. pron. (dual of þū), ye two, 508, etc.
- git, gyf, adv., yet, still, 47, 536, 944, 956, etc.
- gitan, st. v., pret. -geat, -gēaton.
- an-gitan, see on-gitan.
- be-gitan, st. v., GET, obtain, seize, befall, 1068, 2249, etc.; pret. sg. beget, 2872; pret. subj. (sg. for pl.) begēate, 2130: ferhō-frecan Fin eft begeta sword-bealo slīðen, 'dire sword-bale afterwards befall the bold-minded Finn,' 1146 (cf. 2230).

- for-gytan, *st. v.*, FORGET, 1751.
 on-gitan, on-gytan, *st. v.*
 (1) GET hold of, seize; *pret. sg.*
 angeat, 1291.
 (2) get hold of with the mind,
 perceive, 14, 1431, 1723, 2748,
 etc.; *inf.* ongyton, 308.
- gladian, *w. v.*, shine triumphantly,
 2036.
- glæd, *adj.*, [GLAD] gracious, 58 (see
 note), etc.
- glæd-man, *adj.*, cheerful, courteous,
 367 (see note).
- glæd-mōd, *adj.*, GLAD OF MOOD, 1785.
- glæd, *st. f.*, GLEED, ember, fire, 2312,
 etc.
- glæd-egesa, *w. m.*, GLEED-terror,
 terror of fire, 2650.
- glæo, *st. neut.*, GLEE, 2105.
- glæo-bēam, *st. m.*, [GLEE-BEAM], glee-
 wood, harp, 2263.
- glæo-dréam, *st. m.*, [GLEE-joy] mirth,
 3021.
- glæo-mann, *st. m.*, GLEEMAN, min-
 strel, 1160.
- glidán, *st. v.*, GLIDE, 515, etc.
- tō-glidán, *st. v.*, [GLIDE asunder]
 fall to pieces, 2487.
- glitinian, *w. v.*, GLITTER, glisten,
 gleam, 2758.
- glor, *st. f.*, GLOVE; pouch, bag, 2085
 (see ten Brink, 123, footnote).
- gnéat, *adj.*, niggardly, 1930.
- gnorn, *st. m. or neut.*, sorrow, 2658.
- gnornian, *w. v.*, mourn, 1117.
 be-gnornian, *w. v.*, with *acc.*,
 bemoan, 3178.
- God, *st. m.*, Gon, 18, etc.
- göd, *adj.*, good, 11, etc.; *pl.* gode,
 'good men,' 2249.
- göd, *st. neut.*, good, goodness, good
 thing, good gift, 20, 1952, etc.;
dat. pl. manig óperne gödum ge-
 gréttan, 'many a one [shall] greet
 another with good things,' 1861;
gen. pl. göda, 681 (see note).
- göd-fremmend, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*),
 [GOOD-FRAMING] framer of good,
 one who acts well or bravely, 299.
- gold, *st. neut.*, GOLD, 304, etc.
- gold-æht, *st. f.*, treasure in GOLD,
 2748.
- gold-fäg, -fah, *adj.*, GOLDEN-hued,
 adorned with gold, gold-brocaded,
 308, 994, 1800, 2811.
- gold-gyfa, *w. m.*, GOLD-GIVER,
 2652.
- gold-hladen, *adj. (pp.)*, GOLD-adorned,
 F. 15.
- gold-hroden, *adj. (pp.)*, GOLD-
 adorned, 614, etc.
- gold-hwæt, *adj.*, [GOLD-active]
 greedy for gold, 3074 (see note).
- gold-máðum, *st. m.*, GOLD-treasure,
 2414.
- gold-sele, *st. m.*, GOLD-hall, 715,
 1253, 1639, 2088.
- gold-weard, *st. m.*, [GOLD-WARD]
 guardian of gold, 3081.
- gold-wine, *st. m.*, GOLD-friend,
 prince, 1171, etc.
- gold-wlanc, *adj.*, GOLD proud, 1881.
- gomban, *w. acc.*, tribute, 11. [Only
 twice recorded: gender and exact
 form of nom. uncertain.]
- gomen, gamen, *st. neut.*, GAME,
 mirth, joy, 1160, 2459, etc.
- gomen-wæt, *st. f.*, [GAME-path]
 joyous journey, 854.
- gomen-wudu, *st. m.*, [GAME-wood]
 harp, 1065, etc.
- gomol, gomel, gamol, *adj.*, old,
 gray, aged, ancient, 58, 2112,
 3095, etc.; *weak* gomela, gamela,
 1792, 2105, etc.; *gen. pl.* gomelra
 lāfe, 'the heirlooms of their
 fathers before them,' 2036.
- gamol-feax, *adj.*, gray-haired,
 608.
- gongan, gangan, gengan, *st. v.*, go,
 314, 395, etc.; *imperat.* geong,
 2743; *pret.* géong, 925, etc., gióng,
 2214, etc.; gang, 1009 (see note)
 1295, 1316; gende, 1401 (see note);
 gengde, 1412; *pp.* gegongen, 822,
 3036; *inf.* gangan cwómon, 'came
 going, marching,' 324; *so* 711,
 1642, 1974. (See also gán.)
- å-gangan, *st. v.*, go forth, be-
 fall, 1234.
- ge-gangan, ge-gongan, *st. v.*:
 (1) gain (by going), obtain, 2536;
pp. gegongen, 3085, with dependent
 clause, 893; *dat. inf.* gegannene,
 2416.
- (2) come to pass, happen, 1846;
pp. gegongen, 2821.
- grædig, *adj.*, GREEDY, 121, etc. [*Cf.*
 Goth. grædags, 'hungry.')
- græg, *adj.*, GRAY, 330, etc.
- græg-hama, *w. m.*, the GRAY-coated
 one, F. 7.
- græg-mál, *adj.*, marked, or coloured
 GRAY, 2682.
- græs-moldé, *w. f.*, GRASS-MOULD,
 grass-plain, 1881.
- gram, *adj.*, angry, hostile, 424, 765,
 777, 1034.
- grap, *st. f.*, GRIP, clutch, 438, 836,
 etc.
- græpijan, *w. v.*, GROPE, gripe, grasp,
 1566, 2085.

sup = war, battle

- grēot, st. neut., GRIT, earth, 3167.
grētan, st. v. [Scotch GREET] weep, 1342.
grētan, w. v., pret. grētte: GREET:
(1) salute, 847, etc.
(2) approach, seek out, attack,
touch, 168, 803, 1995, 2785, 3081,
etc.
- ge-grētan, w. v., GREET, 652*,
1979, 2516; inf. gegrēttan, 1861.
- grim(m), adj., GRIM, 121, etc.; dat.
pl. grimman, 1542.
- grim-helm, st. m., visored HELMET,
334.
- grim-hec, adj., GRIM[-LIKE], 3041.
- grimman, st. v., rage; pret. pl.
grummon, 306 (but see note to
ll. 303, etc.).
- grimme, adv., grimly, terribly,
3012, 3085.
- grindan, st. v.
- for-grindan, st. v., GRIND down,
grind to pieces, ruin, destroy;
with dat., 424; with acc. 2335, 2677.
- gripa, st. v., GRIPPE, grasp, seize,
1501.
- for-gripa, st. v., with dat.,
GRIP[ε] to death, 2358.
- wið gripa, st. v., GRIPPE at,
grapple with, 2521.
- gripe, st. m., GRIP, 1148, etc.
- grom-heart, adj., fierce-HEARTED,
hostile-hearted, 1632.
- grom-hydig, adj., angry-minded,
hostile-minded, 1749.
- grōwan, st. v., GROW; pret. sg.
grēow, 1718.
- grund, st. m., GROUND, earth, bot-
tom, floor, 553, 1367, 1404, etc.
- grund-blend, st. m. (pres. part.),
[GROUND-dweller] inhabitant of
earth, 1006.
- grund-hyrd, st. m., [GROUND-HERD]
guardian of the bottom (of the
mere), 2136.
- grund-sele, st. m., GROUND-hall,
hall or cave at the bottom (of the
mere), 2139* (see note).
- grund-wong, st. m., GROUND-plain,
plain, floor (of a cave), bottom
(of a mere), 1496, 2588 (see note),
2771.
- grund-wyrgen, st. f., [GROUND-hag]
of Grendel's dam at the bottom
of the mere, 1518. [*Cf.* wearh,
'accursed.']}
- grym, see gynn.
- gyre, st. m., terror, terrible deed,
384, 478, 483, 591.
- gyre-brōga, w. m., GRIMLY terror,
horror, 2227*.
- gyre-filh, adj., [GRIMLY-stained]
horribly bright, 2576, 3041*.
- gyre-gēatwa, st. f. pl., GRIMLY
trappings, warlike trappings, 324.
- gyre-giest, st. m., GRIMLY GUEST,
terrible stranger, 2560.
- gyre-læst, st. neut., GRIMLY lay,
terrible song, 786.
- gyre-Me, adj., GRIMLY, terrible,
1441, 2136.
- gyre-sif, st. m., GRIMLY journey,
terrible expedition, 1462.
- guma, w. m., man, 20*, etc.
- gum-cynn, st. neut., [MAN-KIN] race,
tribe, or nation of men, 260, 944,
2765.
- gum-cyst, st. f., manly virtue, 1723,
etc.; dat. pl. gum-cystum göd,
'excellently good,' 1486, 2543.
- gum-drām, st. m., joy of men,
2469.
- gum-dryhten, st. m., lord of men,
1642.
- gum-fēa, w. m., troop of warriors
on foot, 1401.
- gum-mann, st. m., MAN, 1028.
- gum-stōl, st. m., [MAN-STOOL] throne,
1952.
- gūð, st. f., war, battle, fighting-
power, 438, etc.
- gūð-beor, st. m., warrior, 314.
- gūð-bill, st. neut., war-BILL, 803,
2584.
- gūð-byrne, w. f., war-BYRNY, coat
of mail, 321.
- gūð-cearu, st. f., war-CARE, war-
sorrow, 1258.
- gūð-craft, st. m., war-CRAFT, war-
might, 127.
- gūð-cyning, -kyning, st. m., war-
KING, 199, 1969, etc.
- gūð-dēat, st. m., war-DEATH, death
in battle, 2249.
- gūð-fioga, w. m., war-FIWER, 2528.
- gūð-freca, w. m., bold fighter, 2414.
- gūð-fremmend, st. m. (pres. part.),
war-FRAMER, warrior, 246.
- gūð-geatwa, -getāwa, st. f. pl., war-
raiment, war-gear, war-equip-
ments; acc. gūð-getāwum, 2636;
dat. gūð-geatawum, 395. [See
note to l. 368 (*wig-getāwum*) and
Sievers, § 43, N. 4.]
- gūð-gewēde, st. neut., war-WEED,
armour; nom. pl. gūð-gewēdu,
-gewēdo, 227, 2730, etc.; gūð-
gewēda, 2623, either gen. pl. or
= gūð-gewēdu.
- gūð-geweorc, st. neut., war-WORK,
warlike deed, 678, 981, 1825.
- gūð-helm, st. m., war-HELM, 2487.

gūð-horn, *st. m.*, war-HORN, 1432.
 gūð-hræð, *st. m. or neut.*, war-fame, 819.
 gūð-kyning, see gūð-cyning.
 gūð-læs, *st. neut.*, war-lay, battle-song, 1522.
 gūð-mödig, *adj.*, [war-MOODY] of war-like mind, 306* (see note to ll. 308, etc.).
 gūð-ræs, *st. m.*, [war-RACE] attack in war, storm of battle, 1577, 2426, 2991.
 gūð-réo(u)w, *adj.*, war-fierce, 58.
 gūð-rinc, *st. m.*, warrior, 838, 1501, 1881, 2648.
 gūð-röf, *adj.*, war-famed, 608.
 gūð-scear, *st. m.*, [war-SHEARING] slaughter in battle, 1213.
 gūð-sceaða, *w. m.*, war-SCATTER, battle-foe, 2318.
 gūð-searo, *st. neut.*, war-armour, 215, 328.
 gūð-sele, *st. m.*, war-hall, 443.
 gūð-sweord, *st. neut.*, war-sword, 2154.
 gūð-wærig, *adj.*, war-WEARY, dead, 1586.
 gūð-wiga, *w. m.*, warrior, 2112.
 gūð-wine, *st. m.*, war-friend, sword, 1810, 2735.
 gūð-wudu, *st. m.*, war-wood, spear, F. 7.
 gyd(d), see gid(d).
 gyddian, *w. v.*, speak, 630.
 gyf, see gif.
 gyfan, see gifan.
 gyfen, *n.*, see geofon.
 gyfen, *pp.*, see gifan.
 gyfeðe, see gifete.
 gyldan, *st. v.*, *pret.* geald: *vield*, pay, repay, 11, 1184, 2636, etc.
 á-gyldan, *st. v.*, offer (oneself, itself); *pret.* þá mē säl ágeald, 'when the opportunity offered itself to me,' 1665; *so* 2690.
 an-gyldan, *st. v.*, pay for, 1251.
 for-gyldan, *st. v.*, repay, re-quite, atone for, 114, 956, 1054, etc.
 gylden, *adj.*, GOLDEN, 47*, etc. [*Cf.* Goth. gulbeins.]
 gyllan, *st. v.*, YELL, F. 7.
 gylp, see glip.
 gypan, seegilpan.
 gýman, *w. v.*, with gen., heed, care, incline to, 1757, 1760, 2451. [*Cf.* Goth. gáumjan.]
 for-gýman, *w. v.*, with acc., neglect, despise, 1751.
 gyn(n), *adj.*, wide, spacious; *acc. m. sg.* gynne, 1551.
 gyrdan, *w. v.*, GIRD, 2078, F. 15.

gyrede, etc., see gyrgan.
 gyrn, grym, *st. masc. or fem.*, sorrow, 1775; grym, 930 (see note).
 gyrn-wracu, *st. f.*, revenge for harm, 1138, 2118.
 gyrgan, *w. v.*, *pret.* gyrede, *pp.* gegyr(w)ed: *GEAR*, prepare, equip, adorn, 994, 1472, 2087, etc.; *pp. pl.* gegyred, 1028, etc. [*From gearo.*] ge-gyrgan, *w. v.*, *GEAR*, prepare, 38, 199; *pret. pl.* gegiredan, 3137.
 gyst, see giest.
 gystra, *adj.*, YESTER, 1834.
 gýt, see git.
 gýtsian, *w. v.*, be greedy, covet, 1749.

H

habban, *w. v.*, *pret.* hæfde: HAVE, 883, etc.; often as auxiliary, 106, etc. *Pres.* 1st, hafu, 2523, hafo, 2150, 3000; 2nd, hafast, 953, etc.; 3rd, hafað, 474, etc. Negative form of subj. pres. pl. nesben, 1850.
 for-habban, *w. v.*, keep back, retain, refrain, 1151 (see note to l. 1150), 2609.
 wið-habban, *w. v.*, withstand, resist, 772.
 hæd, *st. m.*, [-HOOD] condition, quality, manner, wise, 1297, 1335, 2193. [*Cf.* Goth. háidus, 'manner.'][br/>
 hador, *st. m.*, receptacle, 414 (see note).
 hædor, *adj.*, clear-voiced, 497.
 hædre, *adv.*, clearly, brightly, 1571.
 heaf, *st. neut.*, sea, mere; *pl.* heafo, 1862*, 2477.
 hefen, see hebban.
 heft, *st. m.*, captive, 2408. [*Cf.* Goth. hafts.]
 hefta, *w. m.*, captive; *acc.* hæfton, 788 (see note).
 heft-mæce, *st. m.*, [HAFT-SWORD] hilted sword, 1457.
 heft-nýð, *st. f.*, captivity, 3155*.
 heg-steald, *st. m.*, bachelor, liege-man, young warrior, 1889, F. 42.
 hæl, *st. f. and neut.:*
 (1) HEALTH, good luck, greeting, 653, 1217.
 (2) omen, 204 (see note), 719.
 hæleð, *st. m.*, man, hero, warrior, nom. sing. hæleð, 190, etc.; hæle, 1646, etc.; nom. pl. hæleð, 52, etc.; gen. hæleþa, 467, etc. (*Cf.* note to l. 1983.)

- hālo, st. f., HEALTH, HAIL, farewell, 2418.
- hæg-trēf, st. neut., idol-tent, heathen fane, 175*.
- hæste, adj., violent, 1835.
- hætēn, adj., HEATHEN, 179, 852, etc.
- hætēn, st. m., HEATHEN, 986. [Cf. Goth. háipnō.]
- hæt̄ stapa, w. m., HEATH-STEPPER, stag, 1368.
- hafa, imperat. sg. of habban.
- hafala, hafala, hafala, w. m., head, 446, 672, etc.
- hafen, see hebban.
- hafenian, w. v., heave, uplift; pret. hafenade, 1573.
- hafu, hafu, see habban.
- hafoc, st. m., HAWK, 2263.
- haga, w. m., [HAW] hedge, enclosure, entrenchment, 2892, 2960.
- hāl, adj., WHOLE, HALE, safe and sound, 300, 1503: wæs...hāl, 'hail,' 407; with gen. head-laces hāl, 'safe and sound from the strife,' 1974. [Cf. Goth. háils.]
- hālig, adj., HOLY, 381, 686, 1553.
- hals, see heals.
- hām, st. m., HOME; hām, uninflected dat. used with preps., 124, etc. [Cf. Goth. hāims, 'village.']
- hamer, see Homer.
- hām-worðung, st. f., HOME-adorning, that which graces a home, 2998.
- hand, see hond.
- hangian, see hongian.
- hār, adj., HOAR, hoary, gray, 887, etc.; gen. hāres hyrste, 'the old man's (Ongentheow's) harness,' 2988.
- hāt, adj., HOT, 1616, etc.; dat. sg. hāton (see note), 849; nom. wyrn hāt gemealit, 'the dragon melted in its heat,' 897.
- hātost, superl., hottest, 1668.
- hāt, st. neut., HEAT, 2605.
- hātan, st. v.:
- (1) order, command, bid, 293, 386, etc.; pret. sg. heht, 1035, etc., hēt, 198, etc.; pp. ðā wæs hāten hreþe Heort innan-weard folmum gefratwod, 'then was the order quickly given, and Heorot within was adorned by hands,' 991.
 - (2) name, call, 102, etc.; subj. pres. pl. hātan, 2806.
- ge-hātan, st. v., usu. with acc., promise, vow, 1392, 2024, etc.; with gen. 2989; pret. gehēt, 175, 2937, etc.
- hatian, w. v., with acc., HATE, pursue with hatred, 2319, 2466.
- hā, hō, hit, pers. pron., hā, she, it, 7, etc.; sing. nom. m., hē, f. hō, 627, etc.; hio, 455, etc.; n. hit, 77, etc.; hyt, 2091, etc.; acc. m., hine, 22, etc., hyne, 28, etc., f. hie, n. hit, 116, etc., hyt, 2091, etc.; gen. m. n., his, f. hire, 841, etc., hyra, 1188, etc.; dat. m. n., him, f. hire, 626, etc., hyre, 945, etc. Plur. m. f. n., nom. acc., hie, 15, etc., hȳ, 307, etc., hi, 28, etc., hig, 1085, etc., gen., hira, 1102, etc., hyra, 178, etc., hiera, 1164, heora, 691, etc., hiora, 1166, etc.; dat. him, 49, etc. Used reflexively, 26, 801, 2949, 2976, etc. Alliterating, hē, 505. Possessive dat. 40, etc.
- hēa, see hēah.
- hēa-burh, st. f., HIGH BURGH, chief city, 1127.
- heafod, see heaf.
- heafod, st. neut., HEAD, 48, etc.; dat. pl. heafdon, 1242. [Cf. Goth. hāubip.]
- heafod-beorg, st. f., HEAD-protection; acc. sg. 1030 (see wala).
- heafod-māg, st. m., HEAD-kinsman, near relative, 588; gen. pl. heafod-māga, 2151.
- heafod-segn, st. m. neut., HEAD-sign, 2152 (see note).
- heafod-wearð, st. f., HEAD-WARD, guard over the head, 2909.
- heafola, see hafela.
- hēah, adj., HIGH, 57, etc.; acc. sg. m. hēanne, 988; gen. dat. hēan, 116, 713; dat. sg. m. hēaum, 2212*; pl. hēa, 1926. Denoting position, hēah ofer horde, 'high above the hoard,' 2768. [Cf. Goth. hāuhs.]
- hēah-cyning, st. m., HIGH KING, 1039.
- hēah-gestrēon, st. neut., HIGH treasure, splendid treasure, 2302.
- hēah-lufu, w. f., HIGH LOVE, 1954.
- hēah-sele, st. m., HIGH hall, 647.
- hēah-setl, st. neut., HIGH SETTLE, high seat, throne, 1087.
- hēah-stede, st. m., HIGH STEAD, high place, 285.
- heal(l), st. f., HALL, 89, etc.; pl. healle, 1926.
- heal-sērn, st. neut., HALL-house, 78.
- healdan, st. v., with acc., pret. hēold, 2183, etc., hold, 1954: HOLD, keep, protect, have, possess, inhabit, 230, etc.; rule, 57, 1852;

subj. sg. for pl. 2719, hold up (but see note). Géata lēode hrēa-wic hēoldon, 'the corpses of the Geatas covered the field,' 1214; 3084 (see note); sceft nyte hēold, 'the shaft did its duty,' 8118. [Cf. Goth. haldan.]

be-healdan, *st. v., with acc.*, (1) HOLD, guard, (2) BEHOLD, 1498: (sundor-)nytte behēold, 'minded, attended to, the (special) service,' 494, 667; bryð-swýð behēold mæg Higelaces, 'Hygelac's mighty kinsman beheld,' 736.

for-healdan, *st. v., with acc.*, come short in duty towards, set at nought, 2881.

ge-healdan, *st. v., with acc.*, HOLD, have, keep, guard, rule, 817, 658, 674, 911, 2293, etc.; *pret.* hē gehēold tela, 'he ruled [it] well,' 2208.

healf, *st. f.*, HALF, side, 800, 1675 (see note), etc. [Cf. Goth. halbs.]

healf, *adj.*, HALF; *gen. sg. f.* healfre [healle], 1087.

heal-gamen, *st. neut.*, HALL-GAME, mirth in hall, 1066.

heal-reced, *st. neut.*, HALL-house, palace, 68, 1981* (see note).

heals, *st. m.*, neck, 1872, etc.; *dat. sg.* halse, 1566. [Cf. Goth. hals.]

heals-bēag, -bēah, *st. m.*, neck-ring, carcanet, 1195, 2172.

heals-gebedda, *w. m. f.*, beloved BEM-fellow, wife, 63.

healsian, *w. v.*, entreat, 2132.

heal-sittend, *st. m. (pres. part.)*, HALL-SITTER, 2015, 2868.

heal-begn, *st. m.*, HALL-THANE, 142, 719.

heal-wudu, *st. m.*, HALL-WOOD, 1817.

hēan, *adj.*, abject, ignominious, despised, 1274, 2099, 2183, 2408.

hēan, hēanē, see hēah.

hēap, *st. m.*, HEAP, band, company, 835, 400, etc.

heard, *adj.*, HARD, hardy, strong, brave, cruel, severe, 166, 322, 342, 432, 540, 1574, 1807, etc.; *wk.* hearda, 401, etc.; *dat. pl.*

heardan, 963. *With gen.* 'brave in,' 886, 1539, etc. *Adverbial usage:* þest hire wið halse heard grāpode, 'so that [the sword] smote her sharply on the neck,' 1566. [Cf. Goth. hardus.]

heardra, *compar.*, HARDER, 576, 719.

hearde, *adv.*, HARD, 1488, 3153.
heard-eog, *adj.*, HARD-EDGED, 1288, 1490.

heard-higende, *adj. (pres. part.)*, [HARD-thinking] brave-minded, bold of purpose, 394, 799.

hearm, *st. m.*, HARM, insult, 1892.

hearm-dæg, *st. m.*, DAY of sorrow, 3153*.

hearm-scaða, *w. m.*, [HARM-SCATH-er] harmful foe, 766.

hearpe, *w. f.*, HARP, 89, etc.

heasian, *w. v.*, restrain, confine; *pp.* hergum geheasian, 'confined in idol-fanes (-groves), i.e. accursed,' 3072.

heafðo-byrne, *w. f.*, battle-BYRNY, coat of mail, 1552.

heafðo-dær, *adj.*, battle-brave, bold in fight, 688, 772.

heafðo-fyr, heaðu-fyr, *st. neut.*, battle-FIRE, 2522, 2547.

heafðo-geong, *adj.*, battle-YOUNG, F.2*.

heafðo-grim, *adj.*, battle-GRIM, 548, 2691.

heafðo-lāc, *st. neut.*, battle-play, 584, 1974.

heafðo-līðend, *st. m. (pres. part.)*, war-like-farers, warrior-sailors, 1798, 2955. See note to l. 1862.

heafðo-mære, *adj.*, battle-great, famous in war, 2802.

heafðo-ræs, *st. m.*, [battle-RACE] rush of battle, 526, 557, 1047.

heafðo-ræf, *st. neut.*, battle-dress, armour, 401.

heafðo-rinc, *st. m.*, warrior, 370, 2466.

heafðo-rōf, *adj.*, battle-strong, renowned, 381, 864, 2191.

heafðo-sceard, *adj.*, battle-notched, battle-gashed, 2829 (see note).

heafðo-sæoc, *adj.*, battle-sick, wounded in battle, 2754.

heafðo-stéap, *adj.*, [battle-STEEP] towering or bright in battle, 1245, 2153.

heafðo-swät, *st. m.*, battle-SWEAT, blood shed in battle, 1460, 1606, 1668.

heafðo-torht, *adj.*, battle-bright, clear in battle, 2553.

heafðo-wæde, *st. neut.*, [battle-WEED] armour, 39.

heafðo-weorc, *st. neut.*, battle-WORK, 2892.

heafðo-wylm, *st. m.*, [battle-WELLING] flame-surge, surging of fire, 82, 2819.

heafðu-sweng, *st. m.*, [battle-SWING] battle-stroke, 2581.

hēawan, *st. v.*, HEW, 800.

- ge-héawan, st. v., HEW, cleave, 682.
- hebban, st. v., pp. hafen, hæfen: HEAVE, raise, lift, 656, 1290, 3028. [Cf. Goth. hafjan.]
 *-hebban, st. v., upHEAVE, uplift, 128, 1108.
- hédan, w. v., with gen., HEED; pret. 2697 (see note).
- ge-hédan, w. v., 505 (see note).
- hefen, see hefon.
- hégan, w. v.
 ge-hégan, w. v., carry out, hold (a meeting, etc.); bing gehégan, 'to hold a meeting,' 425: see also 505, note. [Cf. O. N. heyja, 'conduct a meeting, duel, etc.']
- häft, see hiltan.
- hel(l), st. f., HELL, 101, etc.
- helan, st. v.
 be-helan, st. v., hide; pp. beholen, 414.
- hell-bend, st. m. and f., HELL-BOND, 3072.
- helle-gást, st. m., HELL-GHOST, 1274.
- heim, st. m., [HELM]:
 (1) helmet, 672, etc.
 (2) covert, protection, 1892 (see note).
 (3) protector, king, 371, etc.; God, 182.
- helm-berend, st. m. (pres. part.), [HELM-BEARING] helmet-wearer, 2517, 2642.
- helmian, w. v.
 ofer-helmian, w. v., with acc., overhang, overshadow, 1864.
- help, st. f., HELP, 551, etc.
- helpan, st. v., HELP, 2340*, etc.
- helpe, w. f., HELP, 2448 (an exceedingly doubtful form: see note).
- hel-rtina, w. m., (but see note), sorcerer, 163.
- hefon, st. m., HEAVEN, 52, etc.; dat. hefene, 1571.
- heofor, st. m. or neut., gore, 849, 1802, 1423, 2138.
- heolster, st. m. or neut., place of concealment, darkness, 755. [Cf. Mod. Eng. HOLSTER of a pistol, and O. E. helan, 'hide.']
- heonan, heanon, adv., HENCE, 252, 1861.
- heora, gen. pl. of hē (q. v.).
- heordan, w. v.
 *-heordan, w. v., liberate, 2930 (see note).
- heorde, see bunden-heorde.
- hære, adj., canny, pleasant, 1872.
- heoro, heora, st. m., sword, 1285. [Cf. Goth. hairus.]
- heoro-blæc, adj., [sword-BLACK] sword-pale, 2488* (see note).
- heoro-dréor, heoru-dréor, st. m. or neut., sword-blood, 487, 849.
- heoro-dréorig, adj., [sword-DREARY] sword-gory, 935, 1780, 2720.
- híoro-drync, st. m., sword-DRINK, 2358 (see note).
- heoro-gífre, adj., [sword-greedy] fiercely greedy, 1498.
- heoro-grim, heoru-grim, adj., [sword-GRIM] fiercely grim, 1564, 1847.
- heoro-hócyhte, adj., [sword-hooked] savagely barbed, 1438.
- híoro-serce, w. f., [sword-SARK] shirt of mail; acc. híoro-sercean, 2539. [Sievers, § 159. 1, 2.]
- heoro-sweng, st. m., [sword-SWING] sword-stroke, 1590.
- heorot, st. m., HART, 1369.
- híoro-weallende, adj. (pres. part.), [sword-] fiercely WELLING; acc. sg. m. -weallende, 2781.
- heoro-wearh, st. m., [sword-felon] fierce monster, 1267.
- heorr, st. m., hinge, 999. [Cf. Chaucerian harre.]
- heorte, w. f., HEART, 2270, 2463, 2507, 2561. [Cf. Goth. hairyð.]
- heoru, see heoro.
- heort-geaté, st. m., HEARTH-comrade, 261, etc.
- héoþ, st. f., 404 (see note).
- hér, adv., HERE, hither, 244, etc.
- here, st. m., army; dat. sg. herge, 2347, 2638; on herge, 'in the field,' 1248. [Cf. Goth. harjis.]
- here-bróga, w. m., army-terror, fear of war, 462.
- here-byrne, w. f., army-BYRNE, coat of mail, 1443.
- here-grima, w. m., army-mask, visored helmet, 396, 2049, 2605.
- here-net, st. neut., army-NET, coat of ring-mail, 1553.
- here-níð, st. m., army-hate, hostility, 2474.
- here-pád, st. f., army-coat, coat of mail, 2258.
- here-rinc, st. m., army-man, warrior, 1176*.
- here-sceaft, st. m., [army-SHAFT] spear, 385.
- here-sceorp, st. n., war-dress, F. 47.
- here-spéð, st. f., [army-SPEED] success in war, 64.
- here-stríð, st. m., army-arrow, war-arrow, 1435.
- here-sýrce, w. f., army-SARK, shirt of mail, 1511.

- here-wēde, *st. neut.*, [army-WEED] armour, 1897.
- here-wēstm, *st. m.*, army-might, prowess in war; *dat. pl.* here-wæsmun, 677. [*See* Bülbring in *Anglia*, Beiblatt, xv, 160, note.]
- here-wisa, *w. m.*, [army-WISE] army-leader, 3020.
- herg, *st. m.*, idol-grove, idol-fane, 3072 (*see* heaðerian).
- herge, *n.*, see here.
- herge, *v.*, see herian.
- herian, *w. v.*, with *acc.*, praise, 182, 1071; *pres. subj.* herige, herge, 1833 (*see note*), 3175. [*Cf.* Goth. hazjan.]
- hete, *st. m.*, HATE, 142, 2554. [*Cf.* Goth. hatis.]
- hete-llc, *adj.*, full of hatred, HATE-ful, 1267.
- hete-nīf, *st. m.*, HATE-enmity, bitter enmity, 152.
- hete-sweng, *st. m.*, HATE-blow; *pl.* hete-swengas, 2224.
- hete-panc, *st. m.*, HATE-THOUGHT, malice, 475.
- hettend, *st. m.*, HATER, foe, 1828 (*hetend*), 3004.
- hicgan, *see* hyegan.
- hider, *adv.*, HITHER, 240, 370, 394, 3092.
- hige, *see* hyge.
- higian, *w. v.*
- of er-higian, *w. v.*, 2766 (*see note*).
- hild, *st. f.*, battle, war, 452, etc.; prowess in battle, 901, 2952.
- hilde-bil(l), *st. neut.*, battle-BILL, sword, 557, etc.
- hilde-blāc, *adj.*, [war-BLEAK] war-pale, 2488* (*see note*).
- hilde-bord, *st. neut.*, [battle-BOARD] shield, 397, 3139.
- hilde-cyst, *st. f.*, [battle-virtue] bravery in battle, 2598.
- hilde-dēor, -dior, *adj.*, battle-brave, bold in battle, 312, etc.
- hilde-freca, hild-freca, *w. m.*, battle-hero, 2205, 2366.
- hilde-geatwe, *st. f. pl.*, battle-trappings, equipments for war, armour, 674, 2362.
- hilde-gicel, *st. m.*, battle-ICICLE; *dat. pl.* ðā þæt sword ongan æfter heaðo-swāte hilde-gicelum...wanian, 'then the sword began to dwindle in icicles of gore in consequence of the blood (of the monster),' 1606.
- hilde-grāp, *st. f.*, battle-grasp, war-clutch, 1446, 2507.
- hilde-hlemm, -hlēmm, *st. m.*, battle-crash, crash of battle, 2201, 2351, 2544.
- hilde-lōma, *w. m.*, battle-ray:
- (1) battle-flame (of the dragon), 2583.
 - (2) flashing sword, 1143 (*see note*).
- hilde-mēce, *st. m.*, battle-sword; *pl.* hilde-mēceas, 2202.
- hilde-mecg, *st. m.*, battle-man, warrior, 799.
- hilde-rās, *st. m.*, [battle-RACE] rush of battle, 300.
- hilde-rand, *st. m.*, battle-shield, 1242.
- hilde-rinc, *st. m.*, battle-man, warrior, 986, etc.
- hilde-sæd, *adj.*, [SAD] battle-sated, 2723.
- hilde-sceorp, *st. neut.*, battle-dress, armour, 2155.
- hilde-setl, [battle-SETTLE] *st. neut.* battle-seat, saddle, 1039.
- hilde-strengo, *st. f.*, battle-STRENGTH, 2113.
- hilde-swāt, *st. m.*, [battle-SWEAT] war-breath (of the dragon), 2558.
- hilde-tūs (hilde-tūsc), *st. m.* battle-tusk, 1511. [*Sievers*, § 204, 3.]
- hilde-wāpen, *st. neut.*, battle-WEAPON, 39.
- hilde-wisa, *w. m.*, [battle-WISE] battle-leader, 1064.
- hild-freca, *see* hilde-freca.
- hild-fruma, *w. m.*, battle-chief, 1678, 2649, 2835.
- hild-lata, *w. m.*, [battle-LATE] laggard in battle, 2846.
- hilt, *st. m. neut.*, HILT, sword-hilt, 1668, 1677 (*see note*), 1687; *pl.* (of a single weapon; cf. 'Julius Caesar' v. 3. 43) 1574, 1614.
- hilte-cumbor, *st. neut.*, [HILT-banner] staff-banner, 1022 (*but see note*).
- hilted, *adj.*, HILTED, 2987.
- hindema, *superl. adj.*, HINDmost, last, 2049, 2517.
- hin-fūs, *adj.*, [hence-ready] eager to be gone, 755.
- hio = hēo, *fem. of* hē (*q. v.*).
- hlofan, *w. and st. v.*, lament; *pres. part.* 3142. [*Cf.* Goth. hiufan and Sievers, P. B. B. ix. 278.]
- hīold, *see* healdan.
- hīora, *gen. pl. of* hē (*q. v.*).
- hīoro, *see* heoro.
- hladan, *st. v.*, LADE, load, lay, 1897, 2126, 3134; *inf.* hlodon, 2775*.
- ge-hladan, *st. v.*, LADE, load; *pret.* gehlēod, 895.
- hlæst, *st. masc.*, [LAST] load, freight, 52.

- hlāw, hlāw, st. m., [LOW, in place-names] mound, burial mound, 1120, 2411, 3157*, etc. [*Cf. Goth. hláiw.*]
 hlāford, st. m., LORD, 267, etc.
 hlāford-lēas, adj., LORD-LESS, 2935.
 hlāw, see hlāw.
 hlahtor, st. m., LAUGHTER, 611, 3020.
 hlāpan, st. v., LEAP, gallop, 864.
 ȳ-hlāpan, st. v., LEAP up, 1397.
 hlēna, hlēnce, w. m. and f., LINK, coat of mail, F. 12*.
 hlō, st. m., [LEE] refuge, protection, protector (used of a chieftain or king), 429, 791, etc.
 hlōo-burh, st. f., protecting BURGH or city, 912, 1731.
 -hlōod, see -hladan.
 hlōonian, w. v., LEAN, slope, 1415.
 hlōor-berge, w. f., cheek-guard, 304* (see note to ll. 303, etc.).
 hlōor-bolster, st. m., [cheek-]BOLSTER, 688.
 hlōtan, st. v., with acc., get by LOT, 2385.
 hlōor-cwyde, st. m., [sound-speech] courtly speech, ceremonious speech, 1979.
 hlōotrian, w. v., speak, F. 2.
 hlidan, st. v.
 tō-hlidan, st. v., spring apart; pp. pl. tħlidene, 999.
 hlīehhan, st. v. [*Cf. Goth. hlahjan.*] ȳ-hlīehhan, st. v., LAUGH aloud; pret. sg., āhlög, 730.
 hliian, w. v., tower, 2805; pret. hlīafe, 81, 1898, hliude, 1799. [P. B. B. x. 502.]
 hlim-bed, st. neut., LEANING BED, (last) resting-place, 3034. [See note and cf. O.E. hlinian, hleonian, 'to recline.'][br/>
 hliſ, st. neut., cliff, slope, 1892, 3157*.
 hlūd, adj., LOUD, 89.
 hlyn, st. m., din, noise, 611.
 hlynian, hlynian, w. v., resound, roar, crackle, 2558, F. 7; pret. hly-node, 1120.
 hlynian, w. v., resound, 770.
 hlytn, st. m., lot, 3126.
 hnēgan, w. v.
 ge-hnēgan, w. v., with acc., fell, vanquish, 1274, 2916 (but see note).
 hnāh, adj., mean, base, illiberal, 1929.
 hnāgra, hnāhra, compar., lower, inferior, 677, 952.
 hnitan, st. v., encounter, clash, 1327; pret. pl. hnitan, 2544.
 hof, st. neut., court, dwelling, mansion, 312*, 1236, etc.
 hōflan, w. v.
 be-hōflan, w. v., with gen., [BE-HOFLA] need, 2647.
 hogode, see hycgan.
 -hōhsian, w. v.
 * on-hōhsian, w. v., check 1944 (but see note).
 hold, adj., friendly, gracious, 267, 290, 376, etc.; faithful, loyal, 487, 1229*, etc.
 hōlinga, adv., without reason, 1076.
 holm, st. m., ocean, sea, mere, 48, etc.
 holm-clif, st. neut., sea-CLIFF, 230, 1421, 1635.
 holm-wylm, st. m., [sea-WELLING] sea-surge, 2411.
 holt, st. neut., HOLT, wood, 2598, 2846, 2935.
 holt-wudu, st. m., HOLT-WOOD; wood, forest, 1369; wood (material), 2340.
 homer, hamer, st. m., HAMMER, 1285; gen. pl. homera lāfe, 'leavings of hammers, i.e. swords,' 2829.
 hōn, st. v. [*Cf. Goth. hāhan.]*
 be-hōn, st. v., trans., HANG with; pp. behongan, 3139.
 hond, hand, st. f., HAND, 558, 656, etc.
 hand-bona, -bana, w. m., [HAND-BANE] hand-slayer, 460, 1330, 2502.
 hand-gemēne, adj., [HAND-MEAN] hand to hand; nom. neut. þær unc hwile wes hand-gemēne, 'there we two engaged a while hand to hand,' 2137 (see note). [Ger. hand-gemeine.]
 hand-gewrīden, adj. (pp.), HAND-WREATHED, hand-twisted; pl. 1937.
 hand-sporu, st. f., HAND-SPUR, claw, 986 (see note).
 hond-gemōt, st. neut., HAND-MEETING, hand to hand fight, 1526, 2355.
 hond-gesella, w. m., HAND-comrade, 1481.
 hond-gestealla, hand-gestealla, w. m., HAND-to-hand-comrade, 2169, 2596*.
 hond-geweorc, st. neut., HANDIWORK, 2835.
 hond-lēan, hand-lēan, see ondlēan.
 hond-locen, adj. (pp.), HAND-LOCKED, 322, 551.
 hond-rēs, st. m., [HAND-RACE] hand to hand fight, 2072.
 hond-scolu, hand-scalu, st. f., [HAND-SHOAL] hand-troop, followers, 1817 (see note), 1963.

- hond-slyht, see ondalyht.
- hond-wundor, *st. neut.*, [HAND-WON-DEB] wonderful handiwork, 2768.
- hongen, see -hōn.
- honglian, hangian, *w. v.*, HANG, 1363, 1662, etc.
- hop, *st. n.*, glen, 2212* (see note).
- hord, *st. neut.*, HOARD, treasure, 887, 912, etc. [*Cf.* Goth. huzd.]
- hord-sērn, *st. neut.*, HOARD-hall, treasure-cave, 2279, 2831.
- hord-burh, *st. f.*, HOARD-BURGH, wealthy city, 467.
- hord-gestrōn, *st. neut.*, HOARD-treasure, 1899, 3092.
- hord-mādm, *st. m.*, HOARD-treasure, hoarded jewel, 1198* (see note).
- hord-weard, *st. m.*, [HOARD-WARD] guardian of a hoard or treasure, 1047 (of the king), 2293 (of the dragon), etc.
- hord-wela, *w. m.*, HOARD-WEAL, wealth of treasure, 2344.
- hord-weorðung, *st. f.*, [HOARD-honouring] honouring by gifts, valuable reward, 952.
- hord-wynn, *st. f.*, HOARD-joy, joy-giving hoard, 2270.
- hord-wyrþ, *adj.*, WORTHY of being hoarded, 2245*.
- horn, *st. m.*, HORN, 1369, etc., gable of a hall, F. 1*. F. 4.
- horn-boga, *w. m.*, HORN-BOW, 2437.
- horn-gēap, *adj.*, with wide interval between (the HORMS on) the gables, 82 (see note to l. 78).
- horn-reced, *st. neut.*, [HORN-house, i.e.] a house with horns on the gables, or a house with gables, 704.
- hors, *st. neut.*, HORSE, 1399.
- hōs, *st. f.*, bevy, 924. (*Cf.* Goth. hansa, 'company': and 'Hansatic League'.)
- hoðma, *w. m.*, darkness, concealment, grave, 2458.
- hra, hræw, *st. neut.*, corpse, 1588, F. 36*. [*Cf.* Goth. hraiwa-.]
- hrædlice, *adv.*, hastily, quickly, 856, 963. [*Cf.* hraðe.]
- hræfen, see hrefn.
- hrægl, *st. neut.*, [RAIL] dress, armour, 454, 1195, 1217.
- hræstre, see hreðer.
- hræw, see hra.
- hra-fyl, *st. m.*, fall of corpses, slaughter, havoc, 277.
- hraðe, hræðe, *adv.*, [RATHER] quickly, hastily, 224, 740, etc.; hreðe, 991; ræðe, 724.
- hraðor, compar., [RATHER] more quickly, 548.
- hræsam, *st. m.*, noise, clamour, 1302.
- hræ-wlc, *st. neut.*, [corpse-wick] abode of corpses, 1214 (see heal-dan).
- hrefn, hræfen, *st. m.*, RAVEN, 1801, etc., F. 36.
- hræmig, *adj.*, exultant, 124, etc.; *pl.* hræmge, 2363.
- *hrædan, *st. v.*, cover, clothe, adorn; *pp.* hroden, gehroden, 304, 495, 1022.
- hræh, hræow, *adj.*, rough, fierce, cruel, sad, 1564, 2180; *dat. sg.* hræon, 1307, hræoum, 2581; *pl.* hræo, 548.
- hræh-mōd, *adj.*, of fierce MOOD, of sad mood, 2132, 2296.
- hræsan, *st. v.*, fall, 1074, 1430, etc. *be-hræsan, st. v.*, deprive; *pl.* behrarene, 2762.
- hræow, *st. f.*, distress, grief, 2129, 2328.
- hræran, *w. v.*
- on-hræran, *w. v.*, rouse, arouse, stir up, 549, 2554. [*Cf.* hrör.]
- hræg, *st. m. or neut.*, glory, renown; *acc.* 2575 (see note to l. 2573, etc.).
- hræße, see hraðe.
- hreðer, *st. neut.*, breast, heart, 1151, 1446, etc.; *dat. sing.* hreðre, 2819*.
- hreðer-bealo, *st. neut.*, heart-BALE; *nom. þes be þinecan mæg begne monegum...* hreðer-bealo hearde, 'as it may seem, heavy heart-woe to many a thane,' 1343.
- hræg-sigor, *st. m. or neut.*, triumphant victory, 2583.
- hrimig, *adj.*, RIMY, covered with hoarfrost (see note to l. 1363).
- hrinan, *st. v.*, usu. *w. dat.*, touch, lay hold of, 988, 2270, etc.; *subj. pret. sg.* þeah ðe him wund hrine, 'though the wound touched him close,' 2976.
- set-hrinan, st. v., w. gen.*, touch, lay hold of, 722*.
- hrinde, *adj. (pp.)*, = hrindede, covered with RIND, frosty, 1863 (see note).
- hring, *st. m.*, RING, ring-mail, 1202, 1503, etc.; *nom.* byrnan hring, 'ring-mail of the byrny, ringed byrny,' 2260.
- hringan, *w. v.*, RING, rattle, 327.
- hring-boga, *w. m.*, [RING-BOW] one that bends himself in the shape of a ring (the dragon), 2561.
- hringed, *adj. (pp.)*, RINGED, 1245; *inflected* 2615.
- hringed-stefna, *w. m.*, ship with RINGED STEM, 32, etc.

- hring-Iren, *st. neut.*, RING-IRON; *nom.* hring-Iren scir song in searwum, 'the bright iron rings rang in the armour,' 322.
- hring-misil, *adj.*, RING-adorned, 2037, *used as subst.*, RING-sword, 1521, 1564.
- hring-naca, *w. m.*, [RING-bark] ship with a ringed prow, 1862.
- hring-net, *st. neut.*, [RING-NET] shirt of mail made of rings, 1889, 2754.
- hring-sele, *st. m.*, RING-hall, 2010, 2840, 3058, etc.
- hring-weorlung, *st. f.*, RING-adornment, 3017.
- hroden, see hrōðan.
- hrōf, *st. m.*, boor, 408, 886*, 926, 983, etc.
- hrōf-sele, *st. m.*, boored hall, 1515.
- hron-fix (hron-fisc), *st. m.*, whale-fish, whale, 540. [See Sievers, § 204, 3.]
- hron-rād, *st. f.*, whale-road, sea, 10.
- hrōr, *adj.*, stirring, valorous, strong, 1629, F. 47 (but see note).
- hrōðor, *st. m. or neut.*, benefit, joy, 2171, 2448. [Cf. hrēð.]
- hrūse, *w. f.*, earth, 2247, etc.
- hrycg, *st. m.*, RIDGE, back, 471.
- hryre, *st. m.*, fall, destruction, 1680, etc. [Cf. O.E. hrēsan.]
- hryssan, *w. v.*, shake, 226. [Cf. Goth. -hrisjan.]
- hū, *adv.*, how, 8, etc. *In exclamation*, 2884.
- hund, *st. m.*, HOUND, 1368.
- hund, *num.*, with gen., HUNDRED, 1498, etc.
- hūru, *adv.*, indeed, especially, at least, verily, 182, etc.
- hūs, *st. neut.*, HOUSE, 116, etc.
- hūs, *st. f.*, booty, plunder, 124. [Cf. Goth. hūns, 'captivity.']
- hwā, *m. and f.*, hwæt, neut., interr. and indef. pron., who, WHAT, any (one), somewhat, 52, 3126, etc. *With gen.* hwæt...hýnðo, 'what humiliation,' 474; swulces hwæt, 'somewhat of such (matter)', 880; áneas hwæt, 'somewhat only, a part only,' 3010. Náh hwā sveord wege, 'I have no one who may wear sword,' 2252; dat. hwām, 'for whom,' 1696; instr. tō hwan syððan wearð hond-ræs hæleða, 'to what issue the hand-fight of heroes afterwards came,' 2071. [Cf. Goth. hwas.]
- hwæder, see hwyder.
- hwær, *adv.*, WHERE, anywhere, 2029, elles hwær, 'ELSEWHERE,' 188.
- hwæt, *adj.*, active, keen, bold; weak hwata, 3028; dat. hwatum, 2161; pl. hwate, 1601, etc.
- hwæt, *pron.*, see hwā.
- hwæt, *interj.*, WHAT, lo, 1, 240*, 530, etc.
- hwætter, *adj.-pron.*, WHETHER, which of two; nom. gebide gē...hwætter sēl mæge...uncer twāga, 'await ye whether of us twain may the better,' 2530; acc. f. on swā hwættere hand...swā him gemet bince, 'on whichsoever hand it may seem to him meet,' 686. [Cf. Goth. hwapar.]
- hwætter, hwætter, *conj.*, WHETHER, 1314, 1356, 2785.
- hwæt(e)re, *adv.*, however, yet, 555, 578*, etc.; anyway, however that may be, 574 (see note); with swā þeah, 2442.
- hwān, see hwær.
- hwanan, hwanan, *adv.*, WHENCE, 257, 333, etc.
- hwār, see hwær.
- hwata, hwate, hwatum, see hwæt, adj.
- hwælf, *st. f.*, vault, 576, etc.
- hwæns, *adv.*, a little, a trifle, 2699.
- hwærfan, *st. v.*, turn, wander, go, 356, etc.; ellor hwærfar, 'departed elsewhere, died,' 55.
- st-hwærfan, *st. v.*, return, 2299.
- ge-hwærfan, *st. v.*, pass, go, 1210, 1679, 1684, 2208.
- geond-hwærfan, *st. v.*, traverse, 2017.
- ond-hwærfan, *st. v.*, turn against; pret. norðan wind...ond-hwærfar, 'a wind from the north blew against [us],' 548.
- ymb(e)-hwærfan, *st. v.*, with acc., turn about, go round, 2296 (see note).
- hwærgen, *adv.*, in elles hwærgen, 'ELSEWHERE,' 2590.
- hwettan, *w. v.*, WHET, urge, encourage, 204, 490. [From hwæt, 'keen,' cf. Goth. hwatjan.]
- hwil, *st. f.*, WHILE, space of time, 146, 1495, etc.; dat. pl., used adverbially, hwilum, 'at whiles, sometimes, WHILOM, of old,' 175, 864, 867, etc.; 'at one time...at another,' 2107-8-9-11.
- hwit, *adj.*, WHITE, flashing, 1448.
- hwōpan, *st. v.*, see note to 2268.
- hworfan, see hwærfan.
- hwyder, hwæder, *adv.*, WHITHER, 163, 1331* (see note).

hwylc, *adj.-pron.*, which, what, any, 274 (*see witan*), 1986, 2002, etc.; *with gen.*, 1104, 2433. [*Cf. Goth. hwileiks*.]

swā hwylc swā, see **swā**.

hwyrfan, *w. v.*, move, 98. [*Cf. hwearfan*.]

hwyrft, *st. m.*, going, turn; *dat. pl.* 'in their goings, or to and fro,' 163.

hyegan, *hiegan*, *w. v.*, think, resolve (upon); *pret. hogode*, 632, F. 12*. [*Cf. Goth. hugjan*.]

for-hiegan, *w. v.*, forgo, reject, despise, 435.

ge-hiegan, *w. v.*, purpose, 1988.

of'er-hiegan, *w. v.*, scorn, 2345.

hydan, *w. v.*, HIDE, 1372*, 2766; bury, 446.

ge-hydan, *w. v.*, HIDE, 2235, 3059.

hyge, *hige*, *st. m.*, mind, soul, temper, purpose, 267, etc. [*Cf. Goth. hugs*.]

hige-mæs, *st. j.*, mind-honour, heart-reverence, 2909 (but see note).

hige-mæs, *adj.*, wearying the soul or mind, 2442.

hige-mætig, *adj.*, great-hearted, 746.

hige-mrymm, *st. m.*, [mind-strength] magnanimity, 389.

hyge-bend, *st. m. f.*, mind-BOND; *dat. pl.*, hyge-bendum fæst...dyrne langað, 'a secret longing...fast in the bonds of his mind,' 1878.

hyge-glormor, *adj.*, sad at heart, 2408.

hyge-röf, *hige-röf*, *adj.*, strong of mind or heart, valiant, 204*, 403*.

hyge-sorg, *st. f.*, sorrow of mind or heart, 2328.

hyht, *st. m.*, hope, 179. [*Cf. hycan*.]

hyldan, *w. v.*, HEEL(d) over, incline (oneself), lie down; *pret. 688*.

hyldo, *st. f.*, favour, friendliness, 670, 2293, 2998; *acc. hyldo ne telge...* Denum unsæone, 'I reckon not their favour sincere towards the Danes,' 2067. [*Cf. hold.*.]

hym, *dat. pl. of hē* (q. v.).

hýnan, *w. v.*, humiliate, oppress, 2319. [*From héan*.]

hyne, *acc. sg. m. of hē* (q. v.).

hýnðu, *hýnðu*, *st. f.*, humiliation, 166, 277, 475, 593, 8155*.

hyra, *gen. pl. of hē* (q. v.).

hyran, *w. v.*, HEAR, learn, 38, 62, 273, 1197, etc.; *with dat. pers.*, obey, 10, etc. [*Cf. Goth. háusjan*.]

ge-hýran, *w. v.*, HEAR, learn, 255, 290, 785, etc.

hyrdan, *w. v.* [*From heard*, cf. *Goth. hardjan*.]

h-ayrden, *w. v.*, HARDEN, 1460.

hyrde, *st. m.*, [HERD] keeper, guardian, etc., 610, etc.; *nom. wuldres Hyrde*, 'the King of glory,' 931, *fýrena hyrde*, 'lord in the kingdom of crime,' 750. [*Cf. Goth. hárdeis*.]

hyre, *gen. and dat. sg. f. of hē* (q. v.).

hyrst, *st. f.*, harness, accoutrement, adornment, 2988, 3184, F. 22.

hyrstan, *w. v.*, adorn; *pp.* 'dight, jewelled,' 672, 2255*.

hyrtan, *w. v.*, HEARTEN, embolden; *with refl. pron.*, 2593. [*From heorte*.]

hyse, *hyasse*, *st. m.*, youth, 1217, F. 50.

hyt, *(hitt)* *st. f.*, HEAT, 2649.

hyt, *neut. of hē* (q. v.).

hyt, *st. f.*, HYTHE, haven, 32.

hytō, see note on ll. 3150, etc.

hytō-weard, *st. m.*, [HYTHE-WARD] guard of the haven, 1914.

I

ic, *pers. pron.*, I, 38, etc.; *acc. mē*, 415, etc., meo, 447; *gen. min.*, 2084, etc.; *dat. mē*, 316, etc.; *dual nom. wit*, 535, etc.; *acc. unc.*, 540, etc.; *gen. uncer*, 2002, etc.; *dat. unc.*, 1788, etc.; *pl. nom. wē*, 1, etc.; *acc. üsic*, 458, etc.; *gen. üre*, 1886, üser, 2074; *dat. üs*, 269.

icge, *adj.*, 1107 (see note).

idel, *adj.*, IDLE, empty, 145, 413; deprived; *nom. lond-rihtes..idel*, 'deprived of land-right,' 2888.

idel-hende, *adj.*, IDLE-HANDED, empty-handed, 2081.

ides, *st. f.*, woman, lady, 620, etc.

iernan, *st. v.* [*Cf. Goth. rinnan*.]

be-iernan, *st. v.*, RUN, occur; *pret. him on mōd bearne*, 'it occurred to him,' 67.

on-iernan, *st. v.*, spring open; *pret. onarn*, 721.

in, *prep.* IN, *with dat. (of rest) and acc. (of motion)*:

(1) *with. dat.*, in, on, 18, 25, 87, 89, 824, 448, 1029, 1952, 2505, 2599, 2635, 2786, 3097, etc.; *after its case*, 19; *of time*, 1.

(2) *with acc.*, into, 60, 185, 1210, 2935.

in innan, see **innan**.

- in, *adv.*, IN, 386, 1087, etc.; once inn, 3090.
- in, *st. neut.*, INN, dwelling, 1300.
- inc, *pers. pron.* (*dat. dual. of þū*), to you two, 510.
- incer, *pers. pron.* (*gen. dual. of þū*), of you two, 584.
- incge, *adj.*, 2577 (see note).
- in-frōd, *adj.*, very old, 1874, 2449.
- in-gang, *st. m.*, entrance, 1549.
- in-genga, *w. m.*, IN-goer, invader, 1776.
- in-gesteald, *st. neut.*, house-property, 1155.
- inn, see in, *adv.*
- innan, *adv.*, within, inside, 774, etc. in innan, within; with preceding dat. 1968, 2452.
on innan, within, 2715; with preceding dat. 1740.
þer on innan, therein, there-within, in there, 71, 2089, etc.
- innan-weard, *adj.*, INWARD, inside, interior, 991, 1976.
- inne, *adv.*, inside, within, 390 (see note), 642, 1866, etc.; therein, 1141.
þer inne, THEREIN, 118, etc.
- inne-weard, *adj.*, INWARD, interior, 998.
- inwid-sorg, see inwit-sorh.
- inwit-feng, *st. m.*, malicious grasp, 1447.
- inwit-gæst, *st. m.*, malicious GUEST, foe, 2670 (see note to l. 102).
- inwit-hrōf, *st. m.*, malicious ROOF, 3123.
- inwit-net, *st. neut.*, treacherous NET, malicious snare, 2167.
- inwit-nīt, *st. m.*, treacherous hate, malicious enmity, 1858, 1947.
- inwit-scear, *st. m.*, malicious slaughter, inroad, 2478.
- inwit-searo, *st. neut.*, malicious cunning, 1101.
- inwit-sorh, inwid-sorg, *st. f.*, [hostile or malicious sorrow] sorrow caused by a foe, 831, 1736.
- inwit-þanc, *st. m.*, hostile or malicious THOUGHT, 749 (see note).
- iode, see -gān.
- iogoð, see geogoð.
- io-māwle, see gēo-māwle.
- iren, *st. neut.*, IRON, sword, 892, etc.; gen. pl., irena, irennia, 673, 802, etc.
- iren, *adj.*, of IRON, 1459, 2778. [*Cf. O.E. isern.*]
- iren-band, *st. m. f.*, IRON-BAND, 774, 998.
- iren-byrne, *w. f.*, IRON-BYRNY, coat of iron mail, 2986.
- irem-heard, *adj.*, IRON-HARD, 1112.
- irem-brāt, *st. m.*, IRON-band, troop of armed men, 330.
- is, *st. neut.*, ICE, 1608.
- isern-byrne, *w. f.*, BYRNY of IRON, coat of iron mail, 671. [*Cf. O.E. iren.*]
- isern-scūr, *st. f.*, IRON-SHOWER, 8116. [scūr is elsewhere masc., but for use here cf. Goth. skūra.]
- is-gebind, *st. neut.*, ICE-BOND, 1135.
- isig, *adj.*, ICY, covered with ice, 33.
- iu, see gēo.
- iu-monn, *st. m.*, former MAN, man of olden times, 3052.

K

Kyning, 619, 3171; Kyning-wuldr, 665, see cyning.

L

- læ, *interj.*, LO, 1700, 2864.
- læc, *st. neut.*, gift, offering, booty, prey, 43, 1584, etc.
- læcan, *st. v.*, play, 2832, 2848. [*Cf. Goth. láikan, 'to leap.'*] for-læcan, *st. v.*, decoy, betray, 903.
- læd, *st. f.*, [LODE] way, faring, journey, 569, 1987.
- lædan, *w. v.*, LEAD, bring, 289, 1159, 3177*; pp. gelæded, 37. [*Cf. liðan, lad, 'go.'*] for-lædan, *w. v.*, w. acc., mis-LEAD; pret. pl., forlæddan, 2039.
- læfan, *w. v.*, LEAVE, 1178, 2315, etc. [*From läf: cf. Goth. láibjan.*]
- læn, *st. neut.*, LOAN (see note to ll. 1808, etc.)
- læn-dagas, *st. m.*, LOAN-DAYS, fleeting days, 2341*, 2591.
- læne, *adj.*, fleeting, transitory, 1622, etc.
- læng, see longe.
- læran, *w. v.*, teach, 1722. [*Cf. Goth. láisjan.*] ge-læran, *w. v.*, teach, persuade, give (advice), 278, 415, 3079.
- læs, compar. *adv.*, LESS, 487, 1946 (see sē).
- þy læs, conj., LEST, 1918.
- læssa, compar. *adj.*, LESS, lesser, fewer, 1282, 2571; dat. pl. læssan, 43. *Absolutely*, for læssan, 'for less,' 951.
- læsest, superl. *adj.*, LEAST, 2354.
- læstan, *w. v.*:
(1) with dat., LAST, hold out, 812.

- (2) with acc., do, perform, 2663.
ful-læstan, *w. v.*, with dat., help; pres. sg. 1st ful-læstu, 2668.
- ge-læstan*, *w. v.:*
 (1) with acc. or dat., help, serve, 24, 2500.
 (2) usu. with acc., do, perform, fulfil, etc., 1706, 2990*, etc.
ge-læsted, pp. of *læstan* or *ge-læstan*, 'performed,' 829.
- læt*, *adj.*, [LATE] slow; with gen. 1529. [*Cf. Goth. lats*, 'lothful.'].
- lætan*, *st. v.*, LET, allow, 48, etc.
lä-tan, *st. v.*, LET, 2665; let go, leave, 2591, 2750.
- for-lætan*, *st. v.*, LET, leave behind, 970, 2787, 3166; let go, 792.
- of-lætan*, *st. v.*, leave, 1183, 1622.
- on-lætan*, *st. v.*, loosen, 1609.
- laf*, *st. f.*, LEAVING, heirloom, bequest (often a sword), 454, etc. [*Cf. Goth. laiba*, 'remnant.'].
- lafian*, *w. v.*
ge-lafian, *w. v.*, LAVE, refresh, 2722.
- lagu*, *st. m.*, lake, water, sea, 1630.
- lagu-cræftig*, *adj.*, [sea-CRAFTY] skillful as a sailor, 209.
- lagu-stræt*, *st. f.*, [sea-STREET] way over the sea, 239.
- lagu-strœam*, *st. m.*, sea-STREAM, current, tide, 297.
- läh*, see *læm*.
- land*, see *lond*.
- lang*, see long.
- langað*, *st. m.*, LONGING, 1879.
- lange*, see longe.
- lang-twidig*, see long-twidiq.
- lär*, *st. f.*, LORE, instruction, guidance, 1950; gen. pl. *lära*, 1220, lärena, 289.
- läst*, *st. m.*, track, trace, 132, etc. [*Cf. Goth. läists*.]
 on *läst(e)*, with preceding dat., in the tracks of, behind, 2945, F. 19.
- lät*, *adj.*, [LOTH], LOATHLY, LOATHsome, hated, hostile, 134, 511, 2815, 2467, etc.; dat. pl. *lätan*, 1505.
- Often used absolutely, foe, loathed foe, 550, 841, 1061; gen. pl. 242; weak, se *läða*, 2305*; *läð wið läðum*, 'foe with foe,' 440; after *läðum*, 'after the loathed foe,' 1257; neut. *fela ic läðes gebäd*, 'much hostility or evil I endured,' 929.
- lätra*, compar., more LOATHLY, more hateful, 2432.
- lät-bit*, *st. m.*, foe-BITE, wound, 1122.
- lät-getsona*, *w. m.*, evil-doer, monster, 559, 974.
- lät-hic*, *adj.*, LOATHLY, 1584.
- läaf*, *st. neut.*, LEAF, 97.
- läafnes-word*, *st. neut.*, LEAVE-WORD, permission, pass-word, 245.
- leah*, see -*lægan*.
- læan*, *st. neut.*, reward, 114, 951, 1021, etc. [*Cf. Goth. lāun*.]
- læan*, *st. v.*, *w. acc.*, blame; pres. sg. 3rd *lyhð*, 1048; pret. *lög*, 203, etc.
- be-læan*, *st. v.*, with *acc. rei* and *dat. pers.*, dissuade from, prohibit, 511.
- læanian*, *w. v.*, with *acc. rei* and *dat. pers.*, pay for, repay, reward for, 1380, 2102.
- læas*, *adj.*, [-LESS] with *gen.*, lacking, deprived of, 850, 1664. [*Cf. Goth. läus*, 'empty.'].
- læas-scåware*, *st. m.*, spy, 253 (see note).
- leecan*, *w. v.* [*Cf. Goth. lagjan*.]
lä-leecan, *w. v.*, LAY, lay down, lay aside, 34, 834, etc.
- læg*, see lig.
- leger*, *st. neut.*, [LAIR] lying, 8043. [*Cf. Goth. ligrs*, 'bed, couch.'].
- legerbedd*, *st. neut.*, death-BED, grave, 1007.
- læh*, see *lægan*.
- lemian*, *lemman*, *w. v.*, LAME, trouble; pret. sg. with pl. nom., *lemede*, 905.
- leng*, see longe.
- lenge*, 83 (see note).
- lengest*, see longe.
- lengra*, see long.
- læod*, *st. m.*, prince, chief, 341, etc.
- læod*, *st. f.*, people, nation, 596, 599, etc.; pl. *læoda*, 3001. [*See lëode*.]
- læod-bealo*, *st. neut.*, [nation-BALE] national evil, 1722 (see note); gen. pl. *bealewa*, 1946.
- læod-burg*, *st. f.*, [nation-BURGH] chief city; acc. pl. *-byrig*, 2471.
- læod-cyning*, *st. m.*, nation-KING, king of a people, 54.
- læode*, *st. m. pl.*, people, 24, 362, etc. [*See læod*, *st. f.* and cf. Germ. Leute.]
- læod-fruma*, *w. m.*, nation-chief, prince of a people, 2130.
- læod-gebyrgsea*, *w. m.*, protector of a people, 269. [*Cf. beorgan*.]

- lēod-hryre, *st. m.*, fall of a prince or people, 2030, 2391.
- lēod-sceaða, *w. m.*, SCATTER of a people, national foe, 2093.
- lēod-scipe, *st. m.*, [people-SHIP] nation, 2197, 2751.
- lēof, *adj.*, LIEF, dear, 31, etc.
- leofað, see libban.
- lēof-līc, *adj.*, dear, beloved, precious, 1809, 2603.
- lēogan, *st. v.*, LIE, belie, 250, 3029. [*Cf. Goth. liugan.*]
 ȣ-lēogan, *st. v.*, with acc. *rei*, BELIE, falsify; pret. ālēh, 80.
 ge-lēogan, *st. v.*, with dat. pers., deceive; pret. gelēah, 2323.
- lēoht, *st. neut.*, LIGHT, brilliance, 569, 727, etc. [*Cf. Goth. liuhab.*]
- lēoht, *adj.*, LIGHT, bright, flashing, 2492.
- lēoma, *w. m.*, gleam, ray, 311, 1570 (see note), etc.
- leomum, see līm.
- lēon, *st. v.*, LEND; pret. lāh, 1456. [*Cf. Goth. leihwan.*]
 on-lēon, *st. v.*, with gen. *rei* and dat. pers., LEND; pret. onlāh, 1467.
- loornian, *w. v.*, LEARN, study, devise, 2336 (see note).
- lēosan, *st. v.*, LOSE. [*Cf. Goth. (fra-)liusan.*]
 be-lēosan, *st. v.*, deprive; pp. beloren, 1073.
 for-lēosan, *st. v.*, with dat., LOSE, 1470, etc.
- lēot, *st. neut.*, lay, 1159.
- lēotō-craeft, *st. m.*, [limb-CRAFT] hand-craft; dat. pl. segn...gelen
 leoðo-craeftum, 'a banner woven by skill of hand,' 2769 (see note).
- lēoðo-syrcé, *w. f.*, limb-SARK, shirt of mail, 1505, 1890.
- lettan, *w. v.*, with acc. pers. and gen. *rei*, LET, hinder, 569. [*Cf. Goth. latjan.*]
- libban, *w. v.*, pres. sg. lifað, lyfað, leofað; subj. lifige; pret. lifde, lyfde; pres. part. lifigende: LIVE, 57, etc.
- lic, *st. n.*, [LYCH] body, 451, etc.; corpse, 1122, etc. [*Cf. Goth. leik.*]
- licg(e)an, *st. v.*, LIE, lie down, lie low, lie dead, 40, etc.; fail, 1041.
 ȣ-licg(e)an, *st. v.*, fail, cease, 1528, 2886.
 ge-licg(e)an, *st. v.*, sink to rest, 3146.
- lic-homa, lic-hama, *w. m.*, [LYCH-covering] body, 812, 1007, etc.
- lician, *w. v.*, with dat., [LIKE] please, 639, 1854.
- lic-săr, *st. neut.*, body-SORE, wound in the body, 815.
- lic-syree, *w. f.*, body-SARK, shirt of mail, 550.
- lid-mann, *st. m.*, sea-MAN, 1623.
- lif, *st. neut.*, LIFE, 97, etc.
- lifað, etc., see libban.
- lif-hysig, *adj.*, [LIFE-BUSY] in the throes of death, 966.
- lif-dagas, *st. m. pl.*, LIFE-DAYS, 793, 1622.
- lif-frēa, *w. m.*, LIFE-lord, Lord of life, 16.
- lif-gedal, *st. neut.*, LIFE-parting, death, 841.
- lif-gescaft, *st. f.*, destiny, 1953, 3064.
- lif-wrath, *st. f.*, LIFE-protection, 971, 2877.
- lif-wynn, *st. f.*, LIFE-joy, 2097.
- lig, lig, *st. m.*, flame, 83, 2549, etc.; dat. ligge, 727.
- lig-draca, lig-draca, *w. m.*, flame-DRAKE, flaming dragon, 2333, 3040.
- lig-egesa, *w. m.*, flame-terror, 2780.
- lige-torn, *st. neut.*, [LYING-ANGER] pretended insult, 1943. (See Bugge, *Z. f. d. Ph.*, iv. 208.)
- ligge, see lig.
- lig-yð, *st. f.*, flame-wave, 2672.
- lim, *st. neut.*, LIMB, branch; dat. pl. leomum, 97.
- limpan, *st. v.*, happen, befall; pret. lomp, 1987.
 ȣ-limpan, *st. v.*, befall, 622, 733.
 be-limpan, *st. v.*, befall, 2468.
 ge-limpan, *st. v.*, befall, happen, 76, 626 (be fulfilled), 929 (be given), etc.
 ge-lumpen, pp. of limpan or gelimpan, 'fulfilled,' 824.
- lind, *st. f.*, LINDEN, shield (made of linden), 2341, 2865, 2610.
- lind-gestaalla, *w. m.*, shield-comrade, comrade in arms, 1978.
- lind-hæbbende, *st. m.* (pres. part.), [LINDEN-HAVING] shield-warriors, 245, 1402.
- lind-piega, *w. m.*, LINDEN-PLAY, battle, 1073*, 2039.
- lind-wiga, *w. m.*, LINDEN-warrior, shield-warrior, 2603.
- linnan, *st. v.*, with gen. or dat., cease, depart, be deprived, 1478, 2443.
- liss, *st. f.*, favour, 2150. [*From *liðs, cf. líðe, 'gentle.'*]
- list, *st. m. and f.*, cunning; dat. pl adverbially, 781.
- līðan, *st. v.*, go; pp. liden, 'traversed,' 223 (see note to l. 224).

- līfe, adj.**, gentle, mild, 1220.
līcōst, superl., gentlest, 3182.
- līfend, st. m. (pres. part.)**, [going] sailor, 221.
- līf-wīnge, st. neut.**, stoup of drink, 1982. [*Cf.* Goth. *leiþu*, ‘strong drink.’]
- līxan, w. v.**, gleam, glisten; *pret.* līxte, 311, 485, 1570.
- locen**, see lūcan.
- lōcian, w. v.**, LOOK, 1654.
- lof, st. m.**, praise, 1536.
- lof-dīd, st. f.**, praise-DEED, deed worthy of praise, 24.
- lof-georn, adj.**, YEARNING for praise. **lof-geornost, superl.**, most eager for praise, 3182.
- lōg**, see līsan.
- lomp**, see limpan.
- lond, land, st. neut.**, LAND, 221, 2197, 2836 (see note), etc.
- land-fruma, *w. m.*, LAND-chief, ruler of a land, 31.
- land-gemyrcu, *st. neut. pl.*, LAND-MARKS, boundaries, shore, 209. [*Cf.* O.E. mearc.]
- land-geweorc, *st. neut.*, LAND-WORK, stronghold, 938.
- land-waru, *st. f.*, LAND-people; *pl.* land-wars, ‘people of the land,’ 2321.
- land-weard, *st. m.*, [LAND-WARD] guardian of a country, 1890.
- lond-bfēnd, land-bēnd, *st. m. (pres. part.)*, LAND-dweller, 95, 1345.
- lond-riht, *st. neut.*, LAND-RIGHT, right of a citizen or freeholder, 2886.
- long, lang, adj.**, LONG, 16, 54, etc.
- lang-twidiq, *adj.*, LONG-granted, lasting, 1708.
- lengra, *compar.*, LONGER, 134.
- longe, lange, *adv.*, LONG, 31, etc.
- leng, læng, *compar.*, longer, leng, 451, 974, etc.; læng, 2307.
- lengest, *superl.*, LONGEST, 2008, 2288.
- long-gestrōn, *st. neut.*, [LONG-possession] treasure of long ago, 2240.
- long-sum, adj.**, [LONG-SOME] lasting long, 134, etc.
- losian, *w. v.*, [LOSE oneself] escape, 1392, etc.
- lūcan, st. v.**, LOCK, interlock, weave; *pp. locen, gelocen*, ‘LOCKED, of interlocked rings,’ 1505, 1890, 2769, 2995.
- be-lūcan, *st. v.*, LOCK, secure; *pret.* beleac, 1132, 1770.
- on-lūcan, *st. v.*, UNLOCK; *pret.* onlēao, 259.
- tō-lūcan, st. v.**, shatter, destroy, 781.
- lufen, st. f.**, hope, comfort, 2886 [occurs here only; cf. Goth. lubáins, ‘hope,’ but see note].
- lufian, w. v.**, LOVE, hence, show love, treat kindly, 1982.
- luf-tācen, st. neut.**, LOVE-TOKEN, 1863.
- lufon, w. f.**, LOVE, 1728 (see note).
- lungre, adv.:**
- (1) quickly, hastily, 929, 1630, etc.
 - (2) quite, 2164 (but see note).
- lust, st. m., [LUST]** pleasure, joy; *acc.* on lust, *dat. pl.* lustum, ‘with joy, with pleasure,’ 618, 1653.
- lýfan, w. v.**
- ä-lýfan, w. v.**, entrust, permit, 655, 3089.
- ge-lýfan, *w. v.*, believes in, trust for, rely on; with *dat. pers.* 909; with *dat. rei*, 440, 608; þæt hēo on sēnigne eorl gelyfde fyrena frōfre (*acc.*), ‘that she believed in any earl for comfort from crime,’ 627; him tō Anwaldan āre (*acc.*) gelyfde, ‘believed in favour from the Almighty for himself,’ 1272. [*Cf.* Goth. galáubjan.]
- lyfð, lyfde**, see libban.
- lyft, st. m. f. neut.**, [LIFT] air, 1375, etc.
- lyft-floga, w. m.**, [LIFT-FLIER] flier in the air, 2315.
- lyft-geswenced, adj. (pp.)**, wind-urged, driven by the wind, 1913.
- lyft-wynn, st. f.**, [LIFT-joy] air-joy, 3043 (see note).
- lyhð**, see līsan.
- lýsan, w. v.** [From lēas, cf. Goth. láusjan.]
- ä-lýsan, w. v.**, LOOSE, loosen, 1630.
- lystan, w. v., impers.**, with *acc. pers.*, LIST, please; *pret.* 1793. [From lust.]
- lyt, neut. adj. or n.**, indecl., few, 2365; with *gen.* 1927, 2150, 2882, 2836 (*dat.*) (see note).
- lyt, adv.**, LITTLE, but little, 2897, 3129.
- lytel, adj.**, LITTLE, 1748, 2097, etc.; *acc. f.* lylte hwile, ‘but a little while,’ 2030.
- lyt-hwōn, adv.**, LITTLE, but little (see note), 203.

M

mā, compar. adv., with *gen.*, MO, more, 504, etc. [*Cf.* Goth. máis.]

mādmas, etc., see māð(ū)um.

māg, see magan.

māg, st. m., kinsman, blood-relative, 408, etc.; pl. māgas, etc., 1015, etc.; gen. pl. māga, 2006; dat. pl. māgum, 1178, etc., 2614 (see note), māggum, 2353.

māg-burg, st. f., [kin-BURGH] family; gen. māg-burge, 2887.

māge, māgen, 2654, see magan.

māgen, st. neut., MAIN, strength, force, army, 155, 445, etc.

māgen-lāgēnde, adj. (pres. part.), [MAIN-OWNING] mighty, 2837.

māgen-byrðen, st. f., MAIN-BURDEN, great BURDEN, 1625, etc.

māgen-craft, st. m., MAIN-CRAFT, mighty strength, 380.

māgen-ellen, st. neut., MAIN-strength, great courage, 659.

māgen-fultum, st. m., MAIN-aid, strong help, 1455.

māgen-rās, st. m., [MAIN-RACE] mighty impetus, onset, 1519.

māgen-strengo, st. f., MAIN-STRENGTH; dat. 2678.

māgen-wudu, st. m., [MAIN-WOOD] spear, 236.

māgō, st. f., MAID, woman, 924, etc. [Cf. Goth. magaps.]

māgōt, st. f., tribe, people, 5, etc.

māg-wine, st. m., kinsman-friend; pl. 2479.

māl, st. neut., [MEAL, cf. Goth. mēl, 'time.']

(1) time, occasion, 316, 1008, etc.

(2) sword with marks, 1616, 1667.

māl-cearu, st. f., time-CARE, 189 (see note).

māl-gesceaft, st. f., time appointed, 2737.

mānan, w. v., [MEAN] with acc., declare, proclaim, 857, 1067 (see note to l. 1101).

mānan, w. v., trans. and intrans., moan, bemoan, mourn, lament, 1149, 2267, 3149, 3171.

mānig, see monig.

mānigo, see menigeo.

māre, adj., famous, notorious, 103, 762, 1301, etc. [Cf. Goth. -mēreis.]

mārost, superl., 898.

mārō, mārōu, st. f., glory, fame, 504, 659, etc.; deed of glory, exploit, 408, 2134, 2645; dat. pi. as adv., gloriously, 2514. [Cf. Goth. mērlīpa.]

māst, st. m., MAST, 36, etc.

māst, see māra.

māste, adj., small.

māstost, superl., smallest, 1455.

maga, w. m., son, man, 189, etc.

māga, see māg.

magan, pret. pres. v., may, can, be able; pres. sg. 1st and 3rd māg, 277, etc., 2nd meah, 2047, miht, 1878; pres. subj. sg. māge, 2530, etc., pl. māgen, 2654; pret. meahite, 542, 648, etc., mihte, 190, 308, etc., mehte, 1082, etc. With gan omitted, 754.

māge, w. f., kinswoman, 1391.

mago, st. m., kinsman, son, man, 1465, etc. [Cf. Goth. magus, 'boy.']

mago-driht, st. f., kindred-troop, band of warriors, 67.

mago-rinc, st. m., retainer, warrior, 730.

mago-begn, magu-begn, st. m., THANE, 293, 408, 1405, etc.

man(n), see mon(n).

mān, st. neut., wickedness, crime, 110, 978, 1055.

mān-fordædla, w. m., wicked destroyer, 563.

manian, w. v., exhort, 2057.

manig, see monig.

man-lice, adv., in a MANLY way, 1046.

mān-sc(e)aða, w. m., wicked scather, deadly foe, 712, 737, etc.

māra, compar., adj. (of micel), greater, mightier, 247, 518, 533, etc.; neut., with gen., māre, MORE, 136. [Cf. Goth. māíza.]

māst, superl., [MOST] greatest, 78, etc.; neut., with gen., 2645, etc.

māselian, w. v., harangue, discourse, speak, 286, etc. [Cf. Goth. māljian.]

māðm-āht, st. f., valuable possession, 1618, 2833. [Cf. ágan.]

māðm-gestrēon, st. neut., jewel-treasure, 1931.

māð(ū)um, st. m., thing of value, treasure, jewel, 169, etc.; mādmē, 1528; pl. māðmas, mādmas, etc., 36, 41, 885, etc. [Cf. Goth. mājþms.]

māðum-fat, st. neut., treasure-VAT, costly vessel, 2405.

māðum-gifu, st. f., treasure-GIFT, 1301.

māðum-sigle, st. neut., treasure-jewel, costly sun-shaped ornament, 2757.

māðum-sweord, st. neut., treasure-sword, sword inlaid with jewels, 1023.

māðum-wela, w. m., [treasure-WELA] wealth of treasure, 2750.

- mē, *pers. pron., acc. and dat. of ic, ME, to me, 316, 415, etc.; dat. for myself, 2738.*
- meagol, *adj., forceful, earnest, solemn, 1980.*
- meahte, *meahton, see magan.*
- mēaras, etc., *see mearh.*
- mearc, *st. f., MARK, limit; dat. 2384 (see note). [Cf. Goth. marka.]*
- mearcian, *w. v., MARK, stain, engrave, 450; pp. gemearcod, 1264, 1695.*
- mearc-stapa, *w. m., MARK-STEPPER, march-stalker, 103, 1348.*
- mearh, *st. m., [MARE] horse; pl. mēaras, etc., 865, etc.*
- mearn, *see murnan.*
- mec, *pers. pron., acc. of ic, ME, 447, etc.*
- mēce, *st. m., sword, 565, etc. [Cf. Goth. mēkeis.]*
- mēd, *st. f., MEED, reward, 2134, etc.; gen. pl. medo, 1178.*
- medo, *medu, st. m., MEAD, 2633; F. 41, dat. 604.*
- medo-sērn, *st. neut., MEAD-hall, 69.*
- medo-benc, *medu-benc, meodu-benc, st. f., MEAD-BENCH, 776, 1052, 1067, 1902, 2185.*
- medo-ful, *st. neut., MEAD-cup, 624, 1015.*
- medo-heal, *meodu-heall, st. f., MEAD-HALL, 484, 638.*
- medo-stig, *st. f., MEAD-path, path to the mead-hall, 924.*
- medu-drēam, *st. m., MEAD-joy, 2016.*
- medu-seld, *st. neut., MEAD-hall, 3065.*
- meodo-setl, *st. neut., MEAD-SETTLE, 5.*
- meodo-wong, *st. m., MEAD-plain, field where the mead-hall stood, 1643.*
- meodu-scenc, *st. m., MEAD-draught, mead-cup, 1980.*
- mehte, *see magan.*
- milda, *w. m., informer, finder, 2405.*
- meltan, *st. v., intrans., MELT, 1120, etc.*
- ge-meltan, *st. v., MELT, 897, etc.*
- mene, *st. m., collar, necklace, 1199.*
- mengan, *w. v.: MINGLE; pp. gemenged, 848, 1449 (see note), 1593.*
- menigeo, *mænigo, st. f., MANY, multitude, 41, 2148.*
- medo-, *meodu-, see under medo-.*
- meoto, *see met, metian.*
- metod-, *see metod-.*
- mercelz, *st. m., MARK, aim, 2439. [Sievers, § 159, 1, 2: cf. O.E. mearc.]*
- mere, *st. m., MERE, sea, 845, etc. [Cf. Goth. marei.]*
- mere-dōr, *st. neut., MERE-DEER, sea-monster, 558.*
- mere-tara, *w. m., MERE-FARER, sea-farer, 502.*
- mere-fix (mere-fisc), *st. m., MERE-FISH, sea-fish, 549. [Sievers, § 204, 3.]*
- mere-grund, *st. m., [MERE-GROUND] bottom of a mere or sea, 1449, 2100.*
- mere-hrægl, *st. neut., [MERE-RAIL] sea-garment, sail, 1905.*
- mere-lifend, *st. m. (pres. part.), [MERE-going] sailor, 255.*
- mere-stræt, *st. f., [MERE-STREET] way over the sea, 514.*
- mere-strengo, *st. f., [MERE-STRENGTH] strength in swimming, 533.*
- mere-wif, *st. neut., [MERE-WIFE] mere-woman, 1519.*
- mergen, *see morgen.*
- met, *st. neut., thought; pl. meoto, 489 (see note).*
- metan, *st. v., METE, measure, pass over, 514, 917, 924, 1633.*
- mētan, *w. v., MEET, find, 751, 1421. ge-mētan, w. v., MEET, find, 757, 2785; pret. pl. hý (acc.) gemēton, 'met each other,' 2592. [Cf. Goth. gamötjan.]*
- *metian, *w. v., think; imp. meota (ms. meoto) 489 (see note).*
- Metod, *st. m., Creator, God, 110, etc.; fate, 2527.*
- metod-sceaft, *meotod-sceaft, st. f., appointed doom, 1077, 2815, 1180 (Creator's glory). [Cf. Klaeber in Anglia, xxxv., 465.]*
- meōel, *st. neut., council, 1876. [Cf. Goth. maþl, 'market-place.]*
- meōel-stede, *st. m., meeting-place, 1082.*
- meōel-word, *st. neut., council-word, formal word, 236.*
- micel, *adj., MICKLE, great, 67, etc.; gen. micles wyrðne, 'worthy of much,' 2185. [Cf. Goth. mikilis.]*
- micles, *gen. used adverbially; tō fela micles, 'far too MUCH,' 694.*
- micle, *instr. used adverbially, by MUCH, much, 1579, 2651; so swā micle, 'by so much,' 1288.*
- mid, *prep., with dat. and acc.*
 - (1) *with dat., with, among, 77, 195, 274, etc.; following its case, 41, 889, 1625; of time, 126; with, by means of, through, 317, 438, etc.: mid rihte, 'by right,' 2056;*

- mid gewealdum, 'of his own accord,' 2221; mid him, 'among themselves,' 2948.
 (2) *with acc.*, with, among, 857, 879, 2652, etc. [*Cf. Goth. miþ.*] mid, *adv.*, with them, withal, therewith, 1642, 1649.
middan-geard, *st. m.*, [MID-YARD] world, earth, 75, etc.; *gen.* 'in the world,' 504, etc. [*Cf. Goth. midjungards.*]
midde, *w. f.*, MIDDLE, 2705.
middle-niht, *st. f.*, MIDDLE of the NIGHT, 2782, 2833.
miht, *st. f.*, MIGHT, 700, 940. [*Cf. Goth. mahts.*]
mihte, see magan.
mihtig, *adj.*, MIGHTY, 558, etc.
milde, *adj.*, MILD, kind, 1172, 1220.
 mildust, *superl.*, MILDEST, kindest, 3181.
mil-gemearec, *st. neut.*, MILE-MARK, measure by miles; *gen.* nis þæt feor heonon mil-gemearces, 'that is not many miles away,' 1362. [*From Lat. milia, millia.*]
milte, *st. f.*, MILDNESS, kindness, 2921.
min, *pers. pron.* (*gen. sg. of ic*), of me, 2084, 2533.
min, *poss. adj.* (*gen. sg. of ic*), MINE, my, 255, etc.
missan, *w. v.*, *w. gen.*, MISS, 2489.
missere, *st. neut.*, half-year, 153, 1498, 1769, 2620.
mist-hilf, *st. neut.*, mist-slope, misty hill-side; *dat. pl.* mistheleoþum, 710.
mistig, *adj.*, MISTY, 162.
mōd, *st. neut.*:
 (1) mood, mind, etc., 50, etc.
 (2) courage, 1057, etc.
mōd-cearu, *st. f.*, MOOD-CARE, sorrow of mind or heart, 1778, 1992, 3149.
mōd-dega, *mōdgan*, etc., see mōdig.
mōd-gehygd, *st. f. and neut.*, mind-thought, 238.
mōd-geþonc, *st. m. and neut.*, mind-thought, 1729.
mōd-giomor, *adj.*, sad in mind or heart, 2894.
mōdig, *adj.*, weak mōd(i)ga, mōdiga; *gen. m.* mōd(i)ges; *pl.* mōd(i)ge: [*mood*] brave, proud, 312, 502, etc.
mōdig-lic, *adj.*, [MOODY-LIKE].
 mōdig-licra, compar., braver, prouder, 337.
mōd-lufa, *w. f.*, [MOOD-LOVE] heart's love, 1828.
mōdor, *st. f.*, MOTHER, 1258, etc.
mōd-sefa, *w. m.*, [MOOD-mind] mind, courage, 180, 349, 1859, 2012, 2628.
mōd-bracu, *st. f.*, [MOOD-] daring, 885.
mon(n), *man(n)*, *st. m.*, weak manna; dat. sg. *men(n)*; *pl. men*: MAN, 25, etc.; weak acc. sg. mannan, 297 (see note), 1943, 2127, 2774, 3108; mannon, 577.
mon, *man*, *indef. pron.*, one, they, people, 1172, 1175, 2355.
mōna, *w. m.*, MOON, 94, F. 8. [*Cf. Goth. mēna.*]
mon-cynn, man-cynn, *st. neut.*, MANKIND, 110, 164, 196, 1276, 1955, 2181.
mon-dréam, man-dréam, *st. m.*, [MAN-DREAM] human joy, 1264, 1715.
mon-dryhten, -dryhten, man-dryhten, -dryhten, *st. m.*, [MAN]-lord, etc., 436, 1229, 1978, 2865, etc.
monig (moneg-), manig (maneg-), *adj.*, MANY, 5, 75, etc.; mānig, F. 14; *nom.* monig oft geset rice tō rüne, 'many a mighty one oft sat in council,' 171. *Oftent absolutely*, 857, etc.; *and with dependent gen. pl.* 728, etc. [*Cf. Goth. manags.*]
mon-þwēre, *adj.*, [MAN]-gentle, kind to men, 3181*.
mōr, *st. m.*, MOOR, 103, etc.
morgen, *mergen*, *st. m.*, dat. morgne, merrgenne: MORNING, MORNING, 565, 837, 2484, etc.; *gen. pl.* morna, 2450.
morgen-cauld, *adj.*, MORNING-COLD, cold in the morning, 3022.
morgen-lécht, *st. neut.*, MORNING LIGHT, morning sun, 604, 917.
morgen-long, *adj.*, MORNING-LONG, 2894.
morgen-swēg, *st. m.*, [MORN-SOUGH] morning-clamour, 129.
morgen-tid, *st. f.*, MORNING-TIDE, 484, 518.
mōr-hop, *st. neut.*, MOOR-HOLLOW, 'sloping hollow on a moorside' (Skeat), 450.
morna, see morgen.
mōrð-bealu, *st. neut.*, MURDER-BALE, murder, 136.
mōrðor, *st. neut.*, MURDER, 892, etc. [*Cf. Goth. maúrbr.*]
mōrðor-bealo, *st. neut.*, MURDER-BALE, murder, 1079, 2742.
mōrðor-bed, *st. neut.*, MURDER-BED, 2436.
mōrðor-hete, *st. m.*, MURDEROUS HATE, 1105.

mōste, see mōtan.

mōtan, pret. pres. v., may, be to, MUST, 186, 2886, etc.; pret. mōste, 168, 2574, etc.; pret. pl. mōstan, 2247.

munan, pret. pres. v.

ge-munan, (pret. pres.) v., have in MIND, remember; pres. gemon, geman, 265, 1185, etc.; pret. ge-mundon, 179, etc.; imp. sg. gemyne, 659.

on-munan, pret. pres. v., REMIND; pret. onmunde ūsic mārða, 're-minded us of glory, urged us on to great deeds,' 2640.

mund, st. f., hand, 236, etc.

mund-bora, w. m., protector, 1480, 2779. [Cf. beran.]

mund-gripe, st. m., hand-grip, 380, etc., 1938 (see note).

murnan, st. v., MOURN, be anxious, reck, care, 50, 136, etc.

be-murnan, st. v., with acc., BEMOURN, mourn over, 907, 1077.

mūða, w. m., MOUTH, 724. [Cf. Goth. muns.]

mūð-bona, w. m., MOUTH-BANE, one who slays by biting, 2079.

myndgian, w. v., call to MIND: (1) with gen., remember, 1105.

(2) REMIND, 2057.

ge-myndgian, w. v., bring to MIND, remember; pp. gemyndgad, 2450.

myne, st. m.: [Cf. Goth. muns.]

(1) wish, hope, 2572.

(2) love: acc. ne his myne wisse, 'nor did he know his mind,' 169 (see note).

-myne, see munan.

myntan, w. v., be minded, intend, 712, 731, 762.

myrce, adj., MURKY, 1405.

myrð, st. f., MIRTH; dat. mōdes myrðe, 810 (see note).

N

nāl, neg. adv., never, not at all, not, 445, 567, 1586, 1875*.

naca, w. m., bark, craft, 214, 295, 1896, 1903.

nacod, adj., NAKED, 539, 2585; bare, smooth, 2278.

næbben, 1850, =ne hæbben, see habban.

næfne, see nefne.

næfre, adv., NEVER, 247, etc.

nægan, w. v., greet, accost, 1318*.

ge-nægan, w. v., assail; pret.

pl. genēgdan, 2206, 2916* (see note); pp. genēged, 1439.

nægl, st. m., NAIL, 985.

næglian, w. v., NAIL; pp. nægled,

'nailed, riveted, studded,' 2023*.

nænig (=ne ænig), adj.-pron., not ANY, none, no, 859, etc.; with gen. pl. 157, etc.

nære, næron, =ne wære, ne wærōn, see wesan.

næs, =ne wæs, see wesan.

næs, neg. adv., not, not at all, 562, etc.

næs(s), st. m., NESS, headland, 1358, etc.

næs-hliif, st. neut., NESS-slope, headland-slope; dat. pl. næs-hleoðum, 1427.

näh, =ne äh, see ägan.

nallas, nälles, nales, nallas, nalles, see nealles.

nam, see niman.

nama, w. m., NAME, 78, 343, 1457, F. 26.

nämnan, -nämmon, see niman.

nän, (=ne än), adj.-pron., NONE, NO, 988; with gen. pl. 808, F. 43.

nät, =ne wät, see witan.

nät-hwylc (=ne wät hwylc; of. l. 274), adj.-pron., [WOT NOT WHICH] some, some one, a certain (one), 1518; with gen. pl. 2215, 2228, 2233, etc.

ne, nē, neg. particle, not, 38, 1384, etc.; doubled, ne...ne, 182, 245-6, etc.; nōðer...ne, 2124; ne...nō, 1508. Often found in composition with verbs, e.g. näh, næbban, næs, nolde, nät, etc., for which see ägan, habban, wesan, willan, witan; in composition with ä, ænig, etc., it forms the words nā, nænig, etc. (q. v.).

Correlated with ne or another negative, not...nor, neither...nor, etc., 511, 1082-4, etc.; ne...ne ...ne, 1100-1; nō...ne, 168-9, 575-7, etc.; nō...ne...ne...ne, 1392-4, 1735-7; næfre...ne, 583-4, 718; nalles...ne, 3015-6.

nē, not preceded by another negative, 'nor,' 510, 739 (see note), 1071.

Correlated with a doubled negative: ne...nænig...nære, 858-60.

næah, adj., NIGH, near, 1743, 2728, 2420. [Cf. Goth. nähw.]

nlehest, nýhat, superl., [NEXT] last, 1203, 2511.

næah, adv., NIGH, near, 1221, 2870; with dat. 564, 1924, 2242, etc.

near, compar., NEARER, 746.

- nealles, etc. (=ne calles), *adv.*, not at ALL, by no means, 2145, etc.; nalles, 338, etc.; nalla, 1719, etc.; nales, 1811; nala, 1493, etc.; nales, 43.
- nēan, nēon, *adv.*, from near, near, 528 (at close quarters), 839, 3104, etc. [*Cf.* nēah.]
- nearo, *st. neut.*, [NARROW] straits, distress, 2350, 2594.
- nearo, *adj.*, NARROW, 1409.
- nearo-crāft, *st. m.*, [NARROW-CRAFT] inaccessibility, 2243.
- nearo-fāh, *st. m.*, [NARROW-FOE] foe causing distress; *gen.* nearo-fāges, 2817.
- nearo-pearf, *st. f.*, [NARROW-need] dire distress, 422.
- nearwe, *adv.*, NARROWLY, 976.
- nearwian, *w. v.*, [NARROW] straiten, press; *pp.* genearwod, 1438.
- nefa, *w. m.*, nephew, 881, etc.; grandson, descendant, 1203, 1962.
- nefne, næfne, nemne, *conj.*:
- (1) unless, 250*, 1056, 1552, etc.; except that, 1353.
 - (2) In elliptical sentences, with quasi-prepositional force, unless, save, 1934, 2151, 2538.
- nēh, see nēah, *adj.*
- nelle, =ne wille, see willan.
- nemnan, *w. v.*, NAME, call, 864, etc. [*Cf.* Goth. namnjan.]
- be-nemnan, *w. v.*, declare solemnly, 1097, 3069.
- nemne, *prep.*, with dat., except, 1081.
- nemne, *conj.*, see nefne.
- nēod-laſu, *st. f.*, pressing invitation, or desire, 1320 (see note).
- nēon, see nēan.
- nēos(1)an, nlos(1)an, *w. v.*, with gen., visit, revisit, attack, 115, 125, 2388, 2671, etc.; *pres.* 3rd niosāð, 2486.
- nēotan, *st. v.*, use, enjoy, 1217.
- be-nēotan, bi-nēotan, *st. v.*, with acc. pers. and dat. rei, deprive, 680, 2396.
- neōðor, see niðer.
- neowol, *adj.*, steep; *pl.* neowle, 1411.
- nerian, *w. v.*, save, preserve, 572; *pp.* genered, 827. [*Cf.* Goth. nasjan.]
- nesan, *st. v.*
- ge-nesan, *st. v.*:
- (1) *intrans.* survive, escape, 999.
 - (2) *trans.* survive, escape (from), 1977, 2426, F. 49; *pp.* genesen, 2397.
- nēðan, *w. v.*: [*Cf.* Goth. nanþjan.]
- (1) with acc., dare, encounter, 2350.
 - (2) with dat., risk, 510, 533.
- ge-nēðan, *w. v.*:
- (1) with acc. hazard, dare, venture on, brave, 888, 959, 1656, 1933, 2511.
 - (2) with dat. risk, 1469, 2133.
- nicor, *st. m.*, NICKER (sea-monster), 422, etc.
- nicor-hūs, *st. neut.*, NICKER-HOUSE, cavern of a sea-monster, 1411.
- nleħst, see nēah, *adj.*
- nigen, *num.*, NINE; *inflected*, 575. [*Cf.* Goth. niun.]
- niht, *st. f.*, NIGHT, 115, etc. [*Cf.* Goth. nahts.]
- nihtes, *gen. (m.) used adverbially*, of a NIGHT, by night, 422, 2269, etc.
- niht-bealu, *st. neut.*, NIGHT-BALE, evil at night, 193.
- niht-heim, *st. m.*, NIGHT-HELM, night, 1789.
- niht-long, *adj.*, NIGHT-LONG, 528.
- niht-weore, *st. neut.*, NIGHT-WORK, 827.
- niman, *st. v.*, take, seize; *pres.* 3rd, nimeð, nymeð, 441, 598, etc.; *pret. sg.*, nam, nōm, 746, 1612, etc.; *pret. pl.* nāman, 2116; *pp.* (ge)numen, 1158, 3165.
- ā-niman, *st. v.*, take away, F. 23.
- be-niman, *st. v.*, deprive; *pret.* benam, 1886.
- for-niman, *st. v.*, carry off; *pret.* fornām, -nāmon, 488, 2828, etc.
- ge-niman, *st. v.*, take, seize, take away, clasp; *pret.* genām, genōm, 122, 2776, etc.
- nlod, *st. f.*, desire, pleasure, 2116.
- nlos(1)an, see nēos(1)an.
- niðor, see niðer.
- nīowe, see nīwe.
- nīpan, *st. v.*, darken, 547, 649.
- nīs, =ne is, see wesan.
- nīð, *st. m.*, envy, hate, violence, war, struggle, 184, 827, etc.; affliction, 423.
- Gen. pl. used instrumentally*, in fight, in war, by force, 845, 1489, 1962, 2170, 2206.
- nīvas, see niðas.
- nīð-draca, *w. m.*, [envy-DRAKE] malicious dragon, 2273.
- nīber, nyber, *adv.*, [NETHER] down, downwards, 1360, 3044; *compar.* nīðor, further down, 2699.

nīg-grest, *st. m.*, [envy-guest] malicious guest, 2699. (See note to l. 102.)

nīg-geweorc, *st. neut.*, [envy-work] work of enmity, deed of violence, 683.

nīg-grim, *adj.*, [envy-grim] maliciously grim or terrible, 193.

nīg-heard, *adj.*, war-HARD, hardy in war, 2417.

nīg-hēdig, *adj.*, war-minded, 3165. nīg-sele, *st. m.*, hostile hall, 1518 (see note).

nīgōas, nīgas, *st. m. pl.*, men, 1005, 2215. [*Cf.* Goth. nīpjōs, 'kins-men.]

nīg-wundor, *st. neut.*, dread WONDER, 1365.

niwe, *adj.*, NEW, 783 (startling), 949, etc.; *dat.* weak niwan, niowan, stefne, 'anew,' 1789, 2594. [*Cf.* Goth. niuwis.]

niwian, *w. v.*, RENEW; *pp.* geniwod, geniwad, 1303, 1322, 2287 (see note).

nīw-tyrwed, *adj. (pp.)*, NEW-TARRED, 295.

nōd, *adv.*, not at all, not, 136, 168 (see ne), 541, 543, 1508 (see ne), etc.

nolde, =ne wolde, see willan.

nōm, *st. f.*, [NOON] ninth hour,

3 p.m., 1600. [*From Lat. nōna.*]

norf, *adv.*, NORTH, 858.

norfan, *adv.*, from the NORTH, 547.

nōse, *w. f.*, [NOSE] NAZE, cape, 1892, 2803.

nōðer (=ne ð hwæðer), *adv.*, NOR, 2124.

nōd, *adv.*, NOW, 251, etc.

nōd, *conj.*, now, now that, seeing that, 430, etc.; correlative with nōd, *adv.*, 2743-5.

nýd, *st. f.*, NEED, compulsion, 1005, 2454 (pangs). [*Cf.* Goth. náuþs.]

nýdan, *w. v.*, force, compel; *pp.* genýded, 2680; inflected, genýdde, 1005 (see gesacan).

nýd-bád, *st. f.*, [NEED-pledge] forced toll, 598.

nýd-gestealla, *w. m.*, NEED-comrade, comrade in or at need, 882.

nýd-gripe, *st. m.*, [NEED-GRIPE] dire grip, 976*.

nýd-wracu, *st. f.*, [NEED-WRACK] dire ruin, 193.

nýhst, see näh, *adj.*

nyman, see niman.

nymðe, *conj.*, unless, 781, 1658.

nyt, *adj.*, useful, of use, 794. [*Cf.* Goth. -nuta.]

nytt, *st. f.*, duty, office, service, 494, 3118.

nyttian, *w. v.*, with gen.

ge-nyttian, *w. v.*, with acc., use, enjoy; *pp.* genyttod, 3046.

nyßer, see níßer.

O

of, *prep.*, with dat., from, 37, etc.; or (after út), 663, 2557; out of, 419; ors, 672. *Following case:* ðā hē him of dyde, 'then he dorred,' 671. [*Cf.* Goth. af.]

offer, *prep.*, over, with acc. (of motion, etc.) and dat. (of rest):

(1) with acc., over, 10, 46, etc.; against, 2330, 2409, 2589*, 2724 (see note); above, beyond, 2879; without, 685; of time, after, 736, 1781 (but see note). Offer eorðan, 'on earth,' 248, etc.; offer werþeode, 'throughout the nations of men,' 899; offer ealle, 'so that all could hear,' 2899; offer eal, F. 24. (2) with dat., over, 481, etc. [*Cf.* Goth. ufar.]

ófer, *st. m.*, bank, shore, 1371.

ófer hygd, -hyd, *st. f. neut.*, contempt, pride, 1740, 1760.

ófer-mægen, *st. neut.*, OVER-MAIN, superior force, 2917.

ófer-máðum, *st. m.*, [OVER-treasure] very rich treasure, 2993.

ófost, *st. f.*, haste, 256, 3007; *dat.* ofoste, ofeste, ofste, 386, 1292, 2747, etc. [*P. B. B. x. 505.*]

ófost-lice, *adv.*, hastily, 3130*.

óft, *adv.*, oft, often, 4, etc.

óftor, *compar.*, oftener, 1579.

óftost, *superl.*, ofteneast, 1668.

ð-hwær, ð-wär, *adv.*, anywhere, 1737, 2870.

ombheit, ombiht, *st. m.*, servant, officer, messenger, 287, 386. [*Cf.* Goth. andbahtia.]

ombiht-pegn, *st. m.*, attendant-THANE, 673.

ómig, *adj.*, rusty, 2763, etc.

on, an (677, 1247, 1935), *prep.*, ON; with dat. and acc., usu. dat. of rest and acc. of motion, but instances of the acc. are common, as will be seen, in which there is no suggestion, or the merest suggestion, of motion:

(1) with dat., of place and time, on, in, 40, 58, 76, 409, 607, 809, 677, 702, 782, 847, 891, 926, 1041, 1292, 1862, 1544, 1581, 1618

- (*a-swimming*), 1648, 1662, 1830 (*with respect to*), 1884, 2197, 2248, 2276, 2311 (*upon*), 2705, 3157, etc.; *after its case*, 1935 (*but see note*), 2357, 2866; *in, among*, 1557; *at*, 126, 303, 575, 683, 8148; *by*, 1484. (2) *with acc.*, *onto, into*, 35, 67, etc.; *on, in*, 507, 518, 627, 635, 708, 996, 1095, 1109, 1297, 1456, 1675, 2132, 2193, 2890, 2850 (*with regard to*; cf. 1830-1), etc.; *of time*, 484, 837, 1428, etc.; *to*, 2662, 1789 (*according to*); 873 (*see spēd*), 1579 (*see ān*), 1758 (*see endestaf*), 2799 (*see feorh-legu*), 2903 (*see efn*), 2962 (*see wrecan*); *on gebryd*, ‘*by fate*,’ 1074; *an wig*, ‘*for war*,’ 1247 (*see note*); *on ryht*, ‘*rightly*,’ 1555; *on unriht*, ‘*falsely*,’ 2739; *on gylp*, ‘*proudly*,’ 1749; *on minne syltes dōm*, ‘*at my own disposal, choice*,’ 2147; *þe is hēr on starie*, ‘*on which I am here gazing*,’ 2796. [*Cf. Goth. ana.*] *on innan*, *see innan*. *on weg*, *away*, 763, etc. *on, adv.*, *on*, 1650, 3084 (*see note*). *oncer-bend*, *st. m. f.*, ANCHOR-BAND, anchor-chain, 1918*. *on-cyð(ð)*, *st. f.*, distress, suffering, 880, 1420. *ond*, *conj.*, AND, 89, etc.; usually the symbol *γ* is used in ‘*Beowulf*’: *ond* occurs in ll. 600, 1148, 2040. In *Hickes’ transcript of ‘Finnsburgh’* and is used exclusively. *ondlēan*, *st. m.*, requital, 1541*, 2094* (*see notes: in both cases miswritten in ms. hondlean*). *ond-long*, *and-long*, *adj.*, (1) live-long, 2115, 2938; (2) stretching or standing up to; *andlongne eorl*, ‘*the earl upstanding*,’ 2695. *on-drysne*, *adj.*, terrible, 1932. *ond-saca*, *w. m.*, adversary, 786, 1682. *ond-slyht*, *st. m.*, back-stroke, return blow, 2929, 2972. *ond-swarz*, *st. f.*, ANSWER, 854, 1493, 1840, 2860. *ōnettan*, *w. v.*, *hasten*; *pret. pl.* 806, 1803. [*P. B. B. I. 487.*] *on-gēan*, *prep.*, with *dat.*, AGAINST, towards, at, 1034; *after its case*, 881, 2384 (*see foran*). *onlic-nes*, *st. f.*, LIKENESS, 1351*. *on-mōd*, *see an-mōd*. *on-mōda*, *w. m.*, arrogance, 2926. *on-sāge*, *adj.*, impending, attacking, fatal, 2483; *nom. þēr wæs* Hond-
- scio hild onsāge*, ‘*there warfare assailed Hondscio*,’ 2076. *on-syn*, *an-syn*, *st. f.*, sight, appearance, form, 251, 928, 2772, 2834. *on-weald*, *st. m.*, [*wielding*] control, possession, 1044. *open*, *adj.*, OPEN, 2271. *openian*, *w. v.*, OPEN, 3056. *ōr*, *st. neut.*, beginning, origin, van, 1041, 1688, 2407. *orc*, *st. m.*, flagon, 2760, etc. [*Cf. Goth. aúrkais. From Lat. urceus.*] *orcn̄as*, *st. m. pl.*, monsters, 112 (*see note*). *ord*, *st. m.*, point, front, van, 556, etc. *ord-fruma*, *w. m.*, chief, prince, 263. *ōret-meog*, *st. m.*, warrior, 332, 363, 481. *ōretta*, *w. m.*, warrior, 1532, 2538. [*Cf. ōret, from orhāt, ‘a calling out, challenge,’ and see Sievers, § 48, N. 4.]* *oreð*, *see oruð*. *or-feorme*, *adj.*, devoid of, destitute, wretched (*see note to l. 2385*). *or-lahtre*, *adj.*, blameless, 1886. *or-lege*, *st. neut.*, battle, war, 1326, 2407. *orleg-hwīl*, *st. f.*, battle-WHILE, time of battle or war, 2002*, 2427, 2911. *or-jone*, *or-janc*, *st. m.*, [*original THOUGHT*] skill, 406; *dat. pl. adverbially*, skilfully, 2087. *oruð*, *st. neut.*, breath, 2557; *gen. oreðes*, 2523*; *dat. oreðe*, 2839. [*From or, ‘out of,’ and uð=ð=* *anþ, *cf. Goth. us-anan*, ‘*to breathe forth*’.] *or-wearde*, *adj.*, WARDLESS, unguarded, 8127. *or-wēna*, *adj. (weak form)*, with *gen.*, [*WEAKLESS*] hopeless, despairing, 1002, 1565. [*Cf. Goth. us-wēna.*] *ōt*, *prep.*, *w. acc.*, until, 2399, etc. *ōt þat*, *conj.*, till, until, 9, etc.; *ōtōt þat*, 68. *ōter*, *num. adj.-pron.*, OTHER, (the) one, (the) other, the second, another, 219 (*see note*), 503, 1583, (*see swyld*), etc.; *correl.* *ōter...* *ōter*, ‘*one...the other*,’ 1849-51; *ōter sēðan*, ‘*said further*,’ 1945 (*see note*). [*Cf. Goth. anþar.*] *ōtōt*, *see oþt*. *ōtōtē*, *conj.:* (1) *or*, 283, etc. (2) *and*, 649 (*see note to l. 648*), 2475. *ōwēr*, *see ohwār*. *ō-wiht*, *pron.*, AUGHT; *dat. a whiht*, 1822, 2432. *See also aht.*

R

- rēcan, *w. v.*, *intrans.*, REACH; *pret.* rechte, 747.
 ge-rēcan, *w. v.*, *trans.*, REACH;
pret. gerähete, 556, 2965.
 rēd, *st. m.*, [REDE] advice, counsel,
 help, benefit, gain, 172, etc.
 rēdan, *st. and w. v.* [READ]:
 (1) *intrans.*, REDE, decide, decree,
 2858.
 (2) *trans.*, possess, 2056.
 rēd-bora, *w. m.*, counsellor, 1325.
 [Cf. beran.]
 Rēdend, *st. m. (pres. part.)*, Ruler
 (God), 1555.
 rēran, *w. v.* [Cf. Goth. (ur)rāisjan.]
 ā-rēran, *w. v.*, REAR, RAISE,
 exalt, extol, 1703, 2983.
 rēs, *st. m.*, RACE, rush, storm,
 onslaught, 2356, 2626.
 rēsan, *w. v.*, RACE, rush, 2690.
 ge-rēsan, *w. v.*, RACE, rush,
 2839.
 rēst, *st. f.*, REST, resting-place, bed,
 122, etc.
 rēswa, *w. m.*, leader, 60.
 rond, see rond.
 rēsian, *w. v.*, explore; *pp.* rēsod,
 2283.
 rāðe, see hraðe.
 rēfan, *w. v.*, REAVE, rob, plunder;
pret. rēafode, rēafodon, 1212,
 2985, etc. [Cf. Goth. ráubōn.]
 be-rēfan, *w. v.*, BEREAVE; *pp.*
 with dat., bereft, 2746, etc.
 rēc, *st. m.*, REEK, smoke, 3155.
 recan, *w. v.*, with gen., RECK, care;
pres. 3rd, recceð, 434.
 recan, *w. v.*, relate, tell, 91; *dat.*
inf. recenne, 2093; *pret.* rehte,
 2106, 2110.
 reed, *st. neut.*, house, building,
 hall, 310, 412, etc.
 regn-heard, *adj.*, [mighty-HARD]
 wondrous hard, 826 (see note).
 regnian, rēnian, *w. v.*, prepare,
 adorn, 2168*; *pp.* geregnad, 777.
 ren-weard, *st. m.*, 770 (see note).
 rēo, fierce, 122.
 rēdan, *st. v.*, make RED, 1151*.
 rēfan, *st. v.*
 be-rēfan, *st. v.*, BEREAVE,
 deprive; *pp.*, acc. sg. *f.*, berofene,
 2457, 2981.
 rēon, see rēwan.
 record, *st. f.*, speech, 2555. [Cf.
 Goth. razda.]
 recordian, *w. v.*, speak, 2792*, 3025.
 ge-recordian, *w. v.*, prepare a
 feast; *pp.* gerecorded, 1788.

- rēot, 2457 (see note).
 rētan, *st. v.*, weep, 1876.
 restan, *w. v.*, REST, cease, 1793, etc.
 rēþe, *adj.*, fierce, furious, 122, etc.
 rice, *st. neut.*, realm, 861, etc.
 rice, *adj.*, RICH, powerful, mighty,
 172, etc.
 ricone, *adv.*, quickly, 2983.
 ricsian, rixian, *w. v.*, reign, rule,
 domineer, 144, 2211*.
 rīdan, *st. v.*, RIDE, 234, 1883, etc.;
pret. pl. rīdan, 3169.
 ge-rīdan, *st. v.*, with acc., RIDE
 over, 2898.
 ridend, *st. m. (pres. part.)*, RIDER;
pl. ridend, 2457.
 riht, *st. neut.*, RIGHT, 144, 1700, etc.;
acc. on riht, 'rightly,' 1555; *dat.*
 sīfer rihte, 'in accordance with
 right,' 1049, etc.; *acc. pl.* ofer
 ealde riht, 'contrary to the ancient
 law' (sing., ealde being the weak
 form), 2330.
 rihte, *adv.*, rightly, 1695.
 rīman, *w. v.*, count, number; *pp.*
 gerimed, 59.
 rīne, *st. m.*, man, wight, warrior,
 399, etc.
 rīdan, see rīdan.
 rīsan, *st. v.*
 ā-rīsan, *st. v.*, ARISE, 399, etc.
 rīxian, see rīcsian.
 rīdor, *st. m.*, sky, heaven, 310,
 1376, 1555, 1572.
 rōf, *adj.*, strong, brave, renowned,
 1793, 1925, 2598, 2666, 2690;
with gen. 682, 2084.
 rond, rand, *st. m.*, shield, 231, 656,
 2538, 2673 (boss), etc.
 rand-wīga, *w. m.*, shield-
 warrior, 1298, etc.
 rond-hēbband, *st. m. (pres. part.)*,
 [shield-having] shield-warrior, 861.
 rōwan, *st. v.*, ROW, swim; *pret. pl.*
 rēon=rēowon, 512, 539.
 rūm, *st. m.*, ROOM, space, 2690.
 rūm, *adj.*, roomy, spacious, ample,
 great, 2461; burh rūmne sefan,
 'gladly and freely and with all
 good will,' 278.
 rūm-heart, *adj.*, [ROOM-HEART] great-
 hearted, 1799, 2110.
 rūn, *st. f.*, RUNE, council, 172.
 rūn-staf, *st. m.*, RUNE-STAVE, runic
 letter, 1695.
 rūn-wita, *w. m.*, [RUNE-] wise man,
 councillor, 1825.
 ryht, see riht.
 rīyan, *w. v.* [from rūm]:
 (1) make roomy, prepare; *pp.*
 gerimed, 492, 1975.

(2) make room, clear a way; *pp.* *ðā* him gerýmed wearð, þet hie wsl-stöwe wealdan möston, 'when the way was made clear for them so that they were masters of the field,' 2988; *so* 3088.

ge-rýman, *w. v.*, make roomy, prepare, 1086.

S

sacan, *st. v.*, strive, 439. [Cf. Goth. *sakan*, 'rebuke, dispute.']

on-*sacan*, *st. v.:*

(1) with acc. pers. and gen. *rei*, attack: *pres. subj.* þatte freoðu-welbe feóres onsece...lóofne mannan, 'that a peaceweaver should assail the life of a beloved man,' 1942.

(2) with acc. *rei* and dat. pers., refuse, dispute, 2954.

sacu, *st. f.*, strife, 1857, 2472; *acc. seoce*, 154. [Cf. *ssccc.*]

sadol, *st. m.*, SADDLE, 1038.

sadol-beorht, *adj.*, SADDLE-BRIGHT, 2175.

sæ, *st. m. f.*, SEA, 318, etc.; *dat. pl. sém*, 858, etc. [Cf. Goth. *sáws.*]

sæ-bát, *st. m.*, SEA-BOAT, 638, 895.

sece, *st. f.*, strife, fight, contest, 953, 1977, 2029, etc.; *gen. sg. seccoe*, 600. [Cf. *sacu*, and Goth. *sakjō*.]

sece, see *sacu*.

sæ-cyning, *st. m.*, SEA-KING, 2382.

sædan, see *seegan*.

sæ-dör, *st. neut.*, SEA-DEER, sea-monster, 1510.

sæ-draca, *w. m.*, SEA-DRAKE, sea-dragon, 1426.

sægan, *w. v.*, cause to sink, lay low; *pp.* gesæged, 884. [Cf. *sigan*, *ság.*]

sæ-géap, *adj.*, SEA-wide, spacious, 1896.

sæ-genga, *w. m.*, SEA-goer, ship, 1882, 1906.

sægn, see *séon*.

sæ-grund, *st. m.*, SEA-GROUND, bottom of the sea, 564.

sæl, *st. neut.*, hall, 307*, etc.; *acc. sel*, 167.

sæl, *st. m. f.* [Cf. Goth. *säls.*]

(1) time, season, occasion, opportunity, 489 (see note), 622, 1008, etc.; *acc. sg. sèle*, 1185 (see note to ll. 1134-6).

(2) happiness, joyance, bliss, 643, etc.; *dat. pl. sælum*, 607.

sæ-lác, *st. neut.*, SEA-booty, 1624; *acc. pl. sæ-lác*, 'sea-spoils,' 1652.

sæ-lád, *st. f.*, SEA-path, sea-voyage, 1139, 1157.

sælan, *w. v.*, bind, tie, secure, 226, 1917; *pp.* gesæled, 'bound, twisted, interwoven,' 2764. [From *säl*, cf. Goth. *sailjan*.]

on-*sælan*, *w. v.*, unbind; see note to l. 489.

sælan, *w. v.*, happen. [From *säl*.]

ge-*sælan*, *w. v.*, often *impers.*, befall, chance, happen, 574, 890, 1250.

sæld, *st. neut.*, hall, 1280.

sæ-lígend, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), SEA-farer; *nom. pl. sæ-lígend*, 411, 1818, 2806; *sæ-lígende*, 377.

sælþe, 3152 (see note to ll. 3150, etc.).

sæ-mann, *st. m.*, SEA-MAN, 329, 2954.

sæ-méte, *adj.*, SEA-weary, 325.

sæmra, *compar. adj. (without pos.)*, worse, weaker, 953, 2880.

sæ-ness, *st. m.*, SEA-NESS, headland, 223, 571.

sæne, *adj.*

señora, *compar.*, slower, 1436.

sæ-rinc, *st. m.*, SEA-warrior, 690.

sæ-sið, *st. m.*, SEA-journey, 1149.

sæ-weall, *st. m.*, SEA-WALL, 1924.

sæ-wong, *st. m.*, SEA-plain, shore, 1964.

sæ-wudu, *st. m.*, SEA-WOOD, ship, 226.

sæ-wylin, *st. m.*, [SEA-WYLING] sea-surge, 393.

-saga, see -seegan.

sæl, *st. m.*, rope, 302*, 1906.

sælum, see *sæl*.

samod, see *somod*.

sand, *st. neut.*, SAND, 213, etc.

sang, *st. m.*, SONG, 90, etc.

sär, *st. neut.*, SORZ, pain, wound, 787, 975; *nom. sio sär*, 2468 (*gender extraordinary*; see note); *acc. säre*, 'harm,' 2295. [Cf. Goth. *sair.*]

särj, *adj.*, sore, 2058.

säre, *adv.*, sorely, 1251, 2222, 2311, 2746.

särig, *adj.*, SORRY, sad, 2447.

särig-förð, *adj.*, [SORRY-heart] sore at heart, 2863.

särig-möd, *adj.*, [SORRY-mood] in mournful mood, 2942.

särlík, *adj.*, [SORRY-LIKE] painful, sad, 842, 2109.

säwl-berend, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), [SOUL-BEARING] being endowed with a soul, 1004.

säwol, *st. f.*, SOUL, 2820, etc.; *acc. gen. säwle*, 184, 2422, etc.; *gen. säwele*, 1742. [Cf. Goth. *sálwala*.]

- sāwul-lēas, sāwul-lēas, soulless, life-less, 1406, 3033.
- sāwul-drīor, st. m. or neut., [soul-gore] life's blood, 2693.
- scacan, st. v., pres. sg. sceaceō, 2742, pp. scacen, sceacen, 1124, 2308, etc.: SHAKE, go, depart, hasten, 1136, 2254*, etc., 1802; pret. strēla storm strengum gebēded scōc ofer scild-weall, 'the storm of arrows, sent by the strings, flew over the shield-wall,' 3118.
- scādan, st. v.
- ge-scādan, st. v., decide; pret. gescēd, 1555.
- scadu-heim, st. m., [SHADE-HELM] shadow-covering, cover of night; gen. pl. scadu-helma gesceapu, 'shapes of the shadows,' 650.
- scam(i)g)an, w. v., be ASHAMED, 1026, 2850.
- scaja, see sceaja.
- sceacen, sceaceō, see scacan.
- sead, st. neut., SHADE: acc. pl. under sceadu bregdan, 'draw under the shades, i.e. kill,' 707: see also note to l. 1803. [Cf. Goth. skadus.]
- scæden-māl, adj., curiously inlaid sword, 1939.
- scædu-genga, w. m., SHADE-GOER, prowler by night, 703.
- secal, etc., see sculan.
- sealc, st. m., MARSHAL, retainer, 918, 939. [Cf. Goth. skalks.]
- searp, adj., SHARP, 288.
- scēat, st. m., [SHEET] corner, region, quarter, 96; gen. pl. scēatta, 752. [Cf. Goth. skáuts, 'hem of a garment.']
- seatt, st. m., money, 1686. [Cf. Goth. skatts.]
- sceaþa, scaþa, w. m., SCATTER, foe, warrior: nom. pl. scaþan, 1803, 1895; gen. pl. sceapena, 4, sceatona, 274.
- scāwi(g)an, w. v. with acc., [SHOW, SHEW] espy, see, view, observe, 840, 843, 1391, etc.; pres. pl. subj. scāwian, 3008; pret. pl. scēawedon, 132, etc.; pp. gescēawod, 8075, 8084.
- scēd, see -scēdan.
- scēft, st. m., SHAFT, 3118, F. 8.
- scel, see sculan.
- scencan, w. v., SKINK, pour out; pret. sg. scencete, 496.
- scennum, dat. pl., 1694 (see note).
- scēod, see -scēðan.
- scold, see sculan.
- scēop, see -scyppan.
- scōtan, st. v., shoot, 1744.
- ge-scōtan, st. v., with acc., shoot or dart into, hurry to; pret. sg. hord eft gescēat, 2319.
- of-scōtan, st. v., with acc., shoot off, lay low, kill; pret. sg., ofscēt, 2439.
- scōtend, st. m. (pres. part.), shooter, warrior; pl. 703, 1026* (see note), 1154.
- scepēn, see scyppan.
- scoran, st. v., SHEAR, cut, 1287.
- ge-scoran, st. v., SHEAR, cut in two, 1526; pret. sg. gescor, 2973.
- scōt, see -scēðan.
- scēðan, st. and w. v., usu. with dat., SCATHE, injure, 1514, 1524, 1887, etc.; absolutely, 243. [Cf. Goth. skapjan.]
- ge-scēðan, w. v., with dat., SCATHE, injure, 1447, 1502, 1587. Pret. sg. sē ðe him sāre gescēd, 'who injured himself sorely,' 2222, 2777 (see note).
- scild, see scyld-.
- scile, see sculan.
- scilma, w. m., brightness, gleam, 1803* (see note).
- scinan, scýnan, st. v., SHINE, 1517, etc., F. 8; pret. pl. scinon, 994, scionon, 303 (see note).
- scinna, w. m., apparition, 939.
- scionon, see scinan.
- scip, st. neut., SHIP, 302, etc.; dat. pl. scypon, 1154.
- scip-here, st. m., ship-army, naval force; dat. scip-herge, 243.
- scir, adj., SHEER, bright, 322, 496, 979; weak gen. 1694.
- scir-ham, adj., bright-coated, with shining mail, 1895.
- scōd, see scēðan.
- scolde, etc., see sculan.
- scop, st. m., [SHAPER] maker, bard, etc., 90, 496, 1066.
- scōp, see scyppan.
- scota, w. m., SHOOTER, warrior. See note to l. 1026.
- scrifan, st. v., [SHRIVE] prescribe, pass sentence, 979. [From Lat. scribo.]
- for-scrifan, st. v., with dat. pers., proscribe, 106.
- ge-scrifan, st. v., prescribe: pret. sg. swā him wyrd ne gescraf hrēð et hilde, 'in such wise that weird did not assign to him triumph in battle,' 2574.
- scīfan, st. v., stride, stalk, glide, wander, move, 163, 650, 703, 2569.
- scucca, w. m., devil; dat. pl. 939.

scūfan, st. v., with acc., shove, launch, 215, 918; pret. pl. scūfun, 3131. [Cf. Goth. -skiuban.]
be-scūfan, st. v., with acc., shove, cast, 184.

wid-scūfan, st. v., [WIDE-SHOVE] scatter, 936 (see note).

sculan, pret. pres. v., pres. sg. 1st, 3rd sceal, 20, etc., scel, 455, etc., sceall, 1862, etc.; pres. subj. scyle, 1179, 2657, scile, 3176; pret. scold, 10, etc., sceolde, 2341, etc., 2nd sg. sceoldest, 2056; pl. scoldon, 41, etc., sceoldon, 2257: SHALL, must, have as a duty, be obliged, ought, pret. SHOULD, was to, etc., 230, etc.; sometimes expressing mere futurity, 384, etc. Hē gesēcez scēall hord on hrūsan, 'it is his to seek the hoard in the earth,' 2275. With foll. inf. omitted: unc sceal worn fela māþma gemēnra [wesan], 1783; ūrum sceal swoord ond helm ... bām gemēne, 'to us both shall one sword and helmet [be] in common,' 2659; sceal se hearda helm ... fētum befallen, 2255; þonne ðū forð scyle, 1179; so, 2816.

scir-heard, adj., [SHOWER-HARD] 1083 (see note).

scyld, st. m., SHIELD, 825, etc.

scild-weall, st. m., SHIELD-WALL, 8118.

scyldan, w. v., SHIELD: pret. nymðe mec God scyldie, 'unless God had shielded me,' 1658.

scyld-freca, w. m., SHIELD-warrior, 1033.

scyldig, adj., guilty; with dat., synnum scyldig, 8071; with gen. 1683; eadres scyldig, 'having forfeited his life,' 1388, 2061.

scyld-wiga, w. m., SHIELD-warrior, 288.

scyle, see sculan.

scýnan, see scifan.

scyndan, w. v., hasten, 918, 2570.

scyne, adj., SHINE, beauteous, 3016. [Cf. Goth. skáuns, 'beautiful.']}

scyn-scaþa, w. m., spectral-foe, 707 (see note).*

scyp, see scip.

scyppan, st. v., SHAPE, create, make, 78; wæs siō wróht scepen heard wið Hūgas, 'the strife was made hard against the Hugas,' 2913. [Cf. Goth. -skapjan.]

ge-scyppan, st. v., SHAPE, create, 97.

Scyppend, st. m. (pres. part.), SHAPER, Creator, 106.

scýran, w. v., bring to light, hence decide, 1939. [Cf. scir.]

se, sēo, þest, demonst. adj., the, THAT. Sing.: nom. m. se; f. sēo, 66, etc.; siō, 2098, etc.; n. þest; acc. m. þone; f. þā; n. þest; gen. m. n. þess; f. þēre; dat. m. n. þēm, 52, etc., þām, 425, etc.; instr. m. n. þȳ; f. þēre.

Pl.: nom. acc., m. f. n., þā; gen. m. f. n. þāra; dat. m. f. n. þām, 370, etc., þām, 1855, etc. Following its noun: acc. m. þone, 2007, etc.; gen. pl. þāra, 2734. Alliterating, dat. m. þēm, in the phrase 'on þēm dæge, þisses lifes' 197, 790, 806; acc. f. sg. þā, 736, 1675; instr. neut. þȳ, 1797; gen. pl. þāra, 2033. Correl. with sē used as a relative pron.: se..sē, 2865, 3071-3; sōo...siō, 2258. See also þe. [Cf. Goth. sa, sō, þata.]

sē, m., sēo, siō, f., þest, neut., pron.

I. Demonst. pron., THAT, that one, he, etc.: sing. nom. m. sē, f. sēo, siō, n. þest; acc. m. þone, f. þā, n. þest; gen. m. n. þess, f. þēre; dat. m. n. þēm, 183, etc., þām 1957, f. þēre; instrum. m. n. þȳ, 87, etc., þē, 821, etc., þon, 504, etc. Immediately followed by the rel. particle þe (q. v.): nom. sē þe, 90, etc.; acc. þone þe, dat. þām þe; gen. pl. þāra þe, 98, etc., 1625 ('of those things which'). With þe omitted: þām = þām þe, 2199, 2779. Correl. with sē used as a rel. pron.: sē...sē, 2406-7.

Special usages:

(1) gen. neut. þess, of that, of this, thereof, for that, for this, therefor, 7, etc. Correl. with þest, conj., 2026-8, etc. See also þess, adv.

(2) instr. neut. þȳ, þē, by that, therefore, 1273, 2067. Correl. with þē, conj. (q. v.), 487, 1436, 2638. Often with comparatives, THE: 821, etc., 2880; nō þȳ ēr, 'none the sooner,' 754, etc.

(3) instr. neut. þon, 2423 (see note); þon mā, '(the) more,' 504; after þon, 'after that,' 724; ēr þon, 'ere,' 731; be þon, 'by that,' 1722; tō þon, þest, 'until,' 2591, 2845; tō þon, 'to that degree, so,' 1876. See also under tō.

II. Rel. pron., THAT, who, which, what; m. sē, 143, etc.; sē for sēo, 2421 (see also þe); neut. þest = 'what,' 15 (but see note), 1466, 1748, m. acc. þone, 13, etc.;

f. acc. þā, 2022; *gen. neut.* Gode þancode...þas se man gespreec, 'thanked God for what the man spake,' 1398; þas ic wēne, 'according to what I expect, as I ween,' 272; *so*, 383; *dat. sing. m. and neut.* þām, þām, 187, etc., exclusively þām in portion of poem written by second scribe; *pl. þā*, 41, etc. See also *þas, adv.*
þas þe, see under *þees*.
sealde, etc., see *sellan*.
sealma, *w. m.*, sleeping-place, couch, chamber, 2460.
sealo-brūn, *adj.*, SALLOW-BROWN, dark-brown, F. 37.
sealt, *adj.*, SALT, 1989.
searo, *st. neut.*
 (1) skill, device, cunning, *dat. pl. adverbially*, searwum, 'cunningly, curiously,' 1038, 2764;
 (2) [cunningly devised] armour, 249, 323, 329, etc., 1557 (see note);
 (3) ambush, straits, 419 (but the meaning may be: 'when I did off my armour').
searo-bend, *st. m. f.*, cunning BAND, 2086.
searo-fāh, *adj.*, cunningly coloured, variegated, 1444.
searo-gimm, *st. m.*, cunning gem, jewel of artistic workmanship, 1157, 2749, 3102*.
searo-grim, *adj.*, [cunning-GRIM] cunningly fierce, or fierce in battle, 594.
searo-habbend, *st. m. (pres. part.)*, [armour-HAVING] warrior, 237.
searo-net, *st. neut.*, [cunning- or armour-NET] coat of mail, 406.
searo-nīt, *st. m.*, armour-strife, hostility, 582, 3067; cunning-hatred, wile, plot, 1200, 2738.
searo-þono, *st. m.*, cunning THOUGHT, 775.
searo-wundor, *st. neut.*, [cunning-WONDER] rare wonder, 920.
seax, *st. neut.*, hip-sword, dagger, 1545.
sēcan, *sēcean*, *w. v.*, 664, 187, etc.; *dat. inf.* to *sēceanne*, 2562; *pres. pl. (fut.)* *sēceað*, 3001; *pret. pl. sōhton*, 339, *sōhtan*, 2380: SEEK in its various meanings; visit, go to, strive after, 139*, 208, etc., 2380 (of a friendly visit). Sāwle *sēcan*, 'kill,' 801; *so*, *sēcean* sāwle hord, 2422. *Intrans.* 2293, 3001 (of a hostile attack); bonne his myne sōhte, 'than his wish (hope) sought,' 2572. [Cf. Goth. *sōkjan*.]

ge-sēc(e)an, *w. v.*, 684, 1004* (see note), etc.; *dat. inf.* to *gesēcanne*, 1922; *pret. pl.* *gesōhton*, 2926, *gesōhtan*, 2204: SEEK, in its various meanings as above, 463, etc.; often of hostile attack, 2515, etc.
ofer-sēc(e)an, *w. v.*, OVERTAX, test too severely; *pret. sg.* *sē ðe mēca gehwane...swenge ofersōhte*, 'which with its swing overtaxed every sword,' 2686.
sec, see *sec*.
secg, *st. m.*, man, etc., 208, 218, etc.; of *Grendel's mother*, 1379.
secg, *st. f.*, sword, 684.
secgan, *w. v.*, 51, etc.; SAY, speak, *dat. inf.* to *secganne*, 473, 1724; *pret. sg.* *sægde*, 90, etc., *säde*, F. 46; *pret. pl.* *sægdon*, 377, etc., *sädan*, 1945; *pp.* *gesægd*, *gesäđ*, 'published, made manifest,' 141, 1696. Imperf. with partitive gen. *secggende wæs läðra spella*, 'was telling dire tales,' 3028.
ā-secgan, *w. v.*, SAY OUT, declare, 344.
ge-secgan, *w. v.*, SAY, 2157; imperat. *sg.* *gesaga*, 388.
sefa, *w. m.*, mind, soul, heart, 49, etc.
sēft, compar. *adv.* (of *sōfte*), softer, more easily, 2749.
-sēgan, see *-sōn*.
segen, see *segn*.
segli, *st. neut.*, SAIL, 1906.
segli-rād, *st. f.*, SAIL-ROAD, sea, 1429.
segna, *st. m. neut.*, banner, 1204; *acc. segn*, 2767, 2776, *segen*, 47, 1021, 2958 (see note to ll. 2957-9). [From L. *signum*, whence 'sign.'].
-sēgon, see *-sōn*.
-sēh, see *-sōn*.
sel, see *sal*.
sēl, compar. *adv.* (no positive, cf. *sēla*), better, 1012, 2277, 2530, 2687, F. 40, 41.
selðan, *adv.*, SELDOM, 2029 (see note).
selð-guma, *w. m.*, hall-man: nom. *sg.*, 249 (see note).
selē, *st. m.*, hall, 81, etc.; of the dragon's lair, 3128.
selē, see *sal*.
selē-drēam, *st. m.*, hall-joy, 2252 (see note).
selē-ful, *st. neut.*, hall-beaker, hall-cup, 619.
selē-gyst, *st. m.*, hall-GUEST, 1545.
selē-rādend, *st. m. (pres. part.)*, [hall-counsellor] hall-ruler, 51*, 1346.
selē-rest, *st. f.*, hall-REST, bed in a hall, 690.

- sélest, etc., see under sélra.
- sele-bogn, st. m., hall-THANE, chamberlain, 1794.
- sele-weard, st. m., [hall-WARD] guardian of a hall, 667.
- self, reflex. adj.; nom. sg. self, 594, 920, etc., sylf, 1964; weak selfa, 29, 1924, etc., seofla, 3067, sylfa, 505, etc.; acc. sg. m. selfne, 961, etc., sylfne, 1977, 2875; gen. sg. m. selfes, 700, etc., sylfes, 2018, etc.; f. selfre, 1115; nom. pl. selfe, 419, sylfe, 1996; gen. pl. sylfra, 2040; SELR, etc. Often absolutely 419, 2222, etc.; on minne sylfes dōm, 2147. Sometimes agreeing with the nom. instead of with the oblique case next to which it stands: þū þē (dat.) self, 953; þām þe him selfa dāh, 1839.
- sella, see sélra.
- sellan, syllan, w. v., [SELL] give, give up, 72, etc. [Cf. Goth. saljan, 'to bring an offering.')
- ge-sellan, w. v., [SELL] give, 615, etc.
- sel-līc, syl-līc (= selld-līc), adj., rare, strange, 2088, 2109; acc. pl. sellice, 1426. [Cf. Goth. silda-leiks.]
- syl-līcra, compar., stranger, 3088.
- sélra, compar. adj. [no positive, but cf. Goth. sélsl], better, 860, etc., 2198 (see note), nom. sg. m. sélla, 2890. Absolutely, þest sélre, 1759.
- sélest, superl., best, 146, etc.
- Weak form, reced sélest, 412; and often after the def. art. se, 1406, etc.
- semninga, adv., forthwith, presently, 644 (see note), 1640, 1767.
- sendan, w. v., SEND, 18, 471, 1842. [Cf. Goth. sandjan.]
- for-sendan, w. v., SEND away, 904.
- on-sendan, w. v., SEND away, send off, 382, 452, 1483; with forð, 45, 2266.
- sendan, w. v., 600 (see note).
- séo, see se, së.
- séoc, adj., SICK, 'sick unto death,' 1603, 2740, 2904. [Cf. Goth. siuks.]
- seofon, SEVEN, 517; acc. seofan, 2195; inflected syfone, 3122. [Cf. Goth. sibun.]
- seofla, see self.
- seolian, stiomian, w. v.:
- (1) rest, ride, lie, stand, 302, 2767.
- seomade ond syrede, 'he held himself in ambush, and entrapped them,' 161.
- séon, st. v., SEE, look, 887, etc.; inf. bér meag...séon, 'there it is possible to see, there may one see,' 1365; pret. pl., ságon, 1422. [Cf. Goth. saihwan.]
- ge-séon, st. v., see, 229, etc.; see one another, 1875; pret. pl. gesáwon, 221, etc., geségon, 3128, geségan, 3088; subj. pret. pl. gesáwon, 1605.
- geond-séon, st. v., see throughout, see over; pret. sg. geondseh, 8087.
- ofer-séon, st. v., OVERSEE, survey, look on, 419.
- on-séon, st. v., look on, look at, 1650 (but see note).
- seonu, st. f., SINEW; nom. pl. seon-owe, 817.
- séotan, st. v., with acc., SKETHE, brood over; pret. sg. mæl-ceare, mōd-ceare...séat, 190 (see note to l. 189), 1993.
- settan, see séttan.
- seowian, w. v., sew, link; pp. seowed (of a byrny), 406.
- sess, st. m., SEAT, 2717, 2756.
- sétan, see sittan.
- setl, st. neut., SETTLE, seat, 1232, 1289, etc.
- settan, w. v., SET, set down, 325, 1242; pp. geseted, 1696. [Cf. Goth. satjan.]
- á-settan, w. v., SET, set up, 47; pp. áseted, 667.
- be-settan, w. v., BESET, set about, 1453.
- ge-settan, w. v.:
- (1) sxt, 94.
- (2) set at rest, 2029.
- sib(b), st. f., peace, kinship, friendship, 949, etc.; uninflected acc. sibb, 154, 2800 (see note). [Cf. Goth. sibja.]
- sib-séeling, st. m., kindred-ATHLING, 2708.
- sibbe-gedriht, st. f., kindred-band, band of kindred-warriors, 387 (see note), 729.
- sid, adj., broad, ample, great, 149, 1291, 1726 (see note), etc.; weak forms 1733, 2199, 2347.
- side, adv., widely, 1223.
- sid-fæðme, adj., [wide-FATHOMED] broad-bosomed, 1917.
- sid-fæðmed, adj. (pp.), [wide-FATHOMED] broad-bosomed, 302.
- sid-rand, st. m., broad shield, 1289.
- sie, see wesan.
- six-benn, st. f., hipknife-wound, 2904. [From seax.]

- sig**, see **wesan**.
- sigan**, *st. v.*, sink, march down, 307, 1251.
- ge-sigan, *st. v.*, sink, fall, 2659.
- sige-beorn**, *st. m.*, victorious warrior, F. 40.
- sige-drihten**, *st. m.*, victory-lord, victorious prince, 391.
- sige-ðadig**, *adj.*, rich in victories, victorious, 1557.
- sige-folc**, *st. neut.*, victory-FOLK, victorious people, 644.
- sige-hrōð**, *st. m. neut.*, victory-fame, presage of victory, confidence or exultation in victory, 490.
- sige-hrōðig**, *adj.*, victory exultant, exulting in victory, 34, 1597, 2756.
- sige-hwīl**, *st. f.*, victory-WHILE, 2710 (see note).
- sigel**, *st. neut.*, sun, 1966.
- sige-less**, *adj.*, victory-LESS, of defeat, 787.
- sige-rōf**, *adj.*, victory-famed, victorious, 619.
- sige-hsod**, *st. f.*, victory-nation, victorious people, 2204.
- sige-wēpen**, *st. neut.*, victory-WEAPON, 804.
- sigle**, *st. neut.*, sun-shaped ornament, jewel, 1157, 1200; *acc. pl.* siglu, 8163.
- sigor**, *st. m. or neut.*, victory, 1021, 2875, 3055.
- sigor-ðadig**, *adj.*, rich in victories, victorious, 1311, 2852.
- sin**, *poss. adj.*, his, her, 1286, etc.
- sinc**, *st. neut.*, treasure, jewelry, gold, silver, prize, 81, etc.
- sinc-fat**, *st. neut.*, treasure-VAT, costly vessel, casket, 1200 (but see note), 2231, 2300; *acc. pl.* sinc-fato sealde, 'passed the jewelled cup,' 622.
- sinc-fag**, *adj.*, treasure-variegated, bedecked with treasure; *weak acc. sg. neut.* sinc-fage, 187.
- sinc-gestrōn**, *st. neut.*, treasure-possession, costly treasure, 1092, 1226.
- sinc-gifa**, *sinc-gyfa*, *w. m.*, treasure-giver, 1012, 1342 (see note), 2311.
- sinc-māðum**, *st. m.*, treasure-jewel (sword), 2198.
- sinc-hego**, *st. f.*, treasure-taking, receiving of treasure, 2884.
- sin-frā**, *st. m.*, great lord, 1934.
- sin-gāl**, *adj.*, continuous, 154.
- sin-gāla**, *adv.*, continually, 190.
- sin-gāles**, *syn-gāles*, *adv.*, continually, always, 1185, 1777.
- singan**, *st. v.*, *pret.* song, sang: **SING**,
- sound, 496, 1423, F. 6; *pret. sg.* hring-irén scir song in searwum, 'the bright iron rings rang in the armour,' 328.
- g-singan**, *st. v.*, SING, sing out, 1159.
- sin-here**, *st. m.*, [continuous army] army drawn out, very strong, immense; *dat.* sin-herge, 2936.
- sin-niht**, *st. f.*, long NIGHT; sin-nihte, 'during the long nights,' 161.
- sin-smēd**, see **syn-smēd**.
- sint**, see **wesan**.
- sio**, see **se**, **sē**.
- sioloð**, *st.*, still water, 2367 (see note).
- sitomian**, see **seomian**.
- sittan**, *st. v.*; *pret. pl.* sēston, 1164, sētan, 1602*; *pp.* geseten, 2104: *sitr*, 130, etc.; *inf.* éodon sittan, 'went and sat,' 493.
- be-sittan**, *st. v.*, [SIT BY] besiege, 2936.
- for-sittan**, *st. v.*, fail; *pres. sg.* 3rd, 1767 (see note to ll. 1766-7).
- ge-sittan**, *st. v.*:
- (1) *intrans.* sit, sit together, 171, 749 (see note), etc.
 - (2) *trans.* sit down in, 633.
- ofer-sittan**, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, abstain from, refrain from, 684, 2528.
- of-sittan**, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, sit upon, 1545.
- on-sittan**, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, dred, 597.
- ymb-sittan**, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, sit about, sit round, 564.
- sið**, *st. m.*: [*Cf. Goth. sinþs.*]
- (1) way, journey, adventure, 765, etc., 872 (exploit), 908 (way of life or exile—see note), 1971 (return), 2586 (course), 3089 (passage), etc.
 - (2) time, repetition, 716, 1579, 2049, etc.
- sið, compar. adv. (pos. sið)**: *ær ond sið*, 'earlier and later,' 2500.
- siðest**, *siðast*, *superl. adj.* [no pos., except the *adv.*, but cf. *Goth. seipus*, 'late'], latest, last, 2710*, *absolutely*, *et siðestan*, 'at latest, at the last,' 3013.
- sið-fest**, *st. m.*, expedition, 202; *dat.* sið-fate, 2639.
- sið-from**, *adj.*, [journey-forward] ready for a journey, 1813.
- siðian**, *w. v.*, journey, 720, 808, 2119.
- for-siðian**, *w. v.*, [journey amiss] perish, 1550.

síðan, **syððan**, **seotðan**, *adv.*, [ARTHENCE] since, after, afterwards, 142, etc. For 1106, see note: *ær ne siððan*, 'before nor since,' 718. *Correl. with syððan, conj.*, 2201-7.
síðan, **syððan**, **seotðan**, *conj.*, [ARTHENCE] SINCE, after, when, 106, etc. *With pret. =pluperf.* 1978, etc. *With pret. and pluperf.* syððan mergen cōm, ond wē tō symble geseted hæfdon, 2103-4. *sixtig, with gen.*, sixty, F. 40.
slēp, *st. m.*, SLEEP, 1251, 1742.
slēpan, *st. v.*, SLEEP; *pres. part., acc. sg. m.* slēpendne, 741, *unin-flected*, 2218; *acc. pl.* 1581.
slēac, *adj.*, SLACK, 2187.
slēan, *st. v.*, *pret. sg. slōh, slög.* [*Cf. Goth. slahan.*] I. *intrans.* strike, 681, 1585, 2678.
 II. *trans.:*
 (1) strike, 2699.
 (2) SLAY, 108, etc.
ge-slēan, *st. v.*, with *acc.*: gain, achieve by fighting, 459 (see note); *pret. pl.* hle ðā mārða ge-slēgon, 'they gained glory by fighting,' 2996.
of-slēan, *st. v.*, SLAY, 574, 1685, 1689, 3060.
slitan, *st. v.*, SLIT, tear to pieces, 741.
slīðe, *adj.*, savage, hurtful, dangerous, 184, 2398.
allīen, *adj.*, dire, deadly, 1147.
smið, *st. m.*, SMITH, 406; *nom. wāpna smið*, 'weapon-smith,' 1452.
smiðian, *v. v.*
be-smiðian, *v. v.*, make firm by SMITH's work, 775.
smell, *adj.*, brisk, prompt, keen, bold; *weak nom. sg. m.* snella, 2971.
smel-līc, *adj.*, brisk, prompt, keen, bold, 690.
smotor, smottor, *adj.*, wise, prudent, 190, etc.; *pl.* smotere, 202, smottre, 1591; *weak nom. sg. m.* smotra, 1818, etc., smotra, 2156, etc.; *ab-solutely*, 1786, etc. [*Cf. Goth. snutrs.*]
smotor-līc, *adv.*
smotor-līcōr, *compar.*, more wisely, more prudently, 1842.
snīðe, *adv.*, quickly, 904, etc. [*Cf. Goth. sniwan*, 'hasten.'][
snīrlan, *v. v.*, hasten, 402.
snītrū, *st. f.*, wisdom, prudence, 942, 1706, 1726. [*Cf. smotor.*]

snītrūm, *dat. pl.* used adverbially, wisely, 872.
snīðan, *v. v.*
be-snīðan, *v. v.*, deprive, 2924.
sōcn, *st. f.*, persecution; *dat. þēre sōcn*, 'from that persecution,' 1777. [*Cf. Goth. sōkns*, 'search, enquiry.'][
somod, samod, *adv.*, together, 1211, 2196, etc.; *with sētgædere*, 329, 387, etc.
somod, samod, *prep.*, with *dat.*; somod (samod) ēr-dæge, 'at dawn,' 1811, 2942.
sōma, *adv.*, soon, 121, etc.
song, see singan.
sorg, see sorh-.
sorgian, *v. v.*, sorrow, care, 451, 1384.
sorh, *st. f.*, SORROW, 478, etc.; *obl. sg.* sorge, 119, 2004, etc.; *dat. sorhghe*, 2468.
sorh-cearig, sorg-cearig, *adj.*, [SOR-BOW-CAREFUL] sorrowful, heart-broken, 2455, 3152.
sorh-ful(l), *adj.*, SORROWFUL, 512, 1278, 1429, 2119.
sorh-lēas, *adj.*, SORROWLESS, free from sorrow, 1672.
sorh-lēost, *st. neut.*, SORROW-lay, lamentation, 2460.
sorh-wylm, *st. m.*, [SORROW-WELLING] surge of sorrow or care, 904, 1998.
sōth, *st. neut.*, SOOTH, truth, 582, etc.; *dat. tō sōðe*, 'for sooth,' 51, etc.; *inst. sōðe*, used adverbially, 'truly, with truth,' 524, 871.
sōð, *adj.*, [SOOTH] true, 1611, 2109.
sōð-cyning, *st. m.*, [Sooth-KING] God, 3055.
sōð-frest, *adj.*, SOOTHFAST, just, 2820.
sōð-līc, *adv.*, [SOOTHLY] truly, 141, 273, 2899.
specan, SPEAK, 2864, see sprecan.
spēd, *st. f.*, SPEED, success; *acc. on spēd*, 'with good speed, successfully,' 878.
spel(l), *st. neut.*, SPELL, story, tale, tidings, 2109, 2898, 3029; *acc. pl.* spel gerāde, 'skilful tales,' 878.
spiwan, *st. v.*, SPEW; *inf. glēdum* spiwan, 'to vomit forth gleeds,' 2312.
sponnan, *st. v.*
on-sponnan, *st. v.*, UNSPAN, loosen; *pret. onspēon*, 2723.
spōwan, *st. v.*, IMPERS., with *dat. pers.*, speed, succeed; *pret. sg.*

- him wiht ne spēow, 'he had no success,' 2854*; hū him at ēste spēow, 'how he sped at the eating,' 3026.
- spræc**, st. f., SPEECH, 1104.
- sprecan**, specan, st. v., SPEAK, say, 341, 531, etc.; *imperat. sing.*, spræc, 1171; *with foll. clause*, gomele ymb gōdne on geador spræcon, þathig..., 'old men speake together about the hero, [saying] that they...', 1595.
- ge-sprecan, st. v., SPEAK, 675, 1398, etc.
- springan**, st. v., pret. sprong, sprang; SPRING, 18 (spread), 1588 (gape), 2582 (shoot), 2966 (spurt).
- at-springan, st. v., SPRING forth; pret. sg. atspranc, 1121.
- ge-springan, st. v., pret. ge-sprong, gesprang: SPRING forth, arise, 884, 1667.
- on-springan, st. v., SPRING apart, 817.
- stæl**, st. m., place, stead, 1479. [Sievers, § 201, N. 2.]
- stælan**, w. v.: to impute to, avenge upon, 2485 (see note); feor hafað fīshðe gestæled, 'she has gone far in avenging the feud,' 1340.
- stān**, st. m., STONE, rock, 887, etc. [Cf. Goth. stáins.]
- stān-beorh**, st. m., STONE-BARROW, barrow or cave of rock, 2218.
- stān-boga**, w. m., [STONE-BOW] stone-arch, arch of rock; acc. sg. 2545, 2718 (see note to l. 2719).
- stān-clif**, st. neut., STONE-CLIFF, cliff of rock; acc. pl. stān-cleofu, 2540.
- standan**, see standan.
- stān-fāh**, adj., [STONE-variegated] paved or inlaid with stones, 320.
- stān-hlið**, st. neut., STONE-slope, rocky slope; acc. pl. stān-hliðo, 1409.
- stapol**, st. m., [STAPLE]:
(1) column; dat. pl. ðā stānbogan stapulum fæste, 'the stone-arches firm on columns,' 2718.
(2) step, 926 (see note).
- starian**, w. v., pres. sg. 1st starige, starie, 3rd starāð, pret. starede, staredon: STARE, gaze, 996, 1485, etc.
- stēap**, adj., STEEP, towering, tall, 222, etc.
- stearc-heort**, adj., [STARK-HEART] stout-hearted, 2288, 2552.
- stede**, st. m., STEAD, place; gen. pl. was steda nægla gehwylc style gelicost, 'each of the places of
- the nails was most like to steel,' 985 (see note).
- stefn**, st. m., STEM (of a ship), 212.
- stefn**, st. m., time, repetition; dat. sg. niwan (niowan) stefne, 'anew,' 1789, 2594.
- stefn**, st. f., voice, 2552.
- stellan**, w. v.
- on-stellan, w. v., institute, set on foot, 2407.
- stēpan**, w. v., exalt, 1717. [*From stēap*.]
ge-stēpan, w. v., exalt; pret. sg. folce gestēpte...sunu Öhteres, 'he advanced the son of Ohthere with an army,' 2393.
- steanan**, st. v., STEP, march; pret. stōp, 761, 1401.
- at-steppan, st. v., STEP forward; pret. forð near stētōp, 745.
- ge-steppan, st. v., STEP; pret. =pluperf. gestēp, 2289.
- stīg**, st. f., path, 320, 2218; acc. pl. stige, 1409.
- stīgan**, st. v., ['to STY'—Spenser] go, ascend, descend, 212, 225, 676; pret. bā hē tō holme stāg, 'when he went down to the sea (to swim),' 2362*.
- at-stīgan, st. v., ascend, arise, 1873; pret. ástāg, 782, ástāh, 1160, 8144; gūð-rinc ástāh, 1118 (see note).
- ge-stīgan, st. v., [STY] go; pret. bā ic on holm gestāh, 'when I went onto the sea (into the ship)', 632.
- stille**, adj., STILL, 2830; adv., 301.
- stincan**, st. v., [STINK] sniff, snuff; pret. stone ðā sfter stāne, 'he sniffed the scent along the rock,' 2288. [Yet this may very possibly be a distinct word stincan, 'to circle round,' cognate with Goth. stigquian and Icel. stekkva.]
- stūd**, adj., stout, 1538, 985* (see note).
- stūd-mōd**, adj., stout of mood, 2566.
- standan**, standan, st. v., STAND, 32, etc.; 726 (come), 783 (arise), 1037 (lie), etc.; pret. pl. stōdon, 328, stōdan, 3047: lixte se lōoma, lōoht inne stōd, 'the beam shone forth, light filled the place,' 1570 (see note); stōd eldum onandan, 'shone forth for a trouble to men,' 2318.
- at-standan, st. v., STAND, stand up, 759, 1556, 2092.
- at-standan, st. v., STAND (in), strike into, 891.
- for-standan, for-standan, st. v.,

WITHSTAND, avert, defend, 1549; construed either with acc. of thing averted: him wyrd forstöde, 'averted fate from them,' 1056; ingang forstöd, 'prevented entry,' 1549; or acc. of person or thing defended: hēaðolhendum hord forstandan, 'defend his hoard against the ocean-farers,' 2955.

ge-stondan, st. v., STAND, take up one's stand, 358, 404, 2568, 2597.

stop, see steppan.

storm, st. m., STORM, 1131, 3117.

stōw, st. f., place, 1006, 1372, 1378.

strāl, st. m. f., arrow, shaft, 1746, 3117.

strāt, st. f., STREET, road, 320, 916, 1634. [From Lat. strāta.]

strang, see strong.

strām, st. m., STREAM, flood, 212, 1261, 2545.

strēgan, w. v., STREW; pp. strēd, 2436. [Cf. Goth. strājan.]

streng, st. m., STRING, 3117.

strengel, st. m., STRONG chief, 8115.

strongest, see strong.

stroengo, st. f., STRENGTH; acc. dat. strenge, 1270, 1533; dat. stroengo, 2540.

strong, strang, adj., STRONG, 183, 2684; with gen. magenes strang, 'strong in might,' 1844.

strongest, superl., STRONGEST, 1543; with gen. or dat. magenes, magene, strongest, 196, 789.

strūdan, st. v., spoil, plunder; subj. pret. strude, 3073*, 8126.

strȳnan, w. v. [From strēon.] ge-strȳnan, w. v., obtain, acquire, 2798.

stund, st. f., time, hour; dat. pl. adverbially, stundum, 'from time to time,' 1428.

stile, st. neut., STEEL; dat. 985.

styl-ecg, adj., STEEL-EDGED, 1533.

styman, w. v. be-styman, w. v., wet, 486.

styrian, w. v., STIR, guide, restrain, F. 19*. [Cf. Goth. stirjan, 'establish.')

styrian, w. v., STIR, disturb, 1374, 2840; handle, treat, 872 (see note).

styrmian, w. v., STORM, 2552.

suhter-gefæderan, w. m. pl., uncle and nephew, 1164.

sum, adj., SOME, one, a certain, 2156. Although sum always has the inflections of an adj. (see l. 1432), it is more often used

substantively, or as an indef. pron., 400, 1251, 1432, etc.; neut. ne sceal þær dyrne sum wesan, 'there shall be naught secret,' 271. Often with partitive gen. 675, 713, 1499, etc.; esp. with gen. of numerals and adjs. of quantity: fiftēna sum, 'one of fifteen, i.e. with fourteen others,' 207; so 3123, 1412, 2091; sumne fēara, 'one of a few, i.e. some few,' 3061 (see note). In a few cases sum appears to have a certain demonst. force, 248, 314, 1312, 2279.

sund, st. neut., SWIMMING, 507, 517, 1436, 1618; SOUND, channel, sea, 213, etc.

sund-geblānd, st. neut., [SOUND-BLEND], tumult of the waves, 1450.

sund-nytt, st. f., [SWIMMING-USE]; acc. sund-nytte dréah, 'achieved afeat of swimming,' 2360.

sundor-nytt, st. f., special service, 667.

sundur, adv., ASUNDER, 2422.

sund-wudu, st. m., [SOUND-WOOD] ship, 208, 1906.

sunne, w. f., SUN, 94, 606, 648.

sunu, st. m., SON, 268, etc.; dat. suna, 1226, etc., sunu, 344.

sun̄, adv., south, southwards, 858.

sun̄an, adv., from the SOUTH, 606, 1966.

swā:

I. adv. of manner and degree, so, thus, 20, etc.: leng swā wel, 'the longer the better,' 1854.

II. conjunctive adv., as in its various meanings, 29, 1667 (so soon as), 2184 (since), etc.; in elliptical sentences, 2622; eft swā ðer, 642; correl. with swā I., 594, 1092-3, etc.: swā mē Higelac sie...mōdes bliðe, 'so may H. be gracious to me,' 435; swā hyra nān ne fēol, 'in such wise that none of them fell,' F. 43.

III. =rel. pron.; wīhte-beorhtne wang, swā wāster beburgeð, 'the beauteous-bright plain, which water encompasses,' 93.

IV. conj., so that, 1508, 2006.

swā þeah, swā tāh, however, 972, 2967, etc.; redundant after hwætore, 2442.

swā hwætore...swā, whichsoever, 686-7.

swā hwylc...swā, with gen., whichever, 943, 3057.

swēlan, w. v. [SWEAL]

be-swēlan, w. v., scorch, 3041.

- swēs**, *adj.*, dear, own dear, 29, 520, etc.
- swēsilice**, *adv.*, gently, 3089.
- swēþer**, *pron.*, whichever of two [=swā-hwæþer], F. 29.
- swān**, *st. m.*, young warrior, F. 41*. [Cf. *SWAIN* from O.N. sveinn.]
- swancor**, *adj.*, [SWANK] slender, 2175.
- swan-rād**, *st. f.*, SWAN-ROAD, sea, 200.
- swāpan**, *st. v.* [SWOOP]
for-swāpan, *st. v.*, SWEEP away, sweep off, 477, 2814*.
- swarian**, *w. v.*
ond-swarian, and-swarian, *w. v.*, ANSWER, 258, 340.
- swāt**, *st. m.*, [SWEAT] blood, 1286, 2693, 2966.
- swat-fāh**, *adj.*, blood-stained, 1111.
- swatig**, *adj.*, bloody, 1569.
- swat-swaðu**, *st. f.*, [SWEAT-SWATH] blood-track, 2946.
- swaðrian**, *w. v.*, subside; *pret. pl.* swaðredon, 570. See also *swēðrian*.
- swaðu**, [SWATH] *st. f.*, track, 2098; *acc.* him sio swiðre swaðe weardade hand, 'his right hand showed where he had been,' 2098.
- swaðul**, *st. m. or neut.*, flame, 782 (see note).
- sweart**, *adj.*, SWART, black, dark, 167, 3145, F. 37. [Cf. Goth. *swarts*.]
- swebban**, *w. v.*, send to sleep, kill, 679; *pres. sg.* 3rd, swefeo, 600.
ä-swebban, *w. v.*, put to sleep, kill; *pret. part. pl.* äswefede, 567.
- swefan**, *st. v.*, sleep, sleep the sleep of death, 119, 1008, etc.; *pret. pl.* swēfon, 703, swāfin, 1280.
- swefede, see -swebban.
- swefeo**, see *swebban*.
- swēg**, *st. m.*, sound, noise, 89, 644, etc.
- swegel**, *st. neut.*, sky, 860, 1078, etc.
- swegel**, *adj.*, bright, clear, 2749.
- swegt-wered**, *adj.*, ether-clad, radiant, 606.
- swelan**, *st. v.*, burn, 2718.
- swelgan**, *st. v.*, SWALLOW; *pret.*, with dat., swealh, 743, swealg, 3155*; *pret. subj.*, absolutely, swulge, 782.
for-swelgan, *st. v.*, SWALLOW up, 1122, 2080.
- swellan**, *st. v.*, SWELL, 2718.
- sweltan**, *st. v.*, [SWELTER] die, 1617, etc.; with cognate dat. morðre, -deðe, 892, 2782, 3037.
- swencan**, *w. v.*, molest, oppress, 1510*. [Cf. *swincan*.]
- ge-swencan**, *st. v.*, strike, bring low, 2438.
- ge-swenced**, *pp.* (of *swencan* or *geswencan*), made to toil, harassed, harried, pressed, 975, 1368.
- sweng**, *st. m.*, SWING, stroke, 1520 (see note), etc.
- sweofot**, *st. m. or neut.*, sleep, 1581, 2295.
- swelod**, *st. m. or neut.*, flame, 1115 (see note to l. 782).
- swēop, see -swāpan.
- sweorcan**, *st. v.*, grow dark, 1737.
for-sw(e)orcan, *st. v.*, grow dim, 1767 (see note to ll. 1766-7).
- ge-sweorcan**, *st. v.*, lour, 1789.
- sweord**, *swurd*, swyrd, sword, *st. neut.*, SWORD, 437, etc.; *pl.* swoerd, 2638, swyrd, 3048, sword, F. 17.
- sweord-bealo**, *st. neut.*, SWORD-BALE, death by the sword, 1147.
- sweord-freca**, *w. m.*, SWORD-warrior, 1468.
- swurd-lēoma**, *w. m.*, SWORD-light, F. 37.
- swyrd-gifu**, *st. f.*, SWORD-giving, 2884.
- sweotol**, *adj.*, clear, 883; *nom.* swutol, 90; *weak dat.* sweotolan, 141; *wearð* sweotol, 'became visible,' 817.
- swerian**, *st. v.*, SWEAR, 472, 2738.
for-swerian, *st. v.*, with dat., FORSWEAR, lay a spell upon, 804 (see note).
- swēte**, *adj.* SWEET, F. 41.
- swēðrian**, *w. v.*, wane, lessen, 901, 2702.
- swican**, *st. v.*, fail, disappear, escape, 966, 1460.
ge-swican, *st. v.*, weaken, fail, 1524, 2584, 2681.
- swifan**, *st. v.*
on-swifan, *st. v.*, swing forward, raise, 2559.
- swift**, *adj.*, SWIFT; weak, 2264.
- swige**, *adj.*, silent.
swigra, compar., more silent, 980.
- swigian**, *w. v.*, be silent; *pres. sg.* swigode, 2897, *pl.* swigedon, 1699.
- swilce**, see *swylice*.
- swimman**, *swymman*, *st. v.*, SWIM, 1624.
ofer-swimman, *st. v.*, OVER-SWIM, swim over; *pret.* oferswam, 2367.
- swin**, *swyn*, *st. neut.*, SWINE, image of a boar on a helmet, 1111, 1286.
- swincan**, *st. v.*, SWINK, toil, 517.
- swingan**, *st. v.*, SWING, 2264.

- swin-lia, *st. neut.*, SWINE-shape,
image of a boar, 1453.
- swiðol, *st. m. or neut.*, flame, 3145*
(see note to l. 782).
- swið, swyð, *adj.*, strong, severe,
191, 3085. [*Cf. Goth. swiñþs.*]
swiðra, *compar.*, stronger; *nom.*
fem. sið swiðre hand, 'the right
hand,' 2098.
- swiðan, *st. and w. v.*
ofer-swyðan, *st. and w. v.*, over-
power, overcome, 279, 1768.
- swiðe, swyðe, *adv.*, strongly, greatly,
very, 597, etc.
- swiðor, *compar.*, more greatly,
more, more especially, rather, 960,
1189, 1874, 2198.
- swið-ferhū, swyð-ferhū, *adj.*, strong-
souled, stout-hearted, 173, 493,
826, 908.
- swið-hicgende, *adj. (pres. part.)*,
[strong-thinking] stout-hearted,
919, 1016.
- swið-mōd, *adj. [strong-mood]* stout-
hearted, 1824.
- swōgan, *st. v.*, sound; *pres. part.*
8145. [*Cf. Goth. ga-swōgan*, 'to
sigh,' and *O.E. swēgan*.]
- swōr, see swerian.
- sworcan, see -sweorcan.
- sword, see sword.
- swulces, see swyld.
- swurd, see sword.
- swutol, see sweetol.
- swyld, *adj.-pron.*, such, such as, as.
[*Cf. Goth. swa-leiks.*]
I. (=L. talis) such:
(1) *adj.* 582, 1347, etc.
(2) *pron.* 299 (*with gen.*), 996;
gen. swulces, 880 (*see hwā*); *acc.*
öðer swyld út offerede, 'carried out
and off another such [number],'
1583.
- II. (=L. qualis) such as, 1156
(*with gen.*), 1797, 2869; *acc.* eall
gedælan...swyld him God sealde,
'deal out all that God gave him,'
72.
- III. (=L. talis...qualis) swyld...
swyld, 'such...as,' 1249 (*with
gen.*), 1828-9, 3164.
- swylce:
I. *adv.*, as well as, likewise, 118,
293, etc.; *once* swilce, 1152.
- II. *conjunctive adv.*, as, 757; as
if, F. 38.
- swylt, *st. m.*, death, 1255, 1436.
[*Cf. Goth. swulta-.*]
- swylt-dæg, *st. m.*, death-DAY, 2798.
[*Cf. sweltan.*]
- swymman, see swimman.
- swýn, see swin.
- swynsian, *w. v.*, resound, 611.
- swyrd, see sword.
- swyð, see swið.
- swyðan, see swiðan.
- swyðe, see swiðe.
- sy, see wesan.
- syfan-wintre, *adj.*, SEVEN WINTERS
old, 2428.
- syfone, see sefon.
- syhū, see -sōn.
- sylf(a), see self.
- syll, *st. f.*, SILL, base, floor, 775.
- sylian, see sellan.
- sylic, see sellic.
- symbol, *st. neut.*, feast, banquet, 564,
etc.; *dat.* symble, 119, 2104, symle,
81, 489, 1008. [*From Greek through
Lat. symbola, 'a share'; cf. Holt-
hausen, Anglia, Beiblatt XIII. 226.*]
- symbol-wynn, *st. f.*, feast-joy, joy
in feasting, 1782.
- sym(bile), *adv.*, always, 2450, 2497,
2880. [*Cf. Goth. simlē, 'once.'*]
- symle, *n.*, see symbol.
- syn-bysig, *adj.*, [SIN-BUSY] guilt-
haunted, troubled by guilt, 2226.
- syn-dolh, *st. neut.*, ceaseless wound,
incurable wound, 817.
- syndon, see wesan.
- syngiles, see singales.
- syngian, *w. v.*, SIN; *pp.* gesyngad,
2441.
- synn, *st. f.*, SIN, crime, injury,
hatred, struggle, 975, 1255, 2472,
3071.
- syn-scaða, *w. m.*, cruel SCATTER,
707 (see note), 801.
- syn-smēd, *st. f.*, [ceaseless piece]
huge gulp, 743.
- synt, see wesan.
- syrce, *w. f.*, SARK, shirt of mail,
226, 384, 1111.
- syrwan, *w. v.*, ensnare, 161. [*From
searū.*]
- be-syrwan, *w. v.*, ensnare, 718,
etc.; contrive, 942; besyred, 2218*.
- syðan, see siðan.

T

- tæcen, *st. neut.*, TOKEN, 833; *dat.*
tæcne, 141, 1654. [*Cf. Goth.
taikns.*]
- tæcan, *w. v.*
ge-tæcan, *w. v.*, TEACH, indicate,
assign, 318, 2018.
- talian, *w. v.*, reckon, claim, 532,
594, 677, 2027; *pres. sg.* 1st wén
ic talige, 'I reckon it a thing to be
expected,' 1845.

te, *prep. with dat.*, to, from, 2922
(see note).

tear, *st. m.*, TEAR, 1872. [Cf. Goth.
tagr.]

tela, *adv.*, well, 948, etc.

telge, see tellan.

tellan, *w. v.*, TELL, reckon, deem,
794, etc.; *pres. sg.* 1st telge, 2067:
ac him wæl-bende weotode tealde,
'but [if he did] he might reckon
death-bands prepared for himself,'
1936.

teoh, *st. f.*, band, troop; *dat. sg.*
teohhe, 2938.

teohian, *w. v.*, assign, 951; *pp.*
geteohhad, 1300.

tēon, *st. v.*, [TOW] draw, 553,
1036, 1288 (of a sword), 1439;
pret. sg. brim-lāde tēah, 'took the
ocean-way,' 1051; *so eft-siðas tēah*,
1832. [Cf. Goth. tiuhan.]

ā-tēon, *st. v.*, [TUG] take; *pret.*
sg. ātēah, 766 (see note to
ll. 765-6).

ge-tēon, *st. v.*, rug, draw, 1545,
2610, F. 17; deliver, 1044: *im-*
perat. sg. nō ðū him wearne getēoh
ðinra gegn-cwida, 'do not thou
give them a refusal of thy replies,'
366; *pret. sg.* hē him ēst getēah
mēara ond māðma, 'he presented
to him the horses and treasures,'
2165.

of-tēon, *st. v.*, TUG OFF or away,
withhold; *with gen. rei and dat.*
pers., 5; *with dat. rei*, 1520; *with*
acc. rei, 2489. See of-tēon, below
and note to l. 5.

þurh-tēon, *st. v.*, [TUG THROUGH]
bring about, 1140.

tēon, *st. v.*, accuse. [Cf. Goth.
teihan, 'show.']

of-tēon, deny, 5 (see note) and
cf. of-tēon, above.

tēon, *w. v.*, *with acc.*, make, adorn,
provide, 1452; *pret. pl.* tēodan,
43.

ge-tēon, *w. v.*, appoint, arrange,
prepare, 2295, 2526.

tēd, *st. f.*, TIDE, TIME, 147, 1915.

till(1), *adj.*, good, 61, 1250, 1804,
2721.

tillian, *w. v.*, *with gen.*, [TILL] gain,
1828.

timbran, *w. v.*, TIMBER, build, 307.

be-timbran, *w. v.*, [BETIMBER]
build; *pret. pl.*, betimbredon,
3159.

tir, *st. m.*, glory, 1654.

tir-ēadig, *adj.*, [glory-blessed]
glorious, happy in fame, 2189.

tir-fest, *adj.*, [glory-FAST] glorious,
922.

tir-ēas, *adj.*, glory-LESS; *gen. sg.*
absolutely, 843.

tīðian, *w. v.*, impers., *with gen.*,
grant; *pp.* wæs...bēne getiðad,
'(of) the boon (it) was granted,'
2284.

tō, *prep.*, *with dat.*, to, towards, 28,
etc.: for, as, esp. in predicative
dat., 14, tō sōðe, 'as a fact,' 51,
etc.: with verbs of asking, etc. at
the hands of, from, 158, 525, 601,
etc.; at (time), 26.

Special usages:

(1) for, in adverbial phrases of
time: tō aldre, 'for ever,' 955,
2005, 2498; tō life, 'in his life-
time, ever,' 2432; tō widan feore,
'ever,' 933.

(2) to, with gerundial infin., 316,
473 (see note), etc.

(3) weorðan tō, 'to become,' 460,
587, etc.

(4) Following its case: him tō,
'to it,' 818; 909 (see note); 1396
(see wēnan); þe þū hēr tō lōcast,
'on which thou lookest here,'
1654; ðis sēceað tō Swēona lēoda,
'the peoples of the Swedes will
come against us,' 3001.

tō hwan, see hwā, hwæt.

tō þes, *adv.*, so, 1616.

tō þess þe, conjunctive phrase,
to (the point) where, thither
whence, 714, 1967, 2410; to the
point (degree) that, until, 1585
(see note).

tō þon, *adv.*, to that degree, so,
1876.

tō þon, þest, until, 2591, 2845;
see sō.

tō, *adv.:*
(1) =preposition without expressed
object (cf. the particles of separable
verbs in German): therero, to him,
to it, 1422, 1755, 1785, 2648.

(2) too, before adjs. and advs.,
183, 187, 191, etc.: tō fela micles,
'far too much,' 694; hē tō forð
gestōp, 'he had stepped too far
forward,' 2289.

tō-gædre, *adv.*, TOGETHER, 2630.

to-gēanes, *tō-gēnes*, *prep.*, *with dat.*,
following its case, towards, AGAINST,
666, 747*, 1542, 1626 (to meet),
1893: gōdum tōgēnes, 'to where
the good man lay,' 3114.

tō-gēanes, *adv.:* grāp þā togēanes,
'then she clutched at [him],'
1501.

tō-middles, *adv.*, in the midst, 8141.
 torht, *adj.*, bright, clear, 318.
 torn, *st. neut.*, anger, rage, 2401;
 insult, distress, 147, 888, 2189.
 torn, *adj.*
 tornost, *superl.*, bitterest, 2129.
 torn-gemöt, *st. neut.*, [wrath-MEET-ing] angry meeting, encounter, 1140.
 tō-somne, *adv.*, together, 2588.
 tredan, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, TREAD, 1352, 1964, etc.
 treddian, tryddian, *w. v.*, *intrans.*, TREAD, go, 725, 922.
 trem, *st. m. or neut.*: *acc. sg.*
 adverbially, fôtes trem, 'a foot's breadth or space,' 2525.
 trēow, *st. f.*, troth, truth, good faith, 1072, 2922. [*Cf.* Goth. triggwa.]
 trēowan, *w. v.*, with dat., TROW, trust: *pret. sg.* gehwylc hiora his ferhe trēowde, 'each of them trusted Unferth's mind,' 1166. (See also trūwian.)
 trēow-loga, *w. m.*, troth-liar, troth-breaker, 2847.
 trou, *st. f.*, track, 843.
 trum, *adj.*, strong, 1869.
 trūwian, *w. v.*, with gen. or dat., TROW, trust, believe, 669, 1993, etc.
 ge-trūwian, *w. v.*:
 (1) with gen. or dat., trow, trust; with gen., 2322, 2540; with dat., 1533.
 (2) with acc., confirm; *pret. pl.* getrūwedon, 1095.
 tryddian, see treddian.
 trȳwe, *adj.*, TRUW, 1165. [*Cf.* Goth. triggws.]
 twā, see twēgan.
 twēfan, *w. v.*
 ge-twēfan, *w. v.*, usu. with acc. pers. and gen. rei, divide, sever, separate, restrain, 479, etc.; pp. getwēfed, 'ended,' 1658.
 twēman, *w. v.*
 ge-twēman, *w. v.*, with acc. pers. and gen. rei, sever, cut off, 968.
 twēgan, *m.*, twā, *f. and neut.*, num., TWAIN, two, 1095, 1163, etc.; gen. twēga, 2532; dat. twēm, 1191. [*Cf.* Goth. twái.]
 twelf, num., TWELVE; 147; twelfa, 3170 (see note). [*Cf.* Goth. twa-lif.]
 twēonum, dat. pl. of distrib. numeral: be (bi) sām twēonum, 'by the two seas, i.e. between the seas,' 858, 1297, 1685, 1956.

týdre, *adj.*, feeble, unwarlike, 2847.
 tyhtan, *w. v.*
 on-tyhtan, *w. v.*, entice, 3086.
 tyn, TYN, 3159; inflected týne, 2847.
 [*Cf.* Goth. tainun.]

p, ð

¶:

I. *adv.*, then, 26, etc.
 II. *rel. adv.* or *conj.*, with indic., when, as, since, seeing, 201, etc.; *correl.* with þā above, 140, etc.

þā, *adj.-pron.*, see se, sā.

þām, THRM, see se, sā.

þær: [*Cf.* Goth. þar.]

I. *adv.*, THERE, 82, etc.; *unemphatic* (*like mod.* there with *impers. verbs*) 271, 440, etc. For þær on innan, 71, 2089, etc., see innan.
 II. *rel. adv.*, where, 286, etc.; (to) where, 356, etc.; if, 1835. *With swā following:* þær...swā, 'if so be that,' 797, 2730. (Cf. note to l. 762.)

þær, þere, see se, sā.

þess, *adj.-pron.*, see se, sā.

þess, *adv.*:

(1) therefore, 900, 1992, etc.; see sā.
 (2) so, 773, 968, etc.
 þess þe, *conj.*:
 (1) as, 1341, 1350, 3000.
 (2) because, 108, 228, 626, 1628, 1751, 1998, 2797, etc.; *correl.* with preceding þess, 1779.
 tō þess þe, see tō.

þest, *adj.-pron.*, see se, sā.

þest, *conj.*, THAT, so that, 62, etc.; until, 84, 1911; in that, 3086; often *correl.* with the demonst. neut. pron. þest or þess (see sā), 778-9, 1591-3, 1598-9, etc.; repeated, 2864-5-71. See note to l. 765.

þest þe, *conj.*, THAT, 1846.

þette (=þest þe), *conj.*, THAT, 151, etc.
 þadian, *w. v.*, with *acc.*, consent to, submit to, 2963.

-jah, see -jicgan.

þam, see se, sā.

þanan, see þonan.

þanc, *st. m.*:

(1) with gen. rei, THANKS, 928, 1997, etc.
 (2) content, pleasure; dat. sg. þā
 þe gif-sceatas Géata tyredon
 þyder tō þance, 879.
 þanc-hycgende, *adj.* (pres. part.), [THOUGHT-thinking], THOUGHTFUL, 2235.

- bancian**, *w. v.*, THANK, 625, 1397; *pret. pl.*, bācodon, 1626, bācedon, 227.
- bānon**, see **bānan**.
- bāra**, see **sō**, **sō**.
- bās**, see **bēs**.
- bē**, *rel. particle, indecl.*, who, that, which, etc.
- (1) *Alone*, 192, 500, etc.; *acc. sg.* 355, 2182; *dat. sg.* 2400, 3001; *nom. pl.* 45, etc.; *acc. pl.* 2490, 2796; *gen. pl.* 950; *dat. pl.* *be gē* bēr on standað, 'in which ye stand there,' 2866; *so* 1654: hēō bā fēshðe wræc, bē bū gystran niht Grendel cwealdest, 'she avenged the feud, in which thou killedst Grendel yesternight,' 1334; mid bēre sorhge, bē him sio sār belamp, 'with the sorrow, wherewith that blow befell him (see sār)', 2468.
- (2) *Immediately preceded by sē, sēo, bēt, etc.*; sē bē, 103, 1260, 1342, 1449, 1462 (*antec. ēngum*); sē bē for sēo bē, 1344, 1887, 2685; sēo bē, 1445; tōne bē, 1054, 1298, 2056, 2173; *pl.* bā bē, 1592. *Correlatives:* sē...sē bē, 506 (followed by verb in 2nd pers.); sēo hand...sē bē, 1343-4; sio hond...sē bē, 2684-5.
- N.B. After bāra be the verb is often in the *sg.*: 843, 996, 1051, 1461, 2130, 2251, 2383.
- (3) *Followed by redundant hē: acc. sg. m. be hine dēað nimeð*, 'whom death will take,' 441, cf. 1436, etc.
- bēs** bē, see **bēs**, *adv.*
- bēt** bē, see **bēt**, *conj.*
- bēah** bē, see **bēah**.
- forþon** bē, see **forþam**.
- tō** bēs bē, see **tō**.
- bē**, *pers. pron. (acc. and dat. of bū), THANE, to thee, etc., 417, etc. With a comparative, than thou, 1850.*
- bē, demonst. pron.**, see **sō**.
- bē, conj.:**
- (1) *because, correl. with a preceding bē, bē (see sō)*, 488, 1436. Dē hē usid...geocas...bē, 'on this account he chose us, because,' 2638-41.
- (2) *that, so that*, 242.
- bēah**, see **-Megan**.
- bēah, conj., usu. with subj., rarely indic.** (1102): *thouah*, although, 208, etc.; *once, bēh*, 1618; *bēah ic eal mæge*, 'although I may,' 680. [*Cf. Goth. báuh.*]
- bēah** bē, *conj., usu. with subj., though, although, 682, etc.*
- bāh**, *adv., THOUGH, yet, however, 1508.*
- swā bāh**, see **swā**.
- bēarf**, *st. f.*, need, 201, etc.; *acc. fremmad gēna lēoda bēarfe*, 'fulfil still the people's need,' 2801. [*Cf. Goth. barba.*]
- bēarf**, *v.*, see **bērfan**.
- bēarfa**, *w. m.*, arnes bēarfa, 'shelterless,' 2225.
- (ge-)bēarfan**, *w. v.*, necessitate, render necessary; *pp.* geþearfod, 1103.
- bēarfe**, *adv.*, severely, hard, 560.
- bēaw**, *st. m.*, [THEW] custom, 178, etc.; *dat. pl.* 'in good customs,' 2144.
- bēc**, *pers. pron. (archaic acc. of bū), thee, 946, etc.*
- bēcean**, *w. v.*, [THATCH] cover, enfold, 8015; *pret. pl.* bēhton, 513.
- bēgn**, *st. m.*, THANE; used of Beowulf, 194, etc., Hengest, 1085, Wiglaf, 2721, etc.
- bēgn-sorg**, *st. f.*, THANE-SORROW, sorrow for one's thanes, 181.
- bēgon**, **bēgun**, see **Megan**.
- bēh**, see **bāh**.
- bēhton**, see **bēcean**.
- bēn(e)an**, *w. v.*, THINK, intend: *usu. with following inf.*, 355, 448 (*fut.*, 739, etc.; *with dependent clause*, 691; *absolutely*, 289, 2601 (*see onwendan*)).
- ā-bēn(e)an**, *w. v.*, THINK out, intend, 2648.
- ge-bēn(e)an**, *w. v.*, with *acc.*, THINK, think of, 1474, 1734.
- bēden**, *adv.*, then, 1019, 2985.
- bēden, conj.**, with *indic.* or *subj.*, while, whilst, 30, etc.
- bēgel**, *st. m.*, prince, king, 1507.
- bēnian** (=bēgnian), *w. v.*, with *dat.*, serve, 560.
- bēod**, *st. f.*, people, nation, 643, etc. [*Cf. Goth. piuda.*]
- bēod-cyning**, -cyning, **bēod-cyning**, *st. m.*, nation-KING, king of a people, 2, 2144 (Hrothgar), 2579 (Beowulf), 2963 (Ongentheow), etc.
- bēoden**, **bēoden**, *st. m.*, prince, king, 84, etc.; *dat.* bēodne, 345, etc., bēoden, 2032; *pl.* bēodnas, 3070. [*Cf. Goth. piudans.*]
- bēoden-lēas**, *adj.*, prince-less, without one's chief, 1103.
- bēod-gestrōn**, *st. neut.*, nation-treasure, national possession, 44, 1218*.

- Mod-kyning, see Mod-cyning.**
- Mod-sceaða, w. m., national SCATTER, national foe, 2278, 2688.**
- Mod-brā, st. f. and w. m., national misery, 178.**
- þeof, st. m., THIEF, 2219.**
- þeon, st. v., thrive, succeed, 8; pret. sg. 2836 (see note). [Cf. Goth. þeihān.]**
- ge-þeon, st. v., thrive, 25, 910; imperat. sg., 1218.**
- on-þeon, st. v., thrive; pret. sg. hē þes ēr onþāh, 'he therefore throve erewhile,' 900 (but see note).**
- þom (= þýwan), w. v., oppress, 2786.**
- þeos, see þes.**
- þostre, adj., dark, 2832.**
- þow, st. m., slave, 2223*.**
- þis, þeos, þis, demonst. adj., THIS, sing. nom. m. þes, f. þeos, n. þis; acc. m. þiane, 75, þysne, 1771, f. þas, n. þis; gen. m. n. þisses, 1216, þyses, 197, etc., f. þisse; dat. m. n. þissum, 1169, þyssum, 2639, f. þisse; instrum. m. n. þys. Plur. m. f. n. nom. acc., þas; gen. þissa, dat. þyssum, 1062, etc.**
- Mcg(e)an, st. v., with acc., seize, take, partake of, eat, 736, 1010; pret. pl. indic. þegun, 2638, subj. þeġon, 568.**
- ge-þicgan, st. v., with acc., take, receive, 1014; pret. sg. ge-beah, 618, 628; geþah, 1024.**
- Min, poss. adj., THINE, thy, 267, etc.**
- Mic(e)an, see þyngan.**
- mindan, st. v., swell with pride, anger, etc., see note to F. 18.**
- ming, st. neut., THING, matter, affair, 409, 426; gen. pl. ænige þinga, 'by any means, in any way, on any condition, at all,' 791, 2374, 2905.**
- mingan, w. v., determine, appoint, 1938; pp. wiste þem ahlēcan... hilde geþinged, 'knew that battle was in store for the monster,' 847.**
- ge-þingan, w. v., with refl. dat., determine (to come, go, etc.); pres. gif him þonne Hrēbir to hofum Gēata geþingeð, 'if then Hrethric betakes him to the Geats' court,' 1836.**
- mingian, w. v.:**
- (1) address, speak, 1843.
 - (2) compound, settle, allay, 156, 470.
- Mod-, see þod-.**
- Moden, see þoden.**
- mis, demonst. adj., see þes.**
- þolian, w. v., [THOLE] endure: [Cf. Goth. þulan.]**
- (1) trans. 832, 1525, etc.
 - (2) intrans. 2499.
- ge-þolian, w. v., [THOLE]:**
- (1) trans., endure, 87, 147; dat. inf. tō gebolianne, 1419.
 - (2) intrans., wait patiently, 3109.
- þon, pron., see s8.**
- tō þon, adv., to that degree, so, 1876; see s8.**
- tō þon, best, until, 2591, 2845; see s8.**
- þonan, þonon, þanan, þanon, adv., THENCE, 819, 520, 1688, 111, etc.; sometimes of personal origin, 1960, etc.**
- þone, see se, s8.**
- bonne, adv., THEN, 877, etc.; repeated, 1104-6. See þonne, conj.**
- þonne, conj.:**
- (1) when, while, with indic. and subj., 23, 573, etc.; in elliptical sentence, brēac þonne mōste, 'enjoyed [him or them] while I might,' 1487. Correl. with þonne, adv.: 484-5, 2032-4; þonne hē gyd wrece...þonne his sunu han-gað, '[that] he should then utter a dirge, when his son is hanging,' 2446-7.
 - (2) THAN, after compar.: 44*, etc. With compar. omitted: medo-fern micel...þonne yldo bearne gefrunon, 'a great mead-hall, [greater] than the children of men ever heard of,' 70* (but see note).
- þonon, see þoman.**
- þorft, see þurfan.**
- þrāg, st. f., time; acc. sg. of duration of time, 54, 114, 1257; nom. sg. þā hyne sio þrāg becwōm, 'when the time (of stress) came upon him,' 2888; cf. 87 (see note). [Cf. Goth. þragjan, 'to run.']**
- þrā-nēdlia, w. m., dire NEED, 2223. [Cf. O. E. nýd.]**
- þrā-nýd, st. f., dire need, oppression, misery, 284; dat. pl. þe hie...for þrā-nýdum þolian scoldon, 'which they through dire compulsion had to endure,' 832.**
- þrāt, st. m., troop, band, 4, 2406.**
- þrētian, w. v., THREATEN, press; pret. pl. meo...þrēatedon þearle, 'pressed me hard,' 560.**
- þrec-wudu, st. m., [might-wood] spear, 1246.**
- þrēo, þrio, num. neut. (of þrie), THREE, 2278, 2174. [Cf. Goth. þreis.]**

- brettēða**, *ord. num.*, THIRTEENTH, 2406.
- bridda**, *ord. num.*, THIRD, 2688.
- bringan**, *st. v.*, *intrans.*, THROONG, 2960; *pret. sg.* brong, 2888.
for-bringan, *st. v.*, snatch, rescue, 1084.
ge-bringan, *st. v.*, THROONG, bound, 1912.
- þrio**, see **þroo**.
- þrist-hýdig**, *adj.*, bold-minded, 2810.
- þrittig**, *þrittig*, *st. neut.*, with *gen.*, THIRTY, 128, 2361; *gen. sg.* 379.
- þrong**, see **þringan**.
- þrówian**, *w. v.*, suffer, 2605, etc.; *pret. sg.* þrówode, 2594, þrówade, 1589, 1721.
- ge-þrden**, *pp.* (isolated: Sievers, § 385, N. 1), forged, 1285 (see note).
- þrym(m)**, *st. m.*, might, force, 1918; glory, 2; *dat. pl.* adverbially, þrymmum, 'powerfully,' 235.
- þrym-lic**, *adj.*, mighty, glorious, 1246.
- þryt**, *st. f.*, strength; *dat. pl.* þryðum dealle, 'proud in their strength,' 494.
- þryð-sarn**, *st. neut.*, mighty house, noble hall, 657.
- þryð-lic**, *adj.*, excellent, 400, 1627.
þryð-licost, *superl.*, most excellent; *acc. pl.* 2869 (see note).
- þryð-swyf**, *adj.*, strong in might, 131 (see note), 736.
- þryð-word**, *st. neut.*, choice or mighty word, excellent talk, 643.
- þu**, *pers. pron.*, THOU, 269, etc.; *acc. sg.* þec, þe (q. v.).
- þungen**, *ge-þungen*, *adj.* (*pp.*), [thriven] mature, distinguishing, excellent, 624, 1927. [*Cf.* þeón and see Sievers, §§ 383, N. 3, 386, N. 2.]
- þunian**, *w. v.*, THUNDER, resound, groan, hum; *pret. þunede*, 1906.
- ge-þuren**, see **ge-þrlen**.
- þurfan**, *pret. pres. v.*, need: *pres.* þearf, bearft, 445, 595, etc.; *subj.* þurfe, 2495; *pret. þorft*, 157, etc.; *pret. pl.* 2363* (see note). [*Cf.* Goth. þairban.]
- þurh**, *prep.*, with *acc.*, THROUGH, local, causal, instrumental or marking attendant circumstances (see note to l. 276), 267, etc.
- þus**, *adv.*, THUS, 238, 337, 480.
- þüsend**, *st. neut.*, THOUSAND, 3050; *pl.* þüsenda, 1829. Without following noun of measure: *gen. pl.* hund þüsenda landes ond locenra bēaga, 2994 (see note). Even without a dependent gen.: *acc. pl.* ond him gesealde seofan þüsendo, 2195.
- þy**, see **se**, s5.
- þy līs**, *conj.*, LEST, 1918.
- þyder**, *adv.*, THITHER, 379, 2970, 3086.
- þyhtig**, *adj.*, doughty, strong, 1558. [*Cf.* þeón.]
- þyle**, *st. m.*, spokesman, 1165, 1456.
- þyncan**, *þincean*, *w. v.*, with *dat.* pers., seem, 368, 687, etc.; sometimes *impers.*, 2653.
- of-þyncan, *w. v.*, displease, 2032.
- þyrl**, *adj.*, pierced, F. 47.
- þyrs**, *st. m.*, giant, 426.
- þys**, see **þes**.
- þys-lic**, *adj.*, [THUSLIKE] such; *nom. sg. f.*, þyalicu, 2637.
- þyne**, **þyses**, **þyssum**, see **þes**.
- þystru**, *st. f.*, darkness, 87. [*Cf.* þeostræ.]
- þywan**, *w. v.*, oppress, 1827, see **þeon**. [*Cf.* þeow.]

U

- ufan**, *adv.*, from above, above, 330, 1500.
- ufera**, *compar. adj.*, later; *dat. pl.* uferan, 2892, ufaran, 2200.
- ufor**, *compar. adv.*, higher, upwards, on to higher ground, 2951 (but see note).
- úht**, *w. f.*, dawn, twilight, 126. [*Cf.* Goth. úhtwō.]
- úht-doga**, *w. m.*, dawn-droller, 2780.
- úht-hlem**, *st. m.*, din or crash in the dawn, 2007.
- úht-sceaða**, *w. m.*, dawn-scather, dawn-foe, 2271.
- umbor-wesende**, *adj.* (*pres. part.*), being a child, 46, 1187.
- un-blithe**, *adj.* (*pres. part.*), UNBURNING, without being burnt; *nom. sg.* absolutely, 2548.
- unc**, *pers. pron.* (*dat. and acc. dual of ic*), to us two, us two, 540, 545, 2137, etc.
- uncer**, *pers. pron.* (*gen. dual of ic*), of us two, 2532; coupled with the *gen. of a proper name*, under Grendles, 'of Grendel and me,' 2002.
- uncer**, *poss. adj.* (see above), our (*dual*); *dat. pl.* uncran, 1185.

un-cūf, *adj.*, **UNCOUTH**, unknown, evil, 276, 1410, 2214; *gen. sg.* **absolutely**, 960 (Grendel); **uncūþes fela**, ‘many a thing unknown,’ 876.

under, *prep.*, **UNDER**:

(1) *with dat.* (of rest), 8, etc.; amid, 1802, 1928; (temporal) during, 738 (see note).

(2) *with acc.* (of motion, expressed or implied), 403, etc.; within, underneath, 1087. *To denote extent*: under swegles begong, ‘under the sky’s expance,’ 860, 1778; under heofones hwealf, 2015.

under, *adv.*, **UNDERR**, beneath, 1416, 2213.

undern-mēl, *st. neut.*, [UNDERN-MEAL] morning-time, 1428.

un-dearninga, *adv.*, openly, F. 24. [*Cf.* dyrne.]

un-dyrne, **un-derne**, *adj.*, **UNSECRET**, manifest, 127, 2000, 2911*.

un-dyrne, *adv.*, **UNSECRETLY**, openly, 150, 410.

un-fæme, *adj.*, **UNGUILEFUL**, sincere, 2068.

un-fæge, *adj.*, [UNFAY] undoomed, not fated to die, 578, 2291.

un-fæger, *adj.*, **UNFAIR**, 727.

un-fætme, *adv.*, **INCONTESTABLY**, 1097 (see note).

un-forht, *adj.*, **UNAFRAID**, 287.

un-forhte, *adv.*, fearlessly, 444.

un-frid, *adj.*, not old, young, 2821.

un-from, *adj.*, inert, not bold, **un-warlike**, 2188.

un-gæra, *adv.*, not of **YORE**:

(1) but now, 932.

(2) ere long, 602.

un-gedēfelice, *adv.*, unfittingly, unnaturally, 2435.

un-gemete, *adv.*, [UNMEET] immeasurably, 2420, 2721, 2728.

un-gemetes, *adv.* (*gen. of adj.* **un-gemet**, **UNMEET**), immeasurably, unigmetes, 1792 (see note).

un-gyfesse, *adj.*, not granted, 2921.

un-hælo, *st. f.*, [UNHEALTH] destruction; *gen. sg.* wiht unhælo, 120 (see note).

un-hære, **un-hiore**, **un-hyre**, *adj.*, uncanny, monstrous, 2120, 2413; *nom. sg. f.* unhæoru, 987.

unhlitme, *adv.* 1129 (see note to l. 1097).

unhror, *adj.*, not stirring, F. 47 (see note).

unigmetes, *adv.*, see **ungemetes**.

un-isof, *adj.*, [UNLIEF] not dear, unloved; *acc. pl.* **absolutely**, 2868.

un-lifgende, **un-lyfigende**, *adj.* (*pres. part.*), **UNLIVING**, lifeless, dead, 468, 744, 1808, 2908; *dat. sg. m.* þet bið drith-guman unlifgendum sælest, ‘that will afterwards be best for the noble warrior when dead,’ 1389.

un-lytel, *adj.*, [UNLITTLE] no little, 498, 883, 885.

un-murnlice, *adv.*, **UNMOURNFULLY**, without hesitation, recklessly, 449, 1756.

unnan, *pret.-pres. v.*, grant, will, wish, own, 503, 2874; *pres. sg. 1st, an*, 1225; *subj. pret. 1st, üþe* io swiþor, þet ðū hine selfne geséon möste, ‘I would rather that thou mightst have seen himself,’ 960; *3rd, þeah hē üþe wel*, ‘how much soever he wished,’ 2855.

ge-unnan, *pret.-pres. v.*, grant, 346, 1661.

un-nyt, *adj.*, useless, 413, 3168.

un-riht, *st. neut.*, **UNRIGHT**, wrong, 1254, 2789.

un-rihte, *adv.*, **UNRIGHTLY**, wrongly, 3059.

un-rim, *st. neut.*, countless number, 1238, 2624, 3185.

un-rime, *adj.*, countless, 3012.

un-röt, *adj.*, [UNGlad] sad, 3148.

un-slāw, *adj.*, [UNSLAW] not slow; *nom. sg.* ecgum unslāw, ‘not slow of edge,’ 2564* (see note).

un-snyttro, *st. f.*, **UNWISDOM**; *dat. pl.* his unsnytrum, ‘in his folly,’ 1734.

un-softe, *adv.*, [UNSOFTLY] with difficulty, 1655, 2140.

un-swīfe, *adv.*

un-swīfor, *compar.*, less strongly, 2578, 2881.

un-synníg, *adj.*, **UNSINNING**, guiltless, 2089.

un-synnum, *adv.* (*dat. pl.* of *un-synn), ‘sinlessly,’ 1072.

un-tæle, *adj.*, blameless, 1865.

un-týdre, *st. m.*, evil progeny; *nom. pl.* untýdras, 111.

un-wælcic, *adj.*, [UNWEAKLING] firm, strong, 3138.

un-wearnum, *adv.*, without hindrance, 741.

un-wrecen, *adj.* (*pp.*), **UNWRECKED**, unavenged, 2443.

up, *adv.*, up, 128, 224, etc.

up-lang, *adj.*, [UPLONG] upright, 759.

uppe, *adv.*, up, 566.

upp-riht, *adj.*, **UPRIGHT**, 2092.

ure, *pers. pron.* (*gen. pl.* of ic), of us, 1386.

fire, poss. adj. (see above), our, 2647.
frum, pers. pron. (*anom. form of the dat. pl. of ic, used here for unc*), to us, 2659 (see note).
fs, pers. pron. (*dat. pl. of ic*), to us, 346, 382, etc.; for us, 2642.
fiser, pers. pron. (=üre, gen. pl. of ic); user néosan, 'to visit us,' 2074.
fiser, poss. adj. (see above), our; acc. sg. m. üserne, 3002; gen. sg. neut. üsses, 2818; dat. sg. m. ussum, 2634.
fisic, pers. pron. (*acc. pl. of ic*), us, 458, 2638, etc.
usses, ussum, see fiser, poss. adj.
fit, adv., out, 215, etc.
fitan, adv., from without, without, 774, etc. [*Cf. Goth. itana.*]
titan-weard, adj., outward, the outside of, 2297.
fit-fls, adj., outward bound, ready to start, 38.
uton, see wutun.
fit-weard, adj., [outward] was üt-weard, 'was outward bound,' 761.
üte, see unnan.
üf-genge, adj., escaping, transitory; nom. sg. was Äscher...feorh üdgenge, 'life departed from Äscher,' 2123.

W

wā, interj., won: wā bið þēm...wel bið þēm..., 183, 186. [*Cf. Goth. wái.*]
wadian, w. v., WATCH; imperat. sg. waca, 660. See wæccan.
wacnigean.
 on-wacnigean, w. v., intrans. [AWAKEN], F. 10.
wadan, st. v., WADE, go; pret. sg. wōd, 714, 2661; pp. gewaden, 220.
 on-wadan, st. v., assail; pret. sg. hine fyren onwōd, 'him (Heremod) crime assailed,' 915.
þurh-wadan, st. v., WADE THROUGH, pierce, penetrate, 890, 1567.
wado, etc., see wəd.
wæccan, w. v., participle only found, except in North: for other parts wacian used: cf. Sievers, § 416, 5; *WATCH*, keep awake, pres. part., nom. sg. m. wæccende, 708, acc. sg. m. wæccendne 1268, wæcoende, 2841.
wæccnan, st. v., intrans. [WAKEN], arise, spring, come, be born, 85, 1265, 1960; pret. pl. wōcun, 60.

See Sievers, § 392, 2. [*Cf. Goth. gawaknan.*]

on-wæchan, [AWAKEN] 2287; be born, arise, spring, 56, 111.
wæd, st. n., flood, sea, wave; nom. pl. wado, 546; wadu, 581*: gen. pl. wada, 508.

wæfre, adj., wavering, about to die, expiring, 1150 (but see note), 2420; wandering, 1831.

wæg, see weg.

wæg-bora, w. m., 1440 (see note).
wæge, st. neut., stoup, flagon, tankard, 2253, 2282.

wæg-holm, st. m., the billowy sea, 217.

wæg-liðend, st. m. (pres. part.), wave-farer, sea-farer, 3158*.

wæg-nan, w. v.
 be-wægnan, w. v., offer, 1193.

wæg-sword, st. neut., wave-sword, sword with a wavy pattern, 1489.
wæl, st. neut., slaughter, the slain, corpse, 448, etc.; nom. pl. walu, 1042.

wæl-bedd, st. neut., slaughter-BED, 964.

wæl-bend, st. m. f., slaughter-BOND, death-BAND, 1936.

wæl-blæt, adj., [slaughter-wretched]; acc. f. wunde wæl-blæte, 'his deathly pitiful wound,' 2725.

wæl-dæt, st. m., slaughter-DEATH, death by violence, 695.

wæl-drōr, st. m. or neut., slaughter-gore, 1631.

wæl-fæt, st. f., slaughter-FEUD, deadly feud, 2028.

wæl-fag, adj., slaughter-stained, cruel, bitter, 1128.

wæl-feall, -fyll, st. m., slaughter-FALL, violent death, 3154; dat. sg. gewéox hē...to wæl-fealle...Deniga lēodum, 'he waxed great for a slaughter to the Danish people,' 1711.

wæl-fus, adj. [slaughter-ready] expecting death, 2420.

wæl-fyll, see wæl-feall.

wæl-fyllo, st. f., slaughter-FILL, fill of slaughter, 125.

wæl-fyr, st. neut., slaughter-FIRE, death-bringing fire, 2582; corpse-fire, pyre, 1119.

wæl-gæst, st. m., slaughter-GHOST, 1831, 1995 (see note to l. 102).

wæl-hlem, st. m., slaughter-crash, terrible blow, 2969.

wæl-seax, st. neut., slaughter-knife, deadly short-sword; dat. sg. (with uninflected adjs.) wæll-seaxe ge-

- brād biter ond beadu-scearp, 'drew his keen and battle-sharp knife,' 2703.
- wælm, see wylm.
- wæl-nið, st. m., deadly enmity, 85, 2065, 3000.
- wæl-ræs, st. m., [slaughter-RACE] deadly strife, mortal combat, 824, 2531, 2947.
- wæl-rāp, st. m., [pool-ROPE] icicle, 1610 (see note).
- wæl-rēaf, st. neut., slaughter-spoil, battle-booty, plunder, 1205.
- wæl-rēc, st. m., slaughter-RUNE, deadly fumes, 2661.
- wæl-rēow, adj., slaughter-fierce, fierce in strife, 629.
- wæl-rest, st. f., [slaughter-REST] bed of (violent) death, 2902.
- wæl-sceaft, st. m., slaughter-SHAFT, deadly spear, 398.
- wæl-slyht, st. m., deadly slaughter, F. 30. [*Cf. O.E. slean.*]
- wæl-steng, st. m., slaughter-pole, spear, 1638.
- wæl-stōw, st. f., slaughter-place, battle-field, 2051, 2984.
- wæn, st. m., WAIN, wagon; acc. sg. 3134.
- wæpen, st. neut., WEAPON, 250, etc.; acc. pl. wæpen, 292.
- wæpned-mon(n), st. m., WEAPONED MAN, man, 1284.
- wær, st. f., compact, treaty, 1100; keeping, protection, 27, 3109. [*P.B.B. x. 511.*]
- wærān, etc., see wesan.
- wæstm, st. m., growth, form; dat. pl. on wereo wæstmum, 'in man's form,' 1352.
- wæster, st. neut., WATER, the sea, 98, etc.; dat. wætere, 1425, 1656, 2722, wætre, 2854; instrumental gen. hē hine eft ongoñ wæteres weorpan, 'he began again to sprinkle him with water,' 2791.
- wæster-egesa, w. m., WATER-terror, the terrible mere, 1260.
- wæster-yg, st. f., WATER-wave, 2242.
- wæg, st. m., wall, 995, 1862.
- wala, w. m., WALE, 'wreath' (in heraldry), a protecting rim or roll on the outside of the helmet (Skeat); nom. sg. ymb þas helmes hrōf hēafod-beorge wirum bewunden wala utan hēold, 'round the helmet's crown the "wreath," wound about with wires, gave protection for the head from the outside,' 1031 (see note). [*Cf. Goth. walus.*]
- Waldend, see Wealdend.
- wald-swað, st. neut., or
- wald-swaðu, st. f., [WOLD-SWATH] forest-track, forest-path; dat. pl. wald-swaðum, 1403.
- walu, see wæl.
- wan, v., see winnan.
- wan, adj., see won.
- wandrian, w. v., WANDER, F. 36.
- wang, see wong.
- wanian, w. v.:
- (1) *intrans.*, WANNE, diminish, 1607.
 - (2) *trans.*, diminish, curtail, decrease, 1837; pp. gewanod, 477.
- wānigeān, w. v., bewail, lament; inf. gehyrdon gyre-lēð galan Godes ondsacan, sige-lēasne sang, sār wānigeān helle hæfton, 'heard God's adversary singing his terror-lay, his song without victory, hell's captive bewailing his sore,' 787.
- wāran, see wesan.
- warian, w. v., GUARD, inhabit, 1253, 1265, 2277 (guards); pres. pl. warigeat, 1858.
- waroð, st. m., [WARTH] shore, 234, 1965.
- wät, etc., wor, see witan.
- wæðol, adj., F. 9 (see note).
- wé, pers. pron. (pl. of ic), we, I, 260, etc.
- wéa, w. m., wox, 191, etc.; gen. pl. wéana, 148, etc.
- wéa-dæd, st. f., DEED of wox, deed of evil, F. 9.
- weal(1), st. m., gen. wealles, dat. wealle, acc. weal, 326: WALL in its various meanings; rampart, burgh-wall, 785, etc.; wall of a building, 326, 1573; natural wall of rock, sometimes the side of a barrow or den, 2307, 2759, 3060, etc.; wall of cliff, 229, etc. [*From Lat. vallum.*]
- wéa-læf, st. f., [wox-leaving] wretched remnant (of either army after the fight in which Hnaf fell), 1084, 1098.
- wealdan, st. v., with dat., gen., or absolutely, WIELD, rule, rule over, govern, possess, control; prevail; 442, etc. penden wordum wéold wine Scyldinga, 'while the friend of the Scyldings still had power of speech,' or 'ruled with his word,' 30; 2574 (see note to ll. 2573, etc.), wælstōwe wealdan, 'to be masters of the field,' 2984.
- ge-wealdan, st. v., with gen., dat., or acc., WIELD, control, possess, bring about, 1509, 1554, 2703.

- Wealdend, Waldend, st. m. (pres. part.),** the *WIELDER*, God, 1893, etc.; often with dependent gen., 17, etc.; gen. Wealdenes, 2857, Waldenes, 2292, 3109; dat. Wealde, 2329.
- weall,** see *weal*.
- weallan, st. v., WELL,** boil, be agitated, literally and figuratively; pret. wéoll, 2113, 2138, etc.; wéol, 515, etc.; pres. part. weallende, 847, weallinde, 2464; nom. pl. neut. weallende, 546, weallendus, 581. Ingelde weallað wal-nrðas, 'in Ingeld's breast deadly hatred wells up,' 2065; hreðer ðóme wéoll, 'his breast swelled with breath,' 2593.
- weall-clif, st. neut., WALL-CLIFF,** sea-cliff, 3132.
- weard, st. m., [WARD], GUARDIAN,** owner, 229, 1741 (see note), etc.
- weard, st. f., WARD,** watch, 305, 819.
- weardian, w. v., WARD,** guard, indwell, 105, 1237, 2075. Especially in the phrase lást or swáðe weardian: inf. hē his folme forlēt...lást weardian, 'he left his hand behind to mark his track,' 971; so pret. weardade, 2098; pret. sg. for pl. in subordinate clause, þæt þām frætwum fēowermearas...lást wear-dode, 'that four horses followed the armour,' 2164.
- wearn, st. f., refusal,** 366.
- wēa-spell, st. neut., WOE-SPELL,** tidings of woe, 1315.
- weaxan, st. v., WAX,** grow, 8, 1741; 8115 (see note).
- ge-weaxan, st. v., WAX, grow, become, 66, 1711.
- web, st. neut., WEB,** tapestry; nom. pl. 995.
- wecc(e)an, w. v., WAKE,** rouse, stir up, 2046, 3024; pret. wehte, 2854. Bēl-fyra mæst...weccan, 'to kindle the greatest of funeral piles,' 3144. [Cf. Goth. (us)-wakjan.]
- to-weccan, w. v., wake up, stir up; pret. pl. tō-wehton, 2948.
- wedd, st. neut.,** pledge, 2998.
- weder, st. neut., WEATHER,** 546; nom. pl. weder, 1136.
- weg, st. m., WAY;** in on weg, 'away,' 264, etc., on wæg, F. 45.
- wæg, st. m., wave,** 3132. [Cf. wæg-(bora).]
- wegan, st. v., bear, wear, wage,** 3015, pres. sg. 3rd wigeð, 599; pret. wæg, 152, etc.; subj. pres. wege, 2252.
- set-wegan, st. v., bear away, carry off, 1198.
- wegan, st. v.**
- ge-wegan, st. v., engage, fight, 2400.
- wæg-flota, w. m., wave-floater, ship,** 1907.
- wehte,** see *weccan*.
- wel(l), adv., WELL,** rightly, much, 186, 289, etc.; usual form *wel*, but well, 2162, 2812.
- wel-hwylc, indef. adj. and pron.**
- I. Pron.: with gen. wel-hwylc witenas, 'every councillor,' 266; neut. absolutely, everything, 874.
- II. Adj. every, 1344.
- welig, adj., WEALTHY,** rich, 2607.
- wén, st. f., WEENING,** expectation, 383, 734, etc.: wén ic talige, 'I reckon it a thing to be expected,' 1845; dat. pl. bēga on wénūm, ende-dógores ond eft-cymes lëfes monnes, 'in expectation of both, the day of death and the return of the dear man' (i.e. expecting one or the other), 2895.
- wénan, w. v., with gen., infin., clause, or absolutely:** WEEN, expect, hope, 157, etc.; pres. sg. 1st wén, 338, 442: þas ic wéne, 'as I hope,' 272; swá ic þe wéne tō, 'as I expect from thee,' 1396; similarly with 157-8 (see note), 525 (see note), 1272-3; with inf. ic ænigra mē wéana ne wénde...bôte gebidan, 'I expected not to abide the remedy of any of my woes,' 933; with gen. and clause, hig þas æselinges eft ne wédon, þat hē...cōme, 'they expected not the atheling again, that he would come,' 1596.
- wéndan, w. v., intrans., WEND,** turn, 1739. [Cf. Goth. wandjan.]
- ed-wéndan, w. v., intrans., turn back, desist, cease, 280 (but see note).
- ge-wéndan, w. v., trans. and intrans., turn, change, 186, 315.
- on-wéndan, w. v., trans., turn aside, set aside, avert, 191: sibb aſfre ne mæg wiht onwendan, þām tē wel þenceð, 'naught can ever set aside kinship, to a right-minded man,' 2601.
- wénian, w. v., honour,** 1091.
- be-wénian, bi-wénian, w. v., entertain, attend on; pp. pl. be-wenede, 1821; see also note to 1. 2035.
- wéorc, st. neut., WORK,** deed, trouble, 74, etc.; gen. pl. worda ond worca,

289; *dat. pl.* wordum ne worcum, 1100: he þas gewinnes weorc brōwade, 'he suffered trouble for that strife,' 1721; *dat. pl. adverbially*, weorcum, 'with difficulty,' 1638; *dat. (instr.) sg.* weorce, used *adverbially*, 'grievously,' 1418.

weorod, see *werod*.

weorpan, *st. v.*, [WARP]: [*Cf. Goth. wairpan.*]

- (1) *with acc. rei*, throw, 1531.
- (2) *with acc. pers. and gen. rei*, sprinkle, 2791.
- (3) *with dat.*, cast forth, 2582.

for-weorpan, *st. v.*, throw away; *pret. subj.* forwurpe, 2872.
offer-weorpan, *st. v.*, stumble, 1548 (but see note).

weorð, *st. neut.*, WORTH, price, pay, 2496.

weorð, *adj.*, WORTHY, honoured, dear; *nom. sg. m.* weorð Denum æbeling, 'the atheling dear to the Danes,' 1814. See also *wyrðe*. [*Cf. Goth. -wairþs.*]

weorðra, *compar.*, worthier, 1902*. *weorðan*, *st. v.*, become, be, befall, happen, come, 6, etc.; *inf.* wurðan, 807; *pres. pl.* wurðað, 282; *pret. sg.* he on fylle wearð, 'he fell,' 1544; *pp.* geworden, 'happened, arisen,' 1304, 3078. Often with *predicative dat.* governed by *tō*, and *dat. pers.*: þū soælt tō frōfre weorðan...lēodum þinum, hæleðum tō helpe, 'thou shalt be for a comfort to thy people, a help to the heroes,' 1707; so also 460, etc. [*Cf. Goth. wairþan.*]

ge-weorðan, *st. v.*:

- (1) *intrans.*, become, be, happen, 3061.

- (2) *trans.*, agree about, settle: *inf.* þat ðū...lēte Sū-Dene sylfe ge-weorðan gūðe wið Grendel, 'that thou wouldst let the South Danes themselves settle their war with Grendel,' 1996.

- (3) *impers.*, with *gen.*, and *following clause in apposition*, appear, seem, seem good; *pret. þā* ðæs monige gewearð, þat..., 'then it appeared to many that...', 1598; *pp.* haſað þas geworden wine Scyldings...þat..., 'this had seemed good to the friend of the Scyldings, that,' 2026.

weorð-full, *adj.*

weorð-fullost, *superl.*, [WORTH-FULLEST], worthiest, 8099.

weordian, *w. v.*, WORTHY ('Lear,' ii. 2. 128), honour, adorn, 2096, 1090, etc.; *pp.* geweorðod, 2176; ge-worðad, 250, 1450, 1959; gewurðad, 331, 1038, 1645; weorðad, 1783.

weorti-lice, *adv.*

wurti-loor, *compar.*, more WORTHILY, F. 39.

weorð-licost, *superl.*, most WORTHILY, 3161.

weorð-mynd, *st. m. f. and neut.*, worship, honour, glory, 8, 65, 1559, 1752; *dat. pl.* tō worð-myndum, 'for (his) honour,' 1186.

weotena, see *wita*.

weotian, *w. v.*, prepare, etc.: *pp. acc. pl.* wælbende weotode, 'death-bands prepared, appointed, destined,' 1936; witod, F. 28. [*Cf. Goth. witōb*, 'law.']

be-weotian, *w. v.*, observe, etc.: *pres. pl.* þā ðe syn-gales séle bewitiað, 'those [weathers, days] which continually observe the season,' 1135; bewitigað sorhfulne sið, 'make a journey full of woe,' 1428 (see note); *pret. sg.* ealle beweotode þegnæ bearfe, 'attended to all the thane's needs,' 1796*; hord beweotode, 'watched over a hoard,' 2212.

wer, *st. m.*, man, 105 (used of Grendel), etc.; *gen. pl.* wera, 120, etc.; *weora*, 2947. [*Cf. Goth. wair.*]

wered, *st. neut.*, beer, mead, 496.

werede, etc., see *werod*.

werga, *adj.*, cursed; *gen. sg.* wergan gästes, 133 (Grendel: see note), 1747 (the devil).

wérge, etc., see *wérig*.

wergend, *st. m.* (*pres. part. of werian*), defender, 2882*.

wérigan, *w. v.*, WEARY; *pp.* gewérgead, 2852.

werhðo, *st. f.*, curse, damnation; *acc. sg.* werhðo, 589. [*Cf. Goth. war-giba.*]

werian, *w. v.*, guard, defend, protect, 453, 1205, etc.; *reflex.*, 541; *pp. nom. pl.* 238, 2529. [*Cf. Goth. warjan.*]

be-*werian*, *w. v.*, defend; *pret. subj.* bewerdon, 938.

wérig, *adj.*, with *gen. or dat.*, WEARY, 579; *dat. sg.* wér gum, 1794; *acc. f. sg. or pl.* wérge, 2937.

wérig-möd, *adj.*, WEARY OF MOOD, 844, 1548.

werod, *weorod*, *st. neut.*, troop, band, 290, 319, 651, etc.; *dat.* werede,

- 1215, 2035*; *worode*, 1011, 2346; *gen. pl.* *wereda*, 2186; *woroda*, 60. [*Cf. O.E. wer.*]
- wer-þeod**, *st. f.*, [man-nation] people; *acc. pl.* *ofer wer-þeode*, 'throughout the nations of men,' 899.
- wesan**, *irreg. v.*, be, 272, etc.; *pres. sg.* 3rd is, 256, 1761, etc.; *ys*, 2093, 2910, 2999, 3084; *pres. pl.* *sint*, 388; *synt*, 260, 342, 364; *syndon*, 237, 257, etc.; *pres. subj. sg.* *sie*, 435, etc.; *sý*, 1831, etc.; *sig*, 1778, etc.; *pret. pl.* *wärön*, 238, etc.; *wärän*, 2475, *wärän*, 1015*; *imperat. sg.* *wes*, 269, etc., was, 407. *Negative forms*: *pres. sg.* 3rd *nis*, 249, etc.; *pret. sg.* 1st and 3rd *næs*, 134, etc.; *pret. pl.* *näron*, 2657; *pret. subj. sg.* *nære*, 860, etc. *Special usages*:
- (1) *Omission of infin.* 617, 1857, 2363, 2497, 2659; also 992, 2256.
 - (2) *Forming, with a pres. part., an imperf. tense*: *secende wæs*, 'was saying,' 3028.
- wéste**, *adj.*, WASTE; *acc. sg. m.* *wéstne*, 2456.
- wéstnen**, *st. m. and neut.*, WASTE, 1265; *dat.* *wéstnenne*, 2298 (see note).
- wic**, *st. neut.*, [WICK] dwelling, 821, etc.; *often in pl.*, 125, etc.; *dat. pl.* *wicun*, 1304. [*Lat. vicus.*]
- wican**, *st. v.*
- ge-wican, *st. v.*, *intrans.*, WEAKEN, give way, 2577, 2629.
 - wicg, *st. neut.*, horse, steed, 234, 286, 1400, etc.; *pl.* *wicg*, 2174. [*Cf. O.E. wegan*, 'carry.]
 - wic-stede, *st. m.*, [WICK-STEAD] dwelling-place, 2462, 2607.
 - wid**, *adj.*, WIDE, extended, long, of space and time, 877, 933, 1859, etc.
 - wid-cūð**, *adj.*, [WIDE-COUTH] widely known, 1256, etc.; *gen. absolutely*, *wid-cūðes* (i.e. Hrothgar), 1042.
 - wide**, *adv.*, WIDELY, 18, etc.; qualifying a superlative, wide mærost, 'the most famous far and wide,' 898.
 - widre, compar.; widre gewindan, 'to flee away more widely, escape further,' 763.
 - wide-ferhū**, *st. m.*, [WIDE-life], only used as acc. of time, for a long time, from generation to generation, 702*, 937, 1222.
 - wid-floga**, *w. m.*, WIDE-FLYER (the dragon), 2346, 2830.
 - widre, see wide.
 - wid-scofen, see under scifan.
- wild-weg**, *st. m.*, WIDE-WAY, way leading afar, highway; *acc. pl.* *geond wid-wegas*, 'along distant ways,' 'far and wide,' 840, 1704.
- wif**, *st. neut.*, WIFE, woman, 615, etc.
- wif-lufu**, *wif-lufe*, *w. f.*, WIFE-LOVE, love for one's wife, 2065. [See Sievers, § 218, N. 1.]
- wig**, *st. m. or neut.*
- (1) war, battle, 23, 65, etc.; *dat.* and *instr.* *wigge*, 1656, 1770 (see note), 1783.
 - (2) war-prowess, valour, might, 350, 1042, 2323, 2348.
- wiga**, *w. m.*, warrior, 629, etc. [*P.B.B. I.* 511.]
- wigan**, *st. v.*, war, fight, 2509.
- wig-bealn**, *st. neut.*, war-BALE, the evils of war, 2046.
- wig-bil**, *st. neut.*, war-BILL, war-sword, 1607.
- wig-bord**, *st. neut.*, [war-BOARD] war-shield, 2389.
- wig-craft**, *st. m.*, war-CRAFT, war-might, 2953.
- wig-craftig**, *adj.*, war-CRAFTY, mighty in battle, 1811.
- wigend**, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), warrior, 3099; *acc. sing. or pl.* *wigend*, 3024, *nom. pl.* *wigend*, 1125, 1814, 8144, *gen. pl.* *wigendra*, 429, etc.
- wig-freca**, *w. m.*, war-wolf, warrior, 1212, 2496.
- wig-fruma**, *w.m.*, war-chief, 664, 2261.
- wigge**, see wig.
- wig-getawa**, *st. f. pl.*, war-equipment, 368. [*See güt-geatwa.*]
- wig-gryre**, *st. m.*, war-terror, 1284.
- wig-heafola**, *w. m.*, [war-head] war-helmet, 2661.
- wig-héap**, *st. m.*, war-HEAP, band of warriors, 477.
- wig-hete**, *st. m.*, war-HATE, 2120.
- wig-hryre**, *st. m.*, [war-falling] slaughter, 1619.
- wig-sigor**, *st. m. or neut.*, war-victory, 1554.
- wig-spéd**, *st. f.*, war-SPEED, success in war, 697.
- wigting**, see witig.
- wig-weorðung**, *st. f.*, idol-worship, sacrifice, 176. [*P.B.B. I.* 511.]
- Cf. Goth. weihs*, 'holy.]
- wiht**,
- I. *st. f.*, WIGHT, being, creature, 120 (see note), 3088.
 - II. *st. f. neut.*, WHIT, aught, 2801 (see onwendan), 1660, 2857 (see note); *acc.* for *wiht*, 'for aught,' 2348; *with gen.*, 581.

- III. *Adverbial use, aught, at all; almost always negative (with ne), naught, not at all, no whit.*
- (1) *Acc.*, with *ne* or *nō*: 541, 862, etc.; *nō hine wiht dweleð adl ne yldo*, 'sickness or age hinders him not a whit,' 1735.
- (2) *Dat.*; with *ne*, 186, 1514, etc.; affirmatively, 1991.
- wil-cuma*, *w. m.*, [WILL-COMER] welcome guest, 388, 394, 1894.
- wil-dēor* (= wild *dēor*), *st. neut.*, [WILD DEER] wild beast, 1430.
- wile*, see *willan*.
- wil-geofa*, *w. m.*, WILL-GIVER, joy-giver, 2900.
- wil-gesið*, *st. m.*, [WILL-companion] willing or loved companion, 28.
- willā*, *w. m.*, WILL, wish, desire, desirable thing; joy, pleasure; sake: 626, etc.; *dat. sg.* to *willan*, 'for his pleasure,' 1186; *ānes willan*, 'for the sake of one,' 3077; *gen. pl.* *wilna*, 660, 950, 1844; *dat. pl.* *willum*, 'according to our wishes,' 1821; *so sylfes willum*, 2222, 2639. [*Cf. Goth. wilja.*]
- willan*, *irreg. v.*, WILL: *pres. sg. 1st wille*, 318, 344, etc.; *wylle*, 947, etc.; *2nd wylt*, 1852; *3rd wile*, 346; *wyle*, 2864; *wille*, 442, 1371, etc.; *wylle*, 2766; *pl. wyllat*, 1818. Negative forms: *nelle=ne + wille*, 679, 2524; *nolde=ne + wolde*, 706, 791, 2518, etc. With omission of inf. *nō ic fram him wolde*, 548.
- wilnian*, *w. v.*, desire, 188.
- wil-nīð*, *st. m.*, [WILL-journey] willing journey, 216.
- win*, *st. neut.*, WINE, 1162, 1283, 1467. [From Lat. *vinum*.]
- win-sarn*, *st. neut.*, WINE-hall, 654.
- wind*, *st. m.*, WIND, 217, etc.
- win-dēg*, *st. m.*, strife-DAY, day of strife, 1062.
- windan*, *st. v., intrans.*, WIND, twist, 212, 1119, 1193, etc.; *pp. dat. sg.* *wundini golde*, 'with twisted gold,' 1382 (see note).
- st-windan*, *st. v.*, with *dat. pers.*, WIND away, escape, 143.
- be-windan*, *st. v.*, WIND about, brandish, enclose, grasp, mingle, 1031, 1461, etc.; *pp. galdrē be-wunden*, 'wound about with incantation, encompassed with a spell,' 3052.
- ge-windan*, *st. v., intrans.*, WIND, turn, flee away, 768, 1001.
- on-windan*, *st. v.*, UNWIND, 1610.
- wind-blond*, *st. neut.*, [WIND-BLEND] tumult of winds, 3146.
- wind-geard*, *st. m.*, dwelling of the winds, 1224.
- wind-gerest*, *st. f.*, [WIND-REST] wind-swept resting-place, 2456 (see note).
- windig*, *adj.*, WINDY; *pl. windige*, 572, 1358.
- wine*, *st. m.*, friend, esp. friend and lord, friendly ruler, 30, 148, 170; *gen. pl.* *winigea*, 1664; *winis*, 2567.
- wine-dryhten*, *wine-drihten*, *st. m.*, friend-lord, friend and lord, friendly ruler, 360, 862, 1604, etc.
- wine-geomor*, *adj.*, friend-sad, mourning for the loss of friends, 2239.
- wine-leas*, *adj.*, friendless, 2613.
- wine-māg*, *st. m.*, friend-kinsman, relative and friend, loyal subject; *pl. wine-māgas*, 65.
- winia*, *winigea*, see *wine*.
- winnan*, *st. v.*, [WIN] strive, fight, 118, 506; *pret. sg.* 3rd *wan*, 144, 151, *won*, 1182; *pl. wunnon*, 777.
- win-reced*, *st. neut.*, WINE-house, wine-hall, 714, 998.
- win-sele*, *st. m.*, WINE-hall, 695, 771, 2456.
- winter*, *st. m.*, WINTER, year, 1128, etc.; *gen. sg.* *wintrys*, 516; *pl.* *wintra*, 147, etc.
- wir*, *st. m.*, WIRE, wire-work, filagree, 1031, 2418.
- wis*, *adj.*, WISE, 1418, 1845, 3094 (see note), etc. Weak forms: *nom. m. wisa*, 1400, 1698, 2329; *acc. sg. wisan*, 1318.
- wissa*, *w. m.*, WISE one, guide, 259.
- wis-dōm*, *st. m.*, WISDOM, 350, 1959.
- wise*, *w. f.*, WISE, fashion; instrumental acc. (*Grein*), *ea* *lde wisan*, 'in the old fashion,' 1865.
- wis-fest*, *adj.*, [WISE-FAST] wise, 626.
- wis-hycgende*, *adj.* (*pres. part.*), WISE-thinking, 2716.
- wisian*, *w. v.*, with *acc. rei, dat. pers.*, or absolutely, [make *wisan*] point out, show; direct, guide, lead, 2409, etc.; *pres. sg. 1st wisige*, 292, etc.; *pret. sg. wisode*, 320, 402, etc.; *wisade*, 208 (see note to l. 209), etc.
- wisse*, see *witan*.
- wist*, *st. f. (from wesan)*:
- (1) *weal*, 128, 1735.
- (2) meal; possibly 128, but see note—
- wiste*, *wist*, see *witan*.

- wist-fyllo, *st. f.*, food-FILL, abundant meal; *gen. sg.* wist-fylle, 734.
- wit, *st. neut.*, WIT, 589.
- wit, *pers. pron.* (*dual of ic*), we two, 535, etc.
- wita, *w. m.*, wise man, councillor, *pl.* the WITAN, 778; *gen. pl.* witena, 157, etc., weotena, 1098.
- witan, *pret. pres. v.*, [WIT] know, 764, 1863, 2519, etc.; *pres. sg. 1st and 3rd wāt*, 1331, etc.; negative, nāt, 681, etc.; *2nd wāst*, 272; *pret. sg. 1st and 3rd wiste*, 646, etc.; wisse, 169, etc.; *pret. pl.*, wiston, 181, etc.; wisson, 246; tō ðæs ðe hē eord-sele ānne wisse, 'to where he knew that earth-hall to be, knew of that earth-hall,' 2410; *so*, 715; *pres. sg. 1st*, is on Higelace wat...þest hē, 'I know concerning Hygelac, that he,' 1830*; *negative*, sceatona ic nāt hwilc, 'I know not which of scathers, some foe,' 274; *3rd*, God wāt on me (acc.), þest mē is micle lēofre, 'God knows concerning me that I would much rather,' 2650.
- ge-witan, *pret.-pres. v.*, know, 1350.
- witan, *st. v.*, with acc. rei and dat. pers., [WITE] reproach, blame, 2741.
- set-witan, *st. v.*, with acc. rei, TWIT, blame, charge; *pret. pl.* setwiton wēana dāl, 'charged [him] with their many woes,' 1150.
- oð-witan, *st. v.*, with acc. rei and dat. pers., reproach; *inf.* ne ðorite him oð lēan oðwitan mon on middan-gearde, 'no man on earth needed to reproach him (or them: see note) with those rewards,' 2995.
- gewitan, *st. v.*, depart, go, 42, 115, 123, 210 (see note), etc.; often with reflex dat. 26, 662, 1125, etc.; often followed by *inf.* (*in many cases best rendered by a pres. part.*) 234, 291, 853, 2387, etc.; *pp.*, dat. sg. m., þest ðū mē & wāre forð gewitenum on fēder stāle, 'that thou wouldest aye be to me when dead in a father's place,' 1479.
- witian, see weotian.
- witig, *adj.*, WITTY, wise (applied to the Deity), 685, etc.; wigting, 1841. [*P.B.B. x. 511.*]
- witnian, *w. v.*, punish, torment; *pp.* wommum gewitnad, 'tormented with plagues,' 3073.
- wið, *prep. with dat. and acc., WITH* (*with acc. 152, etc., with dat. 113, etc.*), can often be rendered by Mod. Eng. 'with,' especially with verbs denoting strife, such as winnan, 152; but 'against' is a rendering more generally satisfactory, 326, etc.; sometimes towards (acc.) 155, 1864; by (acc.), 2013, 2566; from (dat.), 827, 2423. *With acc. and dat. in the same sentence:* 424-6; geset þā wið sylfne...māg wið māsse, 'he sat them by [the king] himself, kinsman with kinsman,' 1977-8: wið duru healle, 'to the door of the hall,' 389*; wið earm geset (see note to l. 749); forbore bord wið rond[e], 'the shield was burnt up to the boss,' 2673; wið Hrefnawudu, 'by (over against) Ravenswood,' 2925.
- wiðer-rāhtes, *adv.*, opposite, 3039.
- wiðre, *st. neut.*, resistance, 2953.
- wlanc, see wlone.
- wlātian, *w. v.*, look, look for, 1916. [*Cf. Goth. wlāton*, 'to look round'].
- in-wlātian, *w. v.*, to gaze in, 2226*.
- wlenco, *st. f.*, pride, bravado, daring; *dat.* wlenco, 338, 1206, wlence, 508.
- wlātan, *st. v.*, gaze, look, 1572, 1592; *pret. pl.* wlātan, 2852.
- giold-wlātan, *st. v.*, look through, view thoroughly, 2771.
- wlīte, *st. m.*, countenance, 250. [*Cf. Goth. wlīts.*]
- wlīte-beorht, *adj.*, of BRIGHT aspect, 93.
- wlīte-sōn, *st. f.*, sight, 1650.
- wlītig, *adj.*, beautiful, 1662.
- wlone, wlanc, *adj.*, proud, 331, 841, 2833, 2953; with dat. ēse wlanc, 'carrion-proud,' 1332.
- wōc, see wēoman.
- wōh, *adj.*, crooked, wrong; *dat. pl.* him bebeorgan ne con wōm wundor-bebodum wergan gästes, 'he knows not how to protect himself against the crooked wondrous commands of the cursed spirit,' 1747 (if so punctuated, but see note).
- wōh-bogen, *adj.* (*pp.*), crooked-bowed, coiled, 2827.
- wolcen, *st. neut.*, WELKIN, cloud; *dat. pl.* wolcenum, 8, etc.
- wolde, *pret. of willan.*
- wollen-teare, *adj.*, with WELLING TEARS, 3032.
- wōm, see wōh.
- womm, *st. m.*, spot, plague, 3073.

- won, *v.*, see *winnan*.
- won, wan, *adj.*, [WAN] dark, 702, 1874; *nom. pl. neut.*, wan, 651; *weak form* wonna, 3024, 3115.
- wong, wang, *st. m.*, plain, meadow, 93, etc.
- wong-stede, *st. m.*, [plain-STEAD] champaign spot, 2786.
- won-hyd, *st. f.*, [WAN, i.e. un-thought] carelessness, rashness, 434.
- wonn, 3154 (see note to ll. 3150, etc.).
- won-sællig, *adj.*, unhappy; won-sælli, 105.
- won-sceaft, *st. f.*, [WAN-SHARING] misery, 120.
- wōp, *st. m.*, WEEPING, 128, 785, 8146. [*Cf. O.E. wēpan.*]
- worc, see *weorc*.
- word, *st. neut.*, WORD, 80, etc. *The dat. pl. is common with verbs of saying:* 176, 888, 1193, 2795, 3175.
- word-cwide, -cwyde, *st. m.*, WORD-saying, speech, 1841, 1846, 2753.
- word-gyd, *st. neut.*, WORD-lay, dirge, 3172.
- word-hord, *st. neut.*, WORD-HOARD, 259.
- word-riht, *st. neut.*, [WORD-RIGHT] right or befitting word, 2631.
- worhte, see *wyrcean*.
- worn, *st. m.*, multitude, number, 284; *acc. sg.* bonne hē wintrum frōd worn gemunde, 'when he, old in years, remembered the number [of them],' or 'remembered many a thing,' 2114. *Qualified by fela or eall:* *nom. sg.* worn fela, 'a great number,' 1783; *acc. sg.* þū worn fela...ymb Breca sprōe, 'thou hast said a great deal about Breca,' 530; eal-fela eald-gesegena worn, 'a very great number of old tales,' 870; worn eall gesprēc gomol, 'the aged one spake very many things,' 3094. *Similarly in gen. pl. governed by fela:* *with gen. sg.* worna fela...sorge, 'very much sorrow,' 2003; *with gen. pl.* worna fela...gūða, 'very many wars,' 2542.
- worold, *st. f.*, WORLD, 60, etc.; *gen. sg.* worulde, 2343, worle, 2711; his worulde gedāl, 'his severance from the world,' 3068.
- worold-ār, *st. f.*, WORLD-honour, 17.
- worold-cyning, wyruld-cynning, *st. m.*, WORLD-KING, mighty king, 1684, 3180.
- worold-rēden, *st. f.*, the way of the world (rēden, 'condition,' used to make abstract nouns); *acc. sg.*, 1142 (see note).
- worōlg, *st. m.*, homestead, court, precincts, street, 1972.
- worō-mynd, see *weorf-mynd*.
- woruld-candel, *st. f.*, WORLD-CANDLE, the sun, 1965.
- woruld-ende, *st. m.*, WORLD-END, the end of the world, 8083.
- wracu, *st. f.*, revenge; *acc. sg.* wræce, 2336. [*Cf. Goth. wraka.*]
- wræc, *st. neut.*, WRACK, misery, exile, 170, 3078.
- wræcca, see *wrecca*.
- wræce, see *wracu*.
- wræc-lāst, *st. m.*, exile-track, path of exiles, 1352.
- wræc-mæcog, *st. m.*, banished man, exile, 2379.
- wræc-sið, *st. m.*, WRACK-journey, exile, 2292; *dat. pl.* nalles for wræc-siðum ac for hige-brymmum, 'by no means because of banishment, but out of magnanimity,' 338.
- wræt, *st. f.*, ornament, jewel; *acc. pl.* wræte, 2771*, 3060*; *gen. pl.* wrætta, 2418; *dat. pl.* wrættum, 1581.
- wræt-lic, *adj.*, ornamental, curiously wrought, splendid, wondrous, 891, 1489, etc.
- wrāt, *adj.*, WROTH, hostile, absolutely, foe; 319, 660, etc.
- wrāfe, *adv.*, amiss, 2872.
- wrāt-lice, *adv.*, WROTHLY, wrathfully, 3062.
- wrecan, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, WREAK, drive, drive out, utter, avenge, 423, 1278, etc.; often wrecan gid, spel, etc., 'utter, rehearse a lay, legend, or tale,' 878, etc.: *subj. pres.* bonne hē gyd wrece, '[that] then he should utter a dirge,' 2446; *pret. sg.* ferh ellen wræc, 'strength drove out life,' 2706 (see note); *pp.* wearð...on bid wreken, 'was driven to bay,' 2962.
- ā-wrecan, *st. v.*, tell; with *acc.*, gid, 1724, 2108.
- for-wrecan, *st. v.*, with *acc.*, drive away, banish, 109, 1919.
- ge-wrecan, *st. v.*, usu. with *acc.*, WREAK, avenge, 107, 3062, etc.; *pret. pl.* gewræcan, 2479; with reflex. *acc.* 2875; absolutely, hē gewræc syððan, 'he took vengeance afterwards,' 2395.
- wrecca, *w. m.*, WRATCH, exile, wanderer, adventurer, 898, 1137, F. 27*; *dat.* wræccan, 2613*.

- wrecend, *st. m. (pres. part.)*, WREAKER, avenger, 1256.
- wreōen-hilt, *adj.*, with WREATHED or twisted HILT, 1690.
- wridian, *w. v.*, grow, 1741. [P.B. 1. 511.]
- writan, *st. v.*, WRITE, engrave, 1688. for-writan, *st. v.*, cut asunder, 2705.
- wrīðan, *st. v.*, with acc., [WRITH] bind, 964; bind up, 2982.
- wrixl, *st. f. or neut.*, exchange, 2969.
- wrixlan, *w. v.*, with dat. wordum, 'exchange, interchange, words,' 366, 874.
- wrōht, *st. m. and f.*, strife, contest, 2287, 2473, 2918. [Cf. Goth. wrōhs, 'accusation.]
- wudu, *st. m.*, WOOD:
- (1) a wood, 1364, 1416.
 - (2) a spear; acc. pl. wudu, 398.
 - (3) a ship, 216, 298, 1919; nom. sg. wudu wunden-hals.
- wudu-rēc, *st. m.*, WOOD-BEAK, smoke, 3144*.
- wuldor, *st. neut.*, glory; gen. sg. wuldres, 17, etc. [Cf. Goth. wulþrs.]
- wuldor-torht, *adj.*, glory-bright; pl. 1136.
- Wuldur-cyning, *st. m.*, Glory-king, the King of glory, 2795.
- wulf, *st. m.*, WOLF, 3027.
- wulf-hlið, *st. neut.*, wolf-slope; acc. pl. wulf-hleoðu, 1358.
- wund, *st. f.*, WOUND, 2711, etc.; acc. sg. wunde, 2725, etc.
- wund, *adj.*, wounded, 565, etc.
- wunden-feax, *adj.*, with WOUND, i.e. twisted, hair, 1400.
- wunden-hals, *adj.*, [WOUND-NECK] with twisted or curved prow, 298.
- wunden-māl, *st. neut.*, [WOUND-SWORD] sword with winding, curving, ornaments, 1531*.
- wunden-stefna, *w. m.*, [WOUND-STEM] ship with twisted or curved stem, 220.
- wunder-fest, *st. neut.*, WONDER-VAT, wondrous vessel; dat. pl. 1162.
- wundini, see windan.
- wundor, *st. neut.*, WONDER, 771, etc.; monster, 1509; nom. acc. wundur, 3032, 3062, etc.; acc. wunder, 981; dat. wundre, 981; gen. pl. wundra, 1607; dat. pl. adverbially, wundrum, 'wondrously,' 1452, 2687*.
- wundor-bebod, *st. neut.*, WONDER-command, wondrous command, 1747.
- wundor-dēað, *st. m.*, WONDER-DEATH, wondrous death, 3037.
- wundor-līc, *adj.*, [WONDERLIKE] wondrous, 1440.
- wundor-siōn, *st. f.*, WONDER-sight, wondrous sight, 995.
- wundor-smið, *st. m.*, WONDER-SMITH, mystic-smith, 1681.
- wundur-mātōum, *st. m.*, WONDER-jewel, wondrous jewel, 2173.
- wunian, *w. v.*, [WON]:
- (1) *intrans.* dwell, remain, 284, 1128, etc.; with dat. wicum wunian, 3083.
 - (2) *trans.* indwell, inhabit, 1260, 2902.
- ge-wunian, *w. v.*, with acc., dwell with, remain with; subj. pres. pl. gewunigen, 22.
- wurðad, see weorðian.
- wurðan, see weorðan.
- wurðlic, see weorðlic.
- wutun, uto[n], =let us, with foll. inf., 1390, 2648, 3101. [Cf. O.E. gewitan.]
- wyle, wyllað, wylle, wylt, see willan.
- wyld, walm, *st. m.*, surge, flood, 516, etc. [See Sievers, § 159, 1 and 2.]
- wyn-lēas, *adj.*, joyless, 821, 1416.
- wynn, *st. f.*, joy, 1080, etc.
- wyn-sum, *adj.*, WINSOME, joyous, 1919; neut. pl. wynsume, 612.
- wyrcan, *w. v.*, WORK; pret. worhte, BROUGHT [Cf. Goth. waurkjan]:
- (1) with acc. work, make, 92, 930, 1452; pret. part. pl. (as adj.) 'disposed,' fæste geworhte, 'steadfast,' 1864.
 - (2) with gen. achieve; subj. pres. wyrcē sē þe möte dōmes, 'achieve glory he who may,' 1387.
- be-wyrcan, *w. v.*, surround, 8161.
- ge-wyrc(e)an, *w. v.*, trans., WORK, accomplish, achieve, 635, 1491, 1660; subj. pret. pl. geworhton, 8096; gewyrccean þat, 'bring it about that,' 20.
- wyrd, *st. f.*, WEIRD, fate, 455, 477, etc.
- wyrdan, *w. v.*, destroy; pret. sg. wyrdie, 1337.
- ȝ-wyrdan, *w. v.* destroy, 1118.
- wyrm, *st. m.*, WORM, dragon, 886, etc.
- wyrn-cynn, *st. neut.*, WORM-KIN, serpent kind, 1426.
- wyrn-fah, *adj.*, worm-adorned, snake-adorned, 1698.

wyrn-hord, *st. neut.*, WORM-HOARD, dragon's hoard, 2221.
wyrnan, *w. v.* [*from wearñ*].
 for-wyrnan, *w. v.*, refuse, 429, 1142.
wyrp, *st. f.*, change, 1815.
wyrpan, *w. v.* [*from weorpan*].
 ge-wyrpan, *w. v.*, recover; with refl. acc. 2976.
wyrna, *adj. compar.* (*of yfel*), WORSE, 1212, etc.; *gen. pl.* wyrsan, 525; *neut. acc. sg.* absolutely, best wyrse, 1739. [*Cf. Goth. wairsiza*.]
wyrt, *st. f.*, [wort] root, 1364.
wyr̄ðe, *adj.*, WORTHY, 368, 2185.
 wyr̄ðra, *compar.*, worthier, 861.
 See also *weorðs*.
wyruld-, see *wordl-*.
wyscan, *w. v.*, wish; *pret. pl.* wiston, 1604 (see note).

Y

yfel, *st. neut.*, EVIL; *gen. pl.* yfia, 2094. [*Cf. Goth. ubils*.]
yloca, *pron.*, the same, llk, 2239.
yldan, *w. v.*, delay, put off, tarry; *inf.* 739 [*from eald*].
ylda, elde, *st. m. pl.*, men, 70, 77, 150, etc.; *dat.* eidum, 2214, 2814, 2611, 3168.
yldesta, see *eald*.
yldo, *st. f.*, [eld] age, old age, 1736, etc.; *dat.* ylde, 22, eldo, 2111.
yldra, see *eald*.
ylife, *st. m. pl.*, ELVES, 112.
ymb, *ymbē*, *prep.*, with *acc.*, about, around, concerning, local, temporal, denoting object, etc., 399, etc.; following its case, 689; *ymb āne niht*, 'after one night,' 185, and *cf.* note to l. 219.
ymbe, *adv.*, about, around, 2597.
ymb-sittend, *ymb-sittend*, *st. m.* (*pres. part.*), [about-sitting] neighbour; *nom. pl.* ymbe-sittend, 1827;

gen. pl. ymb-sittendra, 9; ymbe-sittendra, 2734.
yppe, *w. f.*, high seat, throne, 1815. [*From up*.]
yrfe, *st. neut.*, heritage, 8051. [*Cf. Goth. arbi.*.]
yrfe-lāf, *st. f.*, heirloom, 1058, 1908.
yrfe-weard, *st. m.*, heir, 2731; *gen. sg.* yrie-weardas, 2453 (see note).
yrmō, *st. f.*, misery; *acc. yrmōðe*, 1259, 2005. [*From earm*.]
yrre, *st. neut.*, anger, 711, 2092.
yrre, corre, *adj.*, angry, 769, 1532, etc.; *gen. sg.* used substantively, corres, 'of the angry one,' 1447. [*Cf. Goth. airzeis*.]
yrre-mōd, *adj.*, angry in moon, angry-minded, 726.
yrriŋa, *adv.*, angrily, 1565, 2964.
ye, see *wesan*.
yē, *st. f.*, wave, 548, etc.; *acc. sg.* or *pl.* yē, 46, 1182, 1908.
yðian, *w. v.*, destroy, 421. [*Cf. Goth. āubj*, 'desert'.]
yðe, 1002, 2415, see *ðaſe*.
yðe-lice, *adv.*, easily, 1556 (see note).
yð-geblond, -geblond, *st. neut.*, BLENDING of waves, surge, 1378, 1598; *pl.* 1620.
yð-gesēne, see *ðg-gesēne*.
yð-gewinn, *st. neut.*, wave-strife, 1434, 2412.
yð-lād, *st. f.*, [wave-LODE] wave-path, way over the sea; *pl.* 228.
yð-lāf, *st. f.*, [wave-LEAVING] what is left or thrown up by the waves, the foreshore, 566.
yð-lida, *w. m.*, wave-sailer, ship, 198. [*Cf. lfðan*, 'to go'.]
ywan, ðawan, ȝowan, *w. v.*:
 (1) *trans.* show; *pres. sg.* ēaweoð, 276; *pret. ywde*, 2884.
 (2) *intrans.* appear; *pres. sg.* ēoweð, 1788.
 ge-ywan, ge-ȝowan, *w. v.*, present, proffer, 2149; *pp.* ge-ȝawed, 1194.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

I have to thank many friends and correspondents for drawing my attention to misprints, or for generous help as to difficult passages in *Beowulf*: Mr J. H. G. Grattan, Mr Cyril Brett, Prof. O. F. Emerson and especially Mr Ritchie Girvan.

During the past five years there has been comparatively little discussion of the grammatical problems of *Beowulf*: but special mention must be made of the *Interpretations and Emendations of Early English Texts* by Prof. Ernst Kock, in *Anglia*, xlii. 99 etc. (1918).

1. 24. *tēode gelæsten*. In support of the interpretation 'may help their lord,' Kock quotes: *gelæstan hlāfōrde æt hilde*, *An.* 411, *gelæstan frēan tō gefeohte*, *Maldon*, 11.

38. *hringed-stefna, isig ond üt-füs*. Hollander [*M.L.N.* xxxii. 246] suggests **itig*, 'splendid,' O.N. *tr*.

86. Kock takes *earfoðlice* as an adj.: 'endured an irksome time'; *earfoðlice brāge* = *earfoð-brāge* (*l.* 283).

133. Sievers shows that *werig*, applied to the evil spirit, is simply *wērig*, 'weary.' If it were, as Hart thinks, a distinct word, akin to *āwyrged*, 'accursed,' we should expect to find it more often in Late West Saxon in the form *uyrig*. [See *Anglia*, i. 577; *I.F.* xxvi. 225-35.]

249. Bright suggests *is for nis*, and would interpret *seld-guma* as 'a rare man,' comparing *seld-cūð*, 'seldom known'; *seld-cyme*, 'a rare visit'; *seld-stene*, 'seldom seen' [*M.L.N.* xxxi. 84].

489. *onsæl meoto*. When finite verb and noun occur in one half-line, the verb is, in *Beowulf*, normally less stressed than the noun; and hence, in the second half-line, it is the noun which comes first and takes the alliteration, except in cases where the verb, bringing some vivid picture before our eyes, is emphatic [Sievers, *Altgerm. Metrik*, 1893, § 24].

Bright [*M.L.N.* xxxi. 217-23] has a full and interesting discussion of the metrical stress of the imperative: he would read here *onsæl mēto*, translating 'disclose what thou hast in mind.' But the verb in such a position must, in *Beowulf*, be emphatic; and Hrothgar cannot be adjuring Beowulf to break his stubborn silence, for taciturnity is not Beowulf's weakness.

The examples given by Bright himself show how alien to the technique of *Beowulf* (though not of some other O.E. poems) would be the subordination of the noun to the verb here. Bright quotes 37 half-lines, containing imperative + noun, in *Beowulf*, and in every instance the noun takes the alliteration: in the first half-line the verb may, or may not, also have alliteration, but in the second half-line it cannot. The overwhelming probability is therefore that not *onsæl* (which takes the alliteration) but *meoto*, represents the verb, as Holthausen, Klaeber and Sedgefield have held. Kock [*Anglia*, xlii. 105] reads *on sæl meota* 'think on joy,' comparing *ic on lagu þence*, *Hy.* 4, 95, *hic geað on ellen*, *Finn.* 12; and he takes [on] *sige hrēð* as parallel to *on sæl*, 'think on joy, on conquest's glory for the men.'

765-6. But Kock quotes satisfactory parallels for *þæt* as a relative, in similar circumstances: *swē hwylc mon swā ðæt* *rio*, *þæt* *des londes brūce*, *Oldest Eng. Texts*, 451; *that war Krist, that thar stued*, *Heliand*, 5433.

1008. Schücking interprets both *aſter* and *symle* as adverbs, 'ever after,' comparing *ā symle*, *Hy.* 4, 114 [*Archiv*, cxv. 421].

1068. *Finnes eaferum*. The question is whether the 'dative of personal agency,' or 'instrumental,' without a preposition, is possible. Klaeber and Lawrence doubt [see *J.E.G.Ph.* xiv. 548; *Proc. Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer.* xxx. 398]. Green defends it at length, but the parallels he quotes are hardly conclusive [see *Pub. Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer.* xxxi. 759-97]; Kock quotes a

good parallel from Otfrid: *suntor, then wir fallen*, 'sins by which we fall' (iii. 21. 12).

1083. Klaeber [J.E.G.Ph. xiv. 548] would now retain *gefeohtan*. For the redundancy *wig gefeohtan* he compares the *Chronicle*, anno 871, *rāde onridon*.

1106. *syððan*. Kock suggests that this means 'atone,' and is connected with *seððan*: "logically, the ideas 'seethe,' 'sacrifice' and 'atone' go together."

1107. *icge*. Brett (M.L.R. xiv. 2) compares *incge* (l. 2577) and *inge* (Exod. 190) "In all three passages the root meaning 'mighty' would do very well."

1440. *wīg-bora*. Sedgefield, renders 'wave raiser,' 'wave causer,' and compares *rīd-bora* (l. 1325).

1543. For *ofewearc*, 'stumbled,' Brett compares Mid. Eng. intransitive 'overthrow': 'gerte him in the nekke that he overthrew' [see M.L.R. xiv. 7]. But *strengest* can perhaps be defended as uninflexed accusative: cf. Rood, 6, *bæst ic gesäwe...bēama beorhtost*.

1598. For *geweorðan* 'agree' cf. *hass be hie hass geworden hæfde*, *Chronicle*, anno 918: *gewearp þā senatos* (Orosius): *þā gewearð ðūic* (Satan, 256) [Hubbard in J.E.G.Ph. xvii. 120].

1757. Kock construes *egesan* as dat.-instrumental, and *ne gýmed* as parallel with *dæleþ*: 'spends the treasures, not keeping anxiously the ancient hoard.'

1770. *wigge*. Against Klaeber, Kock argues strongly for the interpretation 'by fighting,' quoting Ps. 34, 3, *me...wige belic wrāðum feondum*, where the Vulgate context certainly favours the interpretation of *wige* as 'by fighting.' Kock further instances *Met.* 1, 22, *Beow.* 1084 and *Widsith*, 120, etc. And Hrothgar had not kept his people out of war: he had often been on *ōre donne walu feollon* (1041-2).

1861. I take the *tt* of *gegréttan* as merely a scribe's double writing, like *swellingum* (l. 906) or *gebærann* (Finn. 40).

1925. Kock reads *bregorð*: "words meaning 'king,' 'lord' are used as intensives, as we amuse ourselves 'royally.'

1926. Kock reads *hēa[h on] healle*, comparing *brūn on bāne*, 2578; *giong on galgan*, 2446; *ēadig on eorðan*, Gen. 2147.

1934. *sinfræg[a]* can mean simply 'husband.'

2051. That Withergyld is the name of the father of the young Heathobard warrior who is stirred to revenge has been suggested with probability by Meed [M.L.N. xxxii. 435].

2164. Kock takes both words, *lungre* and *gelice*, as adjectives: 'swift and all alike'; comparing *frome*, *fyrd-hweate*, 2476; *hearde*, *heaðo-scearde*, 2829; *ōmige*, *burhetone*, 3049; *ealdum*, *infrōdum*, 1874. Mr Grattan suggests that *lungre* should be interpreted in its usual sense of 'straightway': 'straight-way four horses all alike followed the other gifts.'

2212. My former statement, 'hāþ is feminine,' was an error, the ultimate origin of which is probably to be traced to the misreading *hēaure hāþe* in this passage (e.g. in Holder's edition). *Hāþ* however is masc. or neut. [see Platt in *Anglia*, vi. 173; Sievers, P.B.B. ix. 239; xx. 553].

2223. *þēow*. Lawrence argues powerfully in favour of *þegn* [Pub. Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer. xxxiii. 554-7].

2252. *gesāwon sele-drēam*. Kock, translating 'had seen [the last of] the joy in Hall,' compares ll. 2725-7, and Vergil's *fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium*, 'done are we Trojans, done is Ilion.'

2338. Kock suggests *eall-iren ne[r]*, 'a protection all of iron.'

2385. Brett defends *orfeorme*, 'without support,' i.e. 'in the absence of Beowulf.' But the *f*-alliteration of the second half-line is surely against this.

2852. The punctuation in the text is probably correct, for, if *wlitān* were inf., it would depend upon *tæg*, which is impossible, as Beowulf is dead.

3005. Brett urges that Thorpe's interpretation gives a meaning to the otherwise meaningless *furdur gēn*, 'did deeds of valour beyond the Scyldings' realm' [M.L.R. xiv. 1]. We may also note that Beowulf had been adopted by Hrothgar as his son (ll. 947, 1176), and is even called *freca Scyldinga* (l. 1568).

8072. Brett interprets *geheaderod* as 'fenced out from' [M.L.R. xiv. 5].
 3146. *gelæg*. Pluperfect in sense, like *hwearf* (l. 55), *crungon* (l. 1113) [Kock].

Finnsburg.

Two good editions of the *Finnsburg Fragment* have recently appeared: one by Mr Bruce Dickins in his *Runic and Heroic Poems* (1915), and one by Mr W. L. Mackie, with an excellent discussion of the text, in the *J.E.G.Ph.* xvi. 250-78. But we must not forget that the text of the *Fragment* has come down to us in a very corrupt form. Mr Mackie protests against my description of Hickes' transcript as 'inaccurate': since the original is no longer extant, Mr Mackie urges that we cannot tell how far any errors are due to Hickes.

But there are other transcripts by Hickes, of MSS. which are still extant, and from these we can estimate his accuracy. It is no disrespect to the memory of Hickes, a scholar to whom we are all indebted, to recognize frankly that his transcripts are not such as to render them at all a satisfactory substitute for the original MS. Hickes' transcript of the *Cottonian Gnomic Verses* (*Thesaurus* i. 203) shows an average of one error in every four lines, about half being mere matters of spelling, whilst the others are serious. Hickes' transcript of the *Calendar* (*Thesaurus* i. 207) shows an average of one error in every six lines.

And we find in the *Finnsburg Fragment* inaccuracies of exactly the type which Hickes so often commits. For example, Mr Mackie doubts the legitimacy of emending *Garulf* to *Garulfe* [e]: but Hickes (or his printer) was very careless as to the final *e*; compare *Cal.* 15, 23, 41, 141, 144, 171, 210; *Gn. Verses*, 45.

1. 9. Mackie, following Bosworth-Toller, would make the *a* of *wāðol* long, and connect with *wāþ*, 'wandering.'

30. Mackie retains *healle*, thus making the alliteration fall upon *gehlyn*, the second accented syllable of the second half-line. He appositely cites l. 48 in justification.

36. The emendation *hwearfscra hræw* was made by Grundtvig (1820), but his interpretation (1861) 'piled up corpses' is hardly satisfactory; nor is that of Grein, 'corpses of the swift.' Mackie points out that *hverfisc* occurs in Alfred's *Boethius*, xi. 1, *hū hwerfisce ðās woruldsēlþa sint*, 'how fleeting are these earthly blessings.' The meaning here should then be, 'corpses of the mortal,' 'of the dead.'

41. *swānas*. "In Old English *swān* (Modern Eng. *swain*) elsewhere always means 'swineherd,' 'herd.' There is no other example of its use in the general sense of 'men' or even of 'servants.' This first appears in Middle English. If *swānas*, 'men,' is accepted here, one is almost bound to regard it as late Old English, the meaning influenced by Scandinavian *sveinn*, which had already widened its significance"—Mackie. Mackie also defends *hwitne medo*, instancing an eighteenth century recipe 'for making white mead.'

Persons and Places.

For the etymology of Grendel see E. G. T. Rooth in *Anglia, Beiblatt*, xxviii. 335. Rooth connects with *grand*, 'sand,' and interprets 'creature of the sand, or of the deep,' comparing *grund-wyrge* (l. 1518). Björkman's discussion of Breca, the Brondings and Wealththeow in *Beiblatt*, xxx. 177 etc., and of Beow and Beowulf in *Engl. Stud.* iii. 145 etc., should also be consulted.

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